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RECORDS
OF THE
RUDD FAMILY

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY
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BRISTOL
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Frontispiece.

RUDSTON, YORKS.

RECORDS

OF THE

RUBB FAMILY



GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
OF MASSACHUSETTS

PREFACE

IN presenting these Records to the Rudd family I do so with a deep consciousness of their incompleteness and of the many defects which are obvious in their arrangement. I have, however, earnestly striven to be accurate, and the collection of these numerous records has been to me a labour of love which was begun in my early youth. So much year by year is being made easy of access to the public, where I have had to search with difficulty or not at all, so that much more remains to be collected which will perhaps solve in the future many of the points on which I could throw no light. I was, however, anxious that all that I had gathered with great pains should be accessible to those who are interested, hence this incomplete volume.

I will say at the outset that there is nothing in the ensuing pages to foster the spirit of worldly pride. It is the simple record of an ancient family of the lesser gentry. But believing in the benefit of considering "the rock whence we are hewn, and the hole of the pit whence we are digged," I have withheld nothing of interest from that point of view.

It is specially good for the younger generation to take an interest in these subjects, and I have been gratified with the way in which some have evinced a marked sympathy with my researches. The looking back over so many generations and gaining a comprehensive view of them, enables one to understand the main characteristics of the family either for warning or encouragement.

In perusing let the reader judge gently of the failings of past generations the history of which is here unfolded, remembering that whereas good deeds mainly passed into oblivion (unrecorded for the most part, unless it be in wills or pious foundations), legal records, which are often all that remain to recall the memory of individuals, have preserved to us, sometimes in a strange way, the doubtful or perhaps wholly wrong deeds of our ancestors. Amidst all this our sympathies are frequently called forth by contemplation of the many trials and difficulties which some endured, perhaps wholly undeservedly. In mediæval times and remote dales we must not look for the same standard of conduct which prevails in the wider life of the present day.

To me, with many original documents passing through my hands, the past has lived again, and the long procession of Rudds has been no mere record of uninteresting names, but frequently a close acquaintance with character and a vivid realisation of manner of life and of home surroundings, gained perhaps through some casual touch in a Chancery suit or will or register. It is as if one

gazed into a crystal till various forms rose into sight for a moment and then passed on, but leaving one with an awakened imagination and a knowledge of the past which has its own peculiar fascination.

Though the Rudds cannot be numbered with the great ones of the earth, there is much in their history as a family to inspire its members to keep fair an ancient and honourable name. A few characteristics which strike one after a careful study may be usefully pointed out.

Though I find only one recorded name as belonging to a Religious Order, undoubtedly the prevailing professional tendency of the family is to enter Holy Orders. To judge from the wills, to which as being the last solemn record of the mind of the testator, I attach great importance, we find the branches of the family which were of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire manifested the deepest religious feeling. The purity of family life is maintained at a high level in all branches both of North and South. Apparently with little ambition, but with ample capabilities, most Rudds were contented with their lot in life, especially if as landed proprietors that lot was cast in the remote dales of Yorkshire, Cumberland or Westmorland. Nevertheless, if called upon to enter any sphere of society or work they have invariably shown themselves capable of rising to the occasion. With few exceptions intensely loyal to Church, King and family, there is a stability about them which many families might envy. With plenty of courage, they are well fitted to defend themselves, and their determination of character has been not infrequently called obstinacy. Marked by a high sense of justice and honour, their word is their bond.

In some parts it may be thought that I have given unnecessarily lengthy extracts from old deeds, but I have done so for reasons of topographical interest. I hope that in consequence many parts of England will be more attractive to members of the family, and that some will be induced to supplement my efforts by further local research.

It is with pleasure that I express my grateful thanks to the many kind helpers who by correspondence or personal assistance have contributed so largely to the success of my work.

MARY AMELIA RUDD.

WOODLANDS,
BUSSAGE,
STROUD, GLOS.,
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Records of the Rudd Family

CHAPTER I

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF RUDD—TRADITION OF THE RUDSTON—FIRST RECORDED RUDD—ARMS OF THE FAMILY

THE first point to be considered in the history of a family is the origin of the name. There can be little doubt that the name of Rudd is Danish in form, and if so, that its meaning is red, fierce or bloody. The earliest mention of a Rudd as recorded in the authorised pedigrees affixed to this work is that of Willam Rudd, Lord of Meath in Ireland, in 1076. There is nothing in the name to lead us to think it is of Irish origin, and the presence of a Danish Lord of Meath at that period is easily accounted for. From the eighth century onwards the Danes had managed to settle themselves on the sea-coast much in the same way as they did in England.¹

Tradition, however, suggests an earlier date than 1076 as a possible time at which a remote ancestor first formed a connection with the British Isles. I quote from *Notes and Queries* the following interesting statement :—

“ The Scandinavians planted near the graves of their great men and warriors large upright stones called Beanta Stones, and it seems probable that the huge monolith in Rudston Churchyard may be one of these. An ancient saga still preserved at Copenhagen states that a viking called Rudd died and was buried in the Yorkshire Wolds ; and that afterwards his Beanta Stone was sent over from Denmark and erected at his place of sepulture, which ever after was called Rudston, having before borne another name.”²

This interesting monument, which undoubtedly gives its name to the village, still stands in the churchyard, appearing for fully 25 feet above ground, and sunk, as was ascertained during excavations, an equal distance in the ground. Its weight has been computed at upwards of 44 tons, and the stone sparkles in the sun and is unlike any local stone. Two large round stones were found near its base, which may have been wagon wheels used in its transit.

¹ Haverty, *National History of Ireland*.

² *Notes and Queries*, 4th Nov., 1871.

I endeavoured to confirm the tradition by searching for the saga at Copenhagen, but Mr. Sigfus Blondal, the Sub-librarian of the Royal Library there, was unable to find one on that subject. He thought the name Rudd sounded decidedly Scandinavian, and stated that in Icelandic it would be Rutr, and that in the latter part of the tenth century there was a famous Icelandic chief of that name, one of the principal persons in the Laxadala Saga and in the first part of the Story of the Burnt Nial. Moreover, the brother of that chief was married to the daughter of an Irish king.

Some people have thought that the name was of Saxon origin, and in allusion to this possibly the crest which the Lincolnshire and Cumberland Rudds assumed was a "rood, or cross, bottoné." One does not, however, find any connection with any Saxon part of the country in early times. In fact, the Rudds have always been settled in the North of England chiefly, and Yorkshire was the home of the family after it had left Ireland, and after the short Welsh episode of which I shall write in due course. From Yorkshire the family spread to Cumberland and Westmorland, to Lincolnshire and Norfolk, to Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire, and fitfully to the south and farther regions.

The name is found spelt in various ways in old documents—Rud, Rudde, Rhudde, and sometimes Rude, Rood, or even Reed; but these forms must be received with caution, and only taken to mean Rudd when there is ample evidence that it was so written by mistake for the real name, as sometimes happens in parish registers, etc., in places where Rudds are known to have existed.

The arms which the Rudds have borne from time immemorial are: "Azure, a lion rampant, or, a canton of the second." The crest is: "A lion rampant, or, holding an escutcheon azure, charged with a canton or." These arms are given in all the copies of Heralds' Visitations in which the family appears as the ancient arms of the Rudds of Yorkshire, from whom all the Rudds are descended. They will not be found entered at the present Heralds' College, as I discovered when I visited that institution in 1895. The herald whom I interviewed, however, admitted the authenticity of the pedigree of the Rudds of Northamptonshire which I had copied from one made at the Heraldic Visitation of 1623 (reproduced at the commencement of this volume), wherein the arms are given as I have stated. I suggested that the arms had existed long before the Heralds' College, and that therefore no grant of them was likely to be recorded, and this he was bound to admit was so. Unfortunately, in common with numberless families of similar antiquity, the origin of whose coat armour is lost in far-off ages, the present Heraldic College is slow to recognise the undoubted right of the family to them. As nearly all the ancient records of the College were lost in the Great Fire of London, this seems rather unreasonable. The authority of William Camden, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, and of Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix, suffice.

Various branches of the family have assumed other arms at different times, and these will be noticed in the chapters which deal with those parts of the family.

List of the various Arms borne by the Rudd Family.

Rudd or Rudde (Lincolnshire and Essex) : "Arg. on a canton az. six martlets or." Crest : "A cross buttonée or."

Rudd, Higham Ferrers, co. Northants : "Az. a lion ramp. or, a canton of the second." Crest : "A lion ramp. or, holding an escutcheon az. charged with a canton or."

Rudd or Rudde (Bishop of St. David's) : "Az. a chevron between three bells arg." Another, the chevron ermine. Crest : "An arm erect vested az. charged with a chevron erm. holding in the hand a scroll all ppr."

Rudd, as borne by the Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorn, near Doncaster : "Az. a lion rampant or, a canton of the same, quartering gules, 3 stars or," for Sutherland. Crest : "An arm vested az. charged with a chevron ermine, holding in the hand a scroll all ppr." Mottoes : Over the arms, "Pro rege et grege" ; under the shield, "In cruce salus."

Rudd (London, 1634) : "Erm. six martlets gu. 3-2-1, a canton of the last." Crest : "A cross croset fitchée gu. between 2 wings erect arg."

Rudd : "Arg. on a chevron sable betw. 3 bugle horns gu. as many mascles or."

Rudd (Norfolk) : "Arg. 3 trefoils in fesse vert, a chief sable." Crest : "A griffin's head coup. ppr., collared arg."

Rudd : "Arg. on a chevron betw. 3 bugle horns stringed gu. as many lozenges or."

Rudd : "Az. a lion rampant arg. a canton or."

Rudd (Worcestershire) : "A chevron between 3 pheons, on a chief 3 maidens' heads, affrontée, coupéd below the shoulders ppr." Crest : "A maiden's head" as in the arms. Borne by the Rev. Ed. Miles Rudd, of Kempsey, Worcestershire, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, 1825.¹

¹ Burke's *General Armoury*.

CHAPTER II

RUDDS OF THE ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES, RECORDED IN THE ANCIENT PEDIGREES

THE pedigree of the Rudds of Northamptonshire must be the source of our information regarding the family at the period mentioned at the head of this chapter. Not, however, that other records of Rudds are not to be found, as I shall show in succeeding chapters, but being of a fragmentary character, their value is more antiquarian than genealogical. The pedigree of the Northamptonshire Rudds from which I am about to quote is a copy of one preserved in the British Museum, amongst several others which are practically identical in their statements.¹

1. William Rudd, Lord of Meath in Ireland in 1076, heads the pedigree, and of him nothing is known save the name of his son John, who succeeded him in his Lordship of Meath.

2. John Rudd, Lord of Meath, married Avilla, daughter of Rockfield of Monmouth, who bore for arms, "Gules, on a chevron or, 3 fleurs-de-lis of the first." To this marriage doubtless the future connection of the family with Wales is due. One son, Robert, is named.

3. Robert Rudd, Lord of Meath, married Jane, daughter of Richard, Earl of Clare. This Jane was granddaughter to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, who married Adeliza, daughter to the Earl of Clermont, and her mother was another Adeliza, sister to Ranulfe, Earl of Chester. The arms of the Lady Jane impaled with those of Rudd were, "Or, three chevronels gules." With this marriage the connection with Ireland evidently became less, if it did not altogether cease, for Robert is the last of the Lords of Meath, and his son John appears to have severed his connection with that country. The De Clares owned much property in the neighbourhood of Monmouth (at Chepstow and Tintern), which was the home of Robert Rudd's mother, and also Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, gained military renown in Ireland,² and through both these circumstances the Rudds may have been brought into touch with the distinguished family with which they subsequently became allied by marriage.

In connection with the De Clares it is interesting to find a few centuries later that a "John Rudde and Richard Madur, Chapelleins, were appointed to singe perpetually devyne service in the Churches of St. John Zacarie, London, and

¹ Brit. Mus., Harl. MSS. 1094, f. 1254, also 1184, f. 249, mostly duplicate.

² J. Taylor, *Antiquarian Essays*.

St. Andrew in Holborn, for the souls of Gilbert de Clare formerly Count of Gloster and Hereford."¹

4. Sir John Rudd, son of Robert, married Tanglwist, daughter of Rees, Prince of South Wales, who died in 1189 and was buried at St. David's, and of Gwenlhian his wife, daughter of Madoke ap Meredith, Prince of Powis. Tanglwist's grandfather was Griffith ap Rees, Prince of South Wales, who died in 1137, and her grandmother was Gwenlhian, daughter of Griffith ap Conan, Prince of North Wales. This lady was of a warlike disposition, and in 1135, during her husband's absence in North Wales, led an army into Kidwelly. She fought a pitched battle with Maurice de Londres, and was defeated and put to death, her eldest son also perishing in the battle and her second being taken prisoner.² Let us hope this brave lady bequeathed a like courageous spirit to her granddaughter, who as far as we can gather must have required an equal amount of fortitude to face her troubled life.

Sir John Rudd was made Captain of the Castle of Ystrad Meiric as well as Lord of the Baronwick, which was the gift of his uncle Roger, Earl of Clare, who obtained possession of Cardiganshire by conquest in the year 1106. Sir John's captaincy of the castle cannot have been a peaceful post, for we read of assaults and captures by the Welsh. It was said to have been taken and destroyed by Clwen Gwynedd and his brother Cadwalader in 1187, and in the year 1189 was seized by Malgyn ap Rhys, therefore there must have been both a recapture and rebuilding on the part of its captain in the interval. After Sir John Rudd's death the castle was taken from the Normans by Maelgwn, who, finding himself unable to retain it against Llewellyn, ap Jorworth, razed it almost to the ground.³

The Castle of Ystrad Meiric is thirteen miles south-east of Aberystwith, and is situated on the banks of the River Meiric. The Rev. F. Rees, in his *Historical Description of South Wales*, says: "The present remains of the castle, which is frequently mentioned in the Welsh annals, are very inconsiderable, consisting only of a part of the keep; it was built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and was probably intended for a kind of outpost to the Castle of Aberystwith to defend the pass through the mountains. It shared the fate of the other fortresses in this county, being several times taken by the contending parties in the wars of the British with their Anglo-Norman invader. Maelgwn, who possessed it in 1207, being threatened by Prince Llewelyn, and fearing his inability to resist an attack, demolished the building; from the ashes which have been found among the ruins it is conjectured that it must have been destroyed by fire."

In the midst of these warlike scenes the Abbey of Strata Florida had a cell, which was the origin of the name of Yspty (hospitium) being prefixed to Ystrad Meiric.

¹ *Rotuli et Petitiones in Parlamento*, vol. iii., 51B, No. 3.

² Murray's *South Wales*.

³ Wright's *Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland*.

One would like to know where the lady Tanglwist resided during these disturbed times. Her position must have been very difficult, allied as she was by birth to the native British race and by marriage to the Anglo-Norman conquerors.

Sir John Rudd impaled with his own his wife's arms, viz., "Gules, a lion rampant or, within a border indented of the same."

It was in the year 1188 that the Third Crusade was preached in Britain and France. Bishop Peter de Leia and Bishop Gerald of St. David's undertook to raise the popular enthusiasm in South Wales, and the former went to Cardigan to meet Prince Rees ap Grufudd and his sons Maelgwn and Grufudd with that object.¹ Their near relationship to Tanglwist and her husband brought Sir John Rudd into close touch with the leaders of the movement, and when the Crusade was preached at Parc y Capell on the Pembrokeshire side of the river at Cardigan (where a chapel was afterwards built to commemorate the event) he was numbered among those who took the cross. His father-in-law, Prince Rees, died the following year, so doubtless he would attend the funeral at St. David's, as the Crusade did not start till 1190. Leaving his wife and three sons, Sir John set off for the Holy Land, whether in company with Richard going overland to Marseilles or with those who went round by sea to meet him at Messina we do not know. At any rate, the wearisome winter there and many delays, with the time spent at Cyprus to celebrate the marriage of King Richard and Berengaria, must have been sufficiently trying to the soldier of the Cross who had the object of the journey at heart. It was not till June, 1191, that the army reached Acre, and after some time advanced as far as the Valley of Hebron. The army as a whole never entered Jerusalem, though individual members of it did so, and amongst them must Sir John Rudd have made his way to the Holy Sepulchre. Of this we are certain, for it was his pride to bear the special title of Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. Burke mentions three other knights who seem to have borne the same title, namely Rhydderch ab Cawdor, Gruffydd ab Elidyr Goch, and Harry Dhu, all of whom are mentioned in MS. pedigrees.²

Sir John having accomplished his pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre accompanied his royal master on his homeward way, leaving Acre in 1192. As King Richard was afraid to pass through Gaul, he turned aside into the Adriatic, intending to go through Styria and Germany. Having been attacked by Greek pirates, whom they repulsed successfully, the party landed at Zara in Dalmatia. There Richard learnt that he was surrounded by enemies, so his only safety lay in disguise as a merchant or a pilgrim. Attended according to some accounts only by one knight (who would be Sir John Rudd) and by a page-boy, he made his way through a neighbouring province, travelling for three days and nights without food among the snow-covered mountains. The exhausted party entered Austria, and came to a small town near

¹ E. Laws, *Little England beyond Wales*.

² Burke's *History of the Commons of England*, vol. iv.

Vienna called Gynacia, where the necessity for obtaining food and the indiscretion of lavish expenditure raised the suspicions of the people as to the identity of the supposed pilgrims. The page had been sent out to buy food, and having exposed to view a rich-looking pair of gloves which ill accorded with the rest of his dress, he was seized by one belonging to the Duke of Austria and forced by torture to tell who and where the King was. The emissaries of the Duke immediately acted on the information, and going to the inn where Richard lay, attacked him suddenly while he slept, and in spite of the valiant defence of Sir John Rudd, was made prisoner. Sir John was mortally wounded and speedily succumbed.¹

Of all our ancestors whose memories are still with us that of Sir John Rudd stands out as the noblest and most inspiring. It is manifest that one who was singled out for so high a distinction as were the four knights whose title connected them so closely with that spot dearest of all to Christian hearts could only have been chosen on account of a great devotion to the Holy Sepulchre, expressed probably in some high and noble act of prowess. History has not recorded what that was, but imagination will not be far wrong in picturing the recognition of some such deed by King Richard I. as his army lay within sight of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre, and when doubtless John Rudd received his knighthood. Though his life was not actually given in warfare for the Holy Sepulchre, yet he could have performed no nobler knightly deed than in yielding it up in defence of his royal master. Truly "he being dead, yet speaketh" even to us his descendants across the centuries, drawing our thoughts to that Holy Sepulchre where he and his three knightly companions seem still to stand on guard fulfilling their Order.

Sir John Rudd died in the year 1192. He had while at Jerusalem given his lands in Wales to maintain the house of Saint John of Jerusalem, so it is not surprising to find that the connection with Wales ceased after his death. He left three sons, Robert, John and Richard. His widow later on married Meredith ap Rudd ap Bladri, Lord of Hwnway. If this Meredith was truly a son of Rudd, we must conclude that the family had extended farther than those members mentioned in the pedigree.

5. Robert Rudd, Esquire, son of Sir John Rudd, and his heir, married Eleanor, daughter and heir to Ithall, Lord of the Brinne, in Lancashire. Her arms were, "Argent, three greyhounds courant sable, collared or." This marriage brings us to the earliest years of the thirteenth century as far as we can tell. The Lordship of Brinne, which came to the Rudds thereby, remained in the family for three generations, descending first to William, the eldest son of the Robert who married the heiress of Ithall, and then secondly to his eldest son John, who appears only to have had a daughter, Margaret, who conveyed the Lordship to Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knight, by marriage.

The records of the possessors of Bryn or Brinne seem somewhat confused,

¹ Speed's *History of England*,

but the following interesting extract from the *History of Lancashire* will throw some light on the manor. Under the head of West Derby Hundred we find the following :—

“ Ashton in Mackerfield, or in the Willows, as it is variously called, is the largest and the most populous township in the Parish of Winwick. The original proprietors of the township of Ashton derived their name from Brynhall, the place of their residence, or gave their name to that place, and Alan le Brun occurs in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding by ancient tenure two bovates of land for 6d. of Sir Henry de Le. William Gerard, the son of William, who died at Eton Hall in 26 Ed. III., by his marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter Bryn de Brynhill, convertible into Sir Peter Brynhill de Bryn (Petrus de Burnhull, Duchy Feodary), became possessed of Bryn, Ashton, and other estates in the hundreds of West Derby and Leyland, which have remained in the Gerards of Bryn ever since. . . . ‘ Bryne Hall,’ says Mr. Barrett in his MS. collection, ‘ is an ancient seat of the Gerards and has been a good house, but it is now almost in ruins and the venerable ivy revelling without control on its mouldering walls. Within it is a spacious courtyard, the approach to which is by means of a bridge over a moat, which surrounds this fabric. The Gate-house is secured by very strong and large doors. Within the Court is what has been a rich porch, the entrance into a spacious room called the hall, on the chimney-piece of which are the arms of England in the reign of James I. Across one side of the hall runs a railed gallery, on which persons might stand to see any entertainment below. This gallery is supported by double pillars in the front of pilasters and forming arches betwixt each other under which persons may pass from one room to another. On these carved pillars and arches is abundance of rich carved work. but rotten with age and moisture. Most part of the wainscot has been carried to Gartswood Hall, the present seat of Sir Thomas Gerard. In the windows are some few arms painted on the glass, but not older than the quarterings with Legh of Lynne. A popish priest resided here, and above stairs is a Romish chapel still used by the neighbours.’ ”

A further note adds that the moat, which is almost the only vestige of old Bryn Hall, is near Bryn Wood, in which the rare plant called archangel is found.

Unfortunately, the pedigree of the Gerards preserved in Harl. MS. 1468, f. 46, does not go back farther than Edward III.'s reign, which is obviously too late a date for the connection of the Rudds by marriage with them.

That the Rudds did not continue at Bryn in the main line is evident, as that line ended in a daughter only. But that a minor line of descent was in the neighbourhood for long years after is highly probable. In the Recognizance Rolls of Chester for the year 1399, May 17th, a protection is granted to Ralph Rude on his departure for Ireland on the King's service (22 and 23 Ric. II., MS. d (5)).¹ Also the

¹ *Thirty-sixth Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.*

following list of Wills at the Probate Court of Chester of a much later date prove that the name still survived in that part of the country :—¹

John Rudd of Spotland, 1618.

John Rudd of Didsbury, Admon. 1649.

Thomas Rudd of Didsbury, chapman, 1647.

John Rudd of Milnrow, co. Lancaster, innkeeper, 1667.

Henry Rudd of Castleton, Admon. with Inventory, 1663.

John Rudd of Didsbury, 1724.

Joseph Rudd of Ince in Mackerfield, 1737.

This last-named Rudd was living close to Bryn and to one of the homes of the Gerards.

The second son of Sir John Rudd married and had issue one daughter, Ann, who married David ap Llewelin, of Cardiganshire, Esquire, and who appears to be the only member of the family who maintained the connection with Wales.

Sir John Rudd's third son, Richard, died without issue.

6. Anthony Rudd, son of Robert Rudd, Esquire, and brother to William Rudd, Lord of Brinne, is the first Rudd who becomes connected with Yorkshire who is recorded in the pedigrees. He married Jane, daughter of Anthony, Lord Lucy, and widow of Sir William Middleton, of Yorkshire. Anthony Rudd is in one of the pedigrees stated to be the eldest son of Robert, and in any case it is through him that the main line of the family continued. His alliance by marriage with the historic house of Lucy will call for some consideration of the history of that family, as contained in the following extract from Nicholson and Brown's *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*, with the addition of a further extract from Burke :—

Pedigree of Lucy.

ALICE = ALAN DE MULTON.

2nd daur. of Ricd. de Lucy.

THOMAS DE MULTON alias LUCY = ISABEL,

daughter and co-heir of
Adam de Bolteby, d. 32 Ed. I.

THOMAS DE LUCY,
24 years old 32 Ed. I.,
d. 2 Ed. II. s.p.

ANTHONY DE LUCY,*
25 in 2 Ed. II. (1308).

JOAN = (1) SIR WM. MIDDLETON
OF MELTON,
(2) ANTHONY RUDD.

THOS. DE LUCY = MARGARET,
sister of John
de Multon, of
Egremont,
d. 39 Ed. III.

ANTHONY DE LUCY = JOAN,
son and heir,
24 at the death of
his father, and died
two years after his
father.
widow of
Wm. Lord Graystoke.

JOAN,
infant daughter and heir,
two years old at her father's
death, died one year after.

REGINALD = EUPHEMIA,
daughter of
Ralph Lord Nevil.

MAUDE.

¹ Record Society's Publications, *List of Wills at Chester Probate Court.*

* He was in the Scotch wars in 34 Ed. I. (1305-6), 4 Ed. II. at Boxburgh and again in 7 Ed. II. In 1316 he was with Lord Dacre defending Cumberland and Westmorland. In 1322-3 Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Appleby. Grant in fee of the Castle and Honour of Cockermouth, with the Manor of Papcastle. In the same year he arrested Anthony de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, for treason. Grant of Meburn Regis in Westmorland. In 1327 made Governor of Carlisle Castle, and in 1334-5 Governor of the Town and Castle of Berwick.

Burke in his *Extinct Peerages* states that the first Anthony Lord Lucy (who died in 1343) had issue Thomas, his successor, and Joane, married to . . . Melton (which is identical with the name Middleton), and had issue Sir William Melton, Knight. The grandson of the aforesaid Anthony dying without issue, Burke says the Barony of Lucy ought to revert to the descendants of Joane, viz. Sir William Melton, Knt., and it is now vested in his representatives should any such exist.

As this Joane married Anthony Rudd for her second husband the connection with her family is of considerable importance, not only as regards those of the Rudds who permanently settled in Yorkshire, but more especially as regards the Cumberland and Westmorland branches. In this connection I shall have to refer at some length to the history of the Lucys.

Anthony Rudd bore for arms, "Azure a lion rampant, or, a canton of the second, quarterly with argent, three greyhounds courant, sable, collared or," for Brinne, and impaling the arms of his wife, viz., "Gules, three lucies, argent." They had one son Robert and a daughter Margaret.

Robert Rudd, father of Anthony, had three other sons, Robert, Humphrey and John. Robert Rudd married into Devonshire, and was the ancestor of Andrew Rudd, whose daughter married Sir Walter Storey. There are but slight traces of the family in Devonshire, but there is a notice of the name in matters connected with the pedigree of Speccott of Thornbury.¹ A lease to John Rudd was executed in 1680 by Humphrey Penvose, John Harington of Kelston, and Rebecca Hals, widow, of Down Coat, Instow. Again, Elizabeth Harrington, granddaughter of the above-mentioned John Harington, executed a lease on 5th March, 1719, to James Rudd, of Instow, and Edward, son of Wm. Rudd, of Tiverton, clothier, took his degree of B.A. at Sidney College, Cambridge, 1706-7, Edward, son of Edward Rudd, of Petherwick, Cornwall, being admitted to the same College in 1742. These may very possibly have been the descendants of Andrew Rudd.

Humphrey Rudd settled at Hassell or Hessle in Yorkshire, and was in all probability the ancestor of the Rudds of that neighbourhood, whom I shall write about in a future chapter. He is, however, in some of the pedigrees stated to be the ancestor of the Northamptonshire Rudds, but in the copy I have the ancestry of that branch is entered to John Rudd the youngest son.

There is, unfortunately, a great break in the main Yorkshire line at this point,

¹ *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. iv.

one which it is impossible to entirely fill at this distance of time. Indeed, though the heralds have given the generations we have been following as immediately succeeding one another, it is apparent that several must have been omitted. The period of time from the death of Sir John Rudd in 1192 to the marriage of Anthony Rudd to Joan Lucy, somewhere about 1330-40, requires more than two generations to fill it, and for that we must look to the occasional mention of the name to be found in records of the period.

7. Robert Rudd, Esquire, of Yorkshire, son of Anthony and Joan, is simply mentioned without any further information, but evidently from his central position in the pedigree was the ancestor of the main Yorkshire line. It is unfortunate that no locality is definitely assigned as his place of residence in Yorkshire, so as to have enabled one to speak with certainty of what one can only now conjecture.

Robert Rudd's sister, Margaret, married Warren of Highfield. They had a daughter, Marjery, "wife to David de Malpas *alias* Egerton, lineal ancestor to the Baronets of that name whose younger branches were the Egertons of Ridley and Baron Elsmere and Viscount Brackley, and his posterity Earls, now Duke of Bridgewater, from whom the Lord Keeper and Egertons are descended." Thus it is stated in the pedigree of Sir John Rudd of Aberglasney drawn up by Joseph Lord.

We find in the pedigree to which I have hitherto been referring at this point, "Thus far was copied out of a pedigree set forth by Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate, 7th May, 1601." This seems a convenient point at which to stop in order to consider the various early historical notices of the family.

CHAPTER III

EARLIEST NOTICES OF RUDDS IN PUBLIC RECORDS IN VARIOUS COUNTIES—EARLIEST RECORDS OF RUDDS IN YORKSHIRE

IN the ensuing chapter the information is necessarily fragmentary owing to the remoteness of the times dealt with. In studying them one must bear in mind the rudeness of the age of which we glean these slight notices.

The first Rudd I have found mentioned appears in 1175, and the Pipe Roll of 22 Hen. II. gives the following :—

“Gloecestresor. De his qui totum reddiderunt.

“Idem vicecomes redd. comp de catallis fugitivorum et eorum qui perierunt iudicio aque per assisam de Norhanton quorum nomina hic subscribantur. De Willelmus Rud XVIIIIs. (Fled from justice).”

The next Rudd is Gerard of Moreby in Yorkshire in 1189, referred to later.

In the time of Henry II. Richard Rudd held land at Lideburi, Salop.¹

In 1234 John Rudde and others are accused of larceny at Newcastle.²

In 1264 a letter from the King to Wychardo de Charrum states that Johannes de Rud has a similar letter concerning the lands of Peter de Sabandia in Sussex.³

In the Hundred Rolls in 1274-5 Walter Rudd is mentioned at High Peak, Derbyshire; Robt. Rudd in 1275-6 at Framelund, Leicester; and Agnes Rudde in 1278 at Stane, Kent.

In 1288-9 “Salop. Eodem modo Ricus fil Reginaldi Rud de Erdington recupasset seisinam suam versus Fromundum Rud de uno mes’ et una caracuta tre cum p. tin’ in la Marc juxta Erdington,”⁴ etc.

In 1290 at Clipstow was granted a commission of Oyer and Terminer on complaint of Walter de Stirkland that Roger de Burton and others with Henry Rud lately came to his land at Nateland, carried away his goods and those of his bondman, abducted the latter and assaulted his men.⁵

The following is an extract from the Calendar Inquisitiones P. M. Ed. II. Escaet. de Anno 18^o Ed. II. (1324-5) :—

“Mem. 39. Will’us de Rude et Margareta uxor ejus

Fischerton juxta Wyly maner 3 pars extent.

Caynho maner’ 9 pars extent.

Wiltes’

Bedford”

¹ Rot. Hun., 1216-72.

² Cal. Pat. Rolls from 1216.

³ *Fœdera Lit. et Acta Pub.*, 1263-4.

⁴ Extracts red. de 17^o Regis Edward I.

⁵ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1290.

This reference is in all probability to Rudds, as Caynho Manor stands for Kaysoe Manor near Higham Ferrers, where Rudds were settled.

In 1343 the Abbot of Stoneley obtained licence for alienation in mortmain to himself and his convent of certain lands in cos. Warwick and Leicester, mentioning 8 acres held by Wm. Rudde in Kynggeshull. In 1381 we find an Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture in favour of Walter de Cokeseye, Knight, and others witnessing a demise to them of lands by Thomas de Pipe, Abbot of Stonelee, of all lands within that Manor called "Bokyndenegraunges," late of Wm. Rudde, which Thos. de Frollesworth lately held, with a close opposite the fields and groves of Bok near Westwood, north of a lane running between them.¹

In 1377 Thomas Rudd, parson of Istilworth, exchanges benefices with Roger atte Lane, parson of Halton, diocese of Bath and Wells.²

Under date Derby 3 Ric. II. John Hulesone Rudde, of Foston, grants to Thomas D., of Foston, a messuage with curtilage adjacent, and the tenement formerly Hugh Rudde's, of Foston.³

The sufferings of Agnes Rudd, of Whistanstow, Shropshire, probably a descendant of Richard Rude, of Lidebury, from the attacks of burglars led by Henry Tyrkyns, chaplain, who broke into her house on Wednesday before Lent 1 Ric. II. and carried away a cup and linen and woollen cloths, are made known to us by the pardon granted to the said chaplain in 1380 and to Richard Nayell, of Lydebury, in 1394.

In 1393 pardon and restitution for the King's protection are granted to Philip Rudde, Clerk, who was put out of it for not appearing in the King's Bench to answer Wm. Lane, Master of St. Mark's Hospital, Billeswyk by Bristol, touching damages done by him to the Master, and who had surrendered to the Marshalsea Prison as certified by Walter Clopton, Chief Justice.⁴

Besides these records of Rudds scattered in various places there are many more concerning Rudds of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cumberland and Westmorland which will be considered in their respective chapters.

It is necessary now to return to the Rudds of Yorkshire, of whom we find early notices in four distinct parts of that county. I have not been able to identify any of those I shall now mention with those named in the ancient pedigree; but as several generations are omitted in it, and as the legal records of the county are so imperfect, this is not surprising.

The first Yorkshire Rudd I find mentioned is Gerard Rudd, of Moreby, in the Great Rolls of the Pipe, Ric. I., 1189-90. This carries us back to a date preceding the death of Sir John Rudd the Crusader by three years, so that the first Rudd to settle in Yorkshire was probably of the same generation as Sir John. The Moreby Hall of the present day is five miles south of York on the Ouse.

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1343.

² Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1377.

³ Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, vol. ii.

⁴ Pat. Rolls.

The four groups in which I propose to consider the family in Yorkshire are as follows :—

1. Those of Snaith and district, including Cowick, Rocliff, Hoveden, Redenes and Whitgift, with Hessele and places on or near the lower banks of the Ouse.
2. Those of Burton Fleming, Pykering, Ellerton, Danby, Glaisdale and Gryllington.
3. Those of the West, at Killinghall, Ripley, Harewood, Green Hammerton, Slaidburn, Knowlemere, and Staincliffe.
4. Those of Aldborough and Swaledale, which latter represent the main line of the family as far as can be gathered.

GROUP I.

Snaith and district.

In 1257 Alexander Rud is returned as holding one bovaté of land under Edmund de Lascy in the Soke of Snaith.¹ In 1379 the Poll Tax returns of Snaith mention Laurence Rudd and Alice his wife with Matilda his servant, Alexander Rudd and Joanna his wife and Robert Rudd.²

I have not found the name again till 1550-1, when the will of William Rud of Cowyke in the Parish of Snayth shows him to have been a landowner :—³

"In the Name of God Amen. the yere of oure Lord God Mⁱ Dⁱ the XXV day of Februarie I William Rud of Cowyke seike of bodie and good of remembrance make this my last will and Testement in maner and forme folowing Furst I gif my saull to God Almyghtie and to oure ladie Sancte marie and to all the celestiaall company in heaven and my bodie to be buried in the Church yerde of Snaith I bequest to the poore people to be put in the comon chiste XXd I will that John Rud my Son shal have on tenement with a lathe unto the ende and terme of ten yeres after the dicese of me the said William and Agnes my wif whiche ground lieth in a place called Bright buske nowe in the teno^r of Robert Rud my son also I bequeath to the said John my son and his heires fyve roodes of arable land as it liethe betwixte the land of Sir John Dawney of the West and the land of Edward Coke of the Est too acres and a roode in three landes in the same field lieing betwixte the land of William Motherbe of the Est and the land of John Thwates of the West on three roodland of the West parte of Thomas Fische closse in the same feld on other three roode land lieng in the West feld of Snaithe abutting of Snaith aforesaid nyghe Suge^r wif garthe ende Also a three rood land abutting of Turno^r Slacke half an acre lieng in Burkeshawe in the same feld half an acre of claye land in the same feld in a place called Nether Oxkisnay Also six acres land and meddo in the South

¹ Inquisitions 42 Hen. III., *Yorkshire Record Series*.

² Bodleian MS., Gough Adds., York.

³ York Probate Registry, vol. 13, fol. 717.

feld wherof three acres of the same lieng at yughil in the said feld late prchased of William Foxe on other acre of the said yughill Sir John Dawney. of the Est and the land of oure sovereyng lord the kyng late Eggramond of the West too other acres in the same feld byyond depe sike wherof on of the said acres liethe betwixte the land of Georgie Balne of the Est and the other acre of John Clerke of the West and also two half acres of meddow in Snaith yug lieng in the half acres at Brackenhill and a third parte of a side of a moore nyghe Pavyereman Also I bequeath unto Roberte my son all my lande which I did purchase of Pouderson and after the decease of the said Roberte the said land to remayne to the heires male of his bodie lawfully begottyn and for defaulte of such heires the said land to remayne to John Rud and his heires for ever Also I will that the said Roberte my son shall have all my freehold land whiche I have in the lordshipe of Snaith I bequeath unto Alison Arthington my doughter half an acre of claye land in the West feld of Snaith to the said Alison and her heires for ever I bequeath unto Agnes Boithe my doughter and to her heires on other half acre of claye land in the same felde Also I will that Agnes my Wif shall have all thies my land and tenementes which I now have in possession duryng the terme of her lif naturall," etc.

Rob. Flasserte and Wm. Bothe, supervisors; John Heryson, clerk; Robert Rode and John Clerke, witnesses. (Probate 16th April, 1551.)

In the will of John Arlington (or Arthington), of Cowike, dated 1587, a small bequest is made to Robert Rudd his son-in-law. His daughter Agnes was executrix and probably the wife of Robert.¹ The Dawneys mentioned in Wm. Rudd's will had a chapel on the south side of Snaith Church, in the which some fragments of glass exhibiting the Dawney arms remain. The three rings in their shield represent a ring given by Richard Cœur-de-Lion to Sir Wm. Dawney in 1193 of silver set with a toadstone, which still remains in the possession of Lord Down, the representative of the Dawney family.

In 1592-3 John Rudd, son of William of Cowick, with James Booth and Henry Motherby, was defendant in a case concerning 3½ acres of land at Roccliffe, Snaith, Cowick Balncroft.²

An undated deed of the Court of Augmentation is a release granted by John Rudde of Hoveden, clerk, to Thos. Lord of Huck of all his right in part of a moor which he had of the gift of Sir John de Huck, beginning at Sandick and extending the length of the moor southwards. Howden being part of Snaith, it is probable that this John Rudd was of the Snaith family.

Thomas Rud of Roclif, making his will 8th Aug., 1548, after commendation of body and soul, bequeaths all his houses and lands to Jane Rud his wife for life, then to Henry Rud his son, and failing heirs to Cecilie Gatynbie his daughter. Also he bequeaths to Myles Robinson "a blacke guy calfe withe a white

¹ Bod. Dods. MSS. 99.

² *Cal. Inq. P.M. and Cal. of Pleadings, Duc. Lanc.*

heade." Ed. Richardson, priest, is amongst the witnesses. (Probate roth April, 1549.)¹

In 1550 Thomas Rudde of Rednes, "yongeman," makes his will:—

"First I witte my soule to God Almightye to our ladie Sancte Marie and to all the celestiaall courte of heven and my bodie to be buried in the Churche or chapell yerde of Marie Magdalene of Whitgifte Also I wit to the comon boxe to be given to the poore ijs. Itm I wito Richarde Rudde my brother VJli Itm I witto Anne Rudde my suster Vli XJs VIJd Itm I witto Elizabeth Rud my sister IXli."

Various other legacies follow, the residue to his father Richard Rudde. Amongst witnesses are Sir Wm. Thompson, curate, and Sir John Plomber. (Probate 13th June, 1550.)²

The next will, of Richard Rudd of Hessle, 1550, is interesting as being the only trace I have found of Rudds in that place, although the Humphrey mentioned in the pedigree as of "Hassle" must have had descendants before we come to Richard. Hessle is farther east than Snaith, and lies on the Humber a short distance from Hull. Due south of the Humber in Lincolnshire lay Winterton, where a strong branch of the family resided for many years. The will of Richard Rudd is as follows:—³

"In the Name of God Amen the eghte dae of June in the yere of our Lorde God a MIDXlvij Witnessith that I Richard Rud of Hessil and parishoner of the same withe hooll mynde and good remembrance makith this my laste will and Testament in maner and forme following First I wit my soule to Almightye God and to all the blissed company of heven and my bodie to be buried within the parishe Churche erthe of Hessill aforesaide Itm I give to the blissed sacrament for tithes forgotten iiij^d Itm I will have one trentall of messes saide for the healthre of my soule for the whiche I give X^s Itm I will have given for the helthe of my soule upon the dae of my buriall XX^s and other XX^s opon my seventh dae and to everie poore house in Hessall ij^d aither dae Itm I will that after the decease of Agnes my wif that Richard Rudde have the lit(t)le house and grounde nexte unto the grounde of Richard More Itm I will that John Rudde have the house that he dwellithe in after the departoure of Agnes my wif Itm I will have one felling of wanescot over the pictoure of Christe for the whiche I give XXVJ^s VIIJ^d Itm I give to Isabell Scales half a quarter barlie and to Sibill Skales an other half quarter of barlie The residue of my goodes my dettes paide legacie fulfilled and funerall expenses discharged I give to John Rud and to Elline Rud my children whome I make myn Executores to dispoise as they shall think good for the helthe of my soul Witnesses of this Thomas Michaell and Barthilmew Lilforthe Clerke." (Probate 17th March, 1550.)

Richard Rudd, of Hessle, whose will is dated 29th Jan., 1570, may be the Richard

¹ York Reg., vol. 13.

² York Reg., vol. 13.

³ York Probate Reg., vol. 3, fol. 698.

mentioned above. He is described as single-man and desires to be buried in Hessle Churchyard, gives certain lands in Hessle to his uncle Robert Rud, who is his executor, with legacies to Thos. Mychel, deceased, to James and Mychaell, sons of Thomas Mychaell the elder, to John Haiton the younger "laitlye my maister," to Alis Eler, and to every poor house in Hessell.

In Early Chancery Proceedings (47, No. 90, 1472-3, and 75) Richard Rudd, of Melton, near Hessle, is complainant, the Mayor and Sheriffs of Hull defendants.

Going farther east into Holderness, we find in deeds from Burton Constable dated 1316 that at Aldborough Amand de Rud witnessed with others a demise by John de Ros, Knt., Lord of Ringbury, to Walter Fitlyng, perpetual vicar of the Church of Aldbury, for life of certain land called Crepinges land for 40s. yearly rent.

A Commission of Oyer and Terminer¹ was appointed in 1348 on complaint of Wm. Hode, of Beverley, merchant of Queen Philippa, that among others John Rudde, Adam the Leper of Resceby, and others at Resceby, co. York, by night broke his houses, besieged him there for no small time, kindled a fire to burn him and his houses, and carried away his goods. On the information of Thos. de Brembre.

There are 21 wills and admons. in the York Registry not examined, and the Surtees Society's vol. 96 mentions 15 Rudd freemen of York, and there are Rudds in the registers of St. Michael le Belfry, York (9), Patrington (2), Cherry Burton, Bolton in Holland, Hackness, Adel and Leeds Parish (1), also Eyton (4).²

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls.

² Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

CHAPTER IV

YORKSHIRE RUDDS CONTINUED

GROUP 2.

Burton Fleming, Glaisdale and district.

THE first mention of Rudds in the Burton Fleming district is in 1278 in the Inquisitions P.M.¹ of that date, regarding dower for the widow of Geoffry Berchon, when John Rudde is stated to have held land at Burton. Again in 1296-7 in the Lay Subsidy Rolls² John and Robert Rudd, of Burton, are assessed. The returns being incomplete, the name is not traceable further in that place, but in 1391 John Rudd's name is given as at Ellerburn, near Pickering.

The will of Peter Rudd, of Danby, dated 1552, gives us the next reference. After pious commendation of his soul to God and "to his mother oure ladie Sancte Marie and to all the holye sancte in heven," he mentions his wife Margaret and son George.

Letters of Administration of the estate of George Rudd, of Danby, were granted in 1559, and for Richard Rudd, of Great Ayton, in 1551. Janet Rudd, of Danby, and Wm. Rudd left wills proved 1581 and 1600.

About the year 1550 a Chancery suit took place between two of the Danby Rudds. The Orator, Wm. Rudd, states that Sir John Nevill, Lord Latimer, had granted a farmhold to him for life called Daylfield Howse, at Danby in Glaisdale. The deed concerning this arrangement had fallen into the hands of Myles Rudd, who refused to give it up, and had obtained a fresh lease from Lord Dacres and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Lord Latymer.

To this complaint Myles Rudd replied that he had not the Indenture, which he said was forged. Also that Wm. Rudd had a patent of keepership within the Forest of Danby. Myles stated that his father, Peter, was born upon the same tenement and dwelt there, and left it to his wife Margaret at his death. The said Peter had most wrongfully taken the farmhold over her head, and had cast out Margaret and her six fatherless children. It is not recorded how the dispute ended, but it gives one an insight into the troubles of life in the dale at that time.

¹ Yorks. Arch. Soc., *Record Series*, vol. vii.

² Yorks. Arch. Soc., *Lay Subsidies*, vol. xvi.

Miles Rudd died in 1623 (Admon.), also Francis and Nicholas Rudd the same year. The wife of the latter, according to Peacock in his *Yorkshire Catholics*, before March, 1603, came to church and communicated at Easter, but had since become a recusant.

The estate of George Rudd, of Glaisdale, was administered by Margaret his wife 1651. He had a son, Francis.

The Danby registers contain a large number of names of the family which I have not traced further. I gathered from a letter received from Francis Rudd, a Minister of note of the Methodist Connexion, whose family came from Thwing, that there were still Rudds in the Rudstone district bearing the same Christian names as of old.

GROUP 3.

Western district, from Killinghall to Staincliffe and Slaidburn.

The most continuous lines of Rudds in this large district are those of Killinghall and Slaidburn, which latter place is on the borders of Lancashire. Whether the Rudds originally spread from Wales into Yorkshire by way of Lancashire, or settled primarily in East Yorkshire, is a moot point. It seems probable from the connection with Brinne that the former was the case, especially as Westmorland and Cumberland had both strong branches of the family at a very early period, and in localities which would come naturally in the course of migration northwards.

In 1264, in the Inquisitions P.M. ¹ of Baldwin de Insula, Earl of Devon, concerning the extent of the Manor of Harewood, Ralph Rudde is named as tenant at will holding one bovate worth 6s. 8d. By 1309 he is dead, and his wife Agnes wrongfully accused of having been outlawed for causing his death. The Close Rolls of Ed. II. clear her character.

In a grant by Alicia de Lacie to Margaret de Kirkston of the Manor of Saxton Wm. Rudd is mentioned three times. ²

Richard Rudd, priest, was instituted to the Vicarage of Ottley ³ 19th Oct., 1452, and died there in 1478. The following is an epitome of his will :—⁴

“Ap. 1478. Dominus Ricardus Rood, Vicarius de Otelay. Sep. in choro eccl. de Otelay, coram bone ejusdem chori. Vole quod extorus meis fiant duae fenestrae vitreae, cum tribus luminaribus in utraque earum, ex opposito altera alteri in choro, cum ymaginibus intus. Item volo quod chorus ecclesiae de Otelay sit tegulatus a gradibus summi altaris usque ad exitum ejusdem chori, vidilicet

¹ Yorks. Arch. Soc., *Record Series*, vol. xii.

² Calendar of Deeds concerning the Duchy of Lancaster.

³ Thoresby, *History of Leeds*.

⁴ Test. Ebor.

ostium ejusdem. Item volo habere lapidem super corpus meum cum noman meo scripto desuper et die obitus mei ad excitandum populum ad orandum pro anima mea."

No trace of these memorials now remains, but Richard Rudd's name is included in those of Ottley vicars on a brass in the church.

It is at Killinghall that we find most continuous evidence of the family. The Poll Tax Rolls of 1379 mention John and Wm. Rudd of Killinghall, Henry and his wife at Staincliff, Adam and his wife and John at Newton in Bowland, and Robert and his wife at Gryllyngton.

Burke in his *History of the Commoners* (vol. iv.) says that Richard Pulleine, of Killinghall, co. York, married Eleanor, daughter of John Rudd of the same place, and had a son about 1500. This statement is confirmed by the Registry of the Guild of Corpus Christi of the city of York, for amongst its members are "Ric. Polan and Elena uxor ejus, de Kynghill." A note to the printed edition of the register states that Richard Pulleyne, Esq., of Killinghall, married Eleanor, daughter of John Rudd, gent., and that their son John was Town Clerk of York from 1507 to 1510 and Recorder from 1494 to 1507.

Again, Edward Rudd, of Killinghall, married Mary, daughter to Wm. Pulleyne and Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard Bellasis.¹ For his second wife he married Dorothy, daughter of Stephen Tempest, of Broughton. It will doubtless be this Dorothy Rudd whose will is noted amongst Richmond Wills at Somerset House dated 1583, but which does not now exist.

Richard Bellasis in his will leaves £10 to his servant Wm. Rudd, but crossed it out. He further leaves "To my neese Mary Rudd £20 and one litell tonne cuppe of silver upon this condition that the said mony shalbe preserved by some good meanes by my executors to remayne unto hir only use and profitte," etc. This Richard Bellasis will be the son of the previously-mentioned Richard, and brother to Margaret Pulleyne.

In 1585 Edward Rudd is plaintiff in a case concerning messuages and lands in the Holmes, Sawcrofte and other lands in Killinghall and Knaresborough Manors.²

Notice must here be taken of a certain John Rudd, priest, Bachelor of Divinity, of St. John's College, Cambridge, who made himself notorious in a manner that it is impossible to admire. Though I have no clue to his descent, it is probable that he is of Yorkshire, as after his early years he appears in Yorkshire as Vicar of Dewsbury, then of Romaldkirk.

The first record that I have found of John Rudd shows him to have been concerned in the painful affair of Anne Askew, according to John Foxe, whose statements, however, must be received with caution. In his copy of Bishop

¹ Harl. MSS., *Visitation of Yorks.*

² *Cal. Inq. P.M. and Cal. of Pleadings, Duc. Lanc., 27 Eliz.*

Bonner's report upon the Confession of Anne Askew, signed by her 20th March, 1544, amongst other signatures were those of Edmund Bishop of London, John Bishop of Bedford, John Rudde, B.D., etc.¹

Promotion came to John Rudd in the reign of Edward VI., who appointed him Chaplain in Ordinary, and "ex avisamento et consensu privati consilii sui," presented him to the 10th Prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral on 20th June, 1550. He was installed on the 22nd of July following, and was further installed as Prebendary of Winchester in 1551.² In this latter year he proceeded to marry, and in the registers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, we find the following record thereof: "1551. Ap. 6. Mr. John Rud, Priest and Isbell Wyldon."

The accession of Queen Mary in July, 1553, swiftly brought deprivation of both his Prebends on account of this marriage, which implied a conversion to Protestantism, and this punishment wrought in him a speedy repentance of the step he had taken. On the 23rd Sept., 1554, he appeared in the pulpit at Paul's Cross "and took the opportunity of making a frank profession of his change of sentiments and particularly of telling the people how greatly he repented having taken a wife."³ By December of that year he had possessed himself of letters from the Bishop of London and the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Lichfield to show that he had been divorced from Isabella Welden, his late wife, that he was penitent, and that he has been restored to his priestly orders.⁴ On 30th December, 1554, he was instituted to the Vicarage of Dewsbury.⁵

During the reign of Queen Mary John Rudd joins in the religious persecutions and is present at the trial of Latimer. Foxe, writing of this event under date 1555, more particularly of Latimer's reply to the railing Friar, says: "But what should I here stand deciphering ye names of his adversaries when whole swarms of friars and Doctors flocked against him on every side almost the whole time? . . . preaching likewise and barking against him amongst whom was . . . and Bain, Rud, and Greenwood, Bachelors of Divinity, all three of St. John's College, Cambridge"⁶

Again in the process against Bucer and Phagius at the Inquisition sitting at Queens' College in 1557 John Rudd was present. Once more to quote Foxe: "After that they had taken their places and that no man put forth himself to answer for the offenders, the judges called aside Dr. Young, Dr. Segewick, Bullock, Taylor, Maptide, Hunton, Parker, Redman above mentioned Also Brown, Gogman, Rud, Johnson, Mitch, Raven, and Carr who had before written out the burial of Bucer

¹ *Acts and Monuments of John Foxe*, vol. v., p. 543.

² *Hutchinson's Hist. and Ant. of Durham*, vol. ii., p. 209.

³ *Knight's London (Paul's Cross)*.

⁴ *Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 96. Notices of Scorely and the Blake family. Re-clergy deprived by Queen Mary.

⁵ *History of Leeds (Dewsbury)*.

⁶ *Acts and Monuments of John Foxe*, vol. vii., p. 451.

with a singular commendation of him and sent it to Sir John Cheke knight. These men taking first their oath upon a book were commanded to bear witness against the heresies and doctrines of Bucer and Phagius."¹

With the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1558 came a return to the open expression of his former opinions, and his discarded wife returned to her home. The birth of a daughter at Dewsbury is recorded in the registers of that place: "Bap. 1561. Dec. 27. Eliz. d. of Mr. John Rudd B.D. and Vicar of Dewsbury."

In 1559 John Rudd was restored to his stall in Durham Cathedral, and held the cure of Riston, Yorks, and on the 16th May, 1569, he was instituted to the living of Romalldkirk on the presentation of John Wilkinson, B.D. From that place with its beautiful old Church of St. Romuald, "the Cathedral of the Dales," Durham was easy of access. He died and was buried at Durham in 1578 in the Cathedral.

His widow makes her will as follows in 1582:—²

"Testamentum Isabellæ Rood."

"Oct. 25, 1582. Isable Rood wedowe late wyfe of Mr. John Roode prebendarye of the cathedrall Church of Durham. To be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Durham so neyre to my husband as may be To my daughter Rachell twoo spoones of sylver to and with the iiij she haith alredie To my daughter Elizabeth iiij sylver spoones To my daughter Marye vj sylver spones To my daughter Elizabeth the leaste sylver salte And to Rachell I gyve a sylver bowle parcell gilded To my daughter Marye a sylver bowle lyke the other above bequeathed To my sonne John Roode the best sylver salte and one half dosen sylver spoones To my sonne Joseph a standinge cupp of sylver and vj sylver spones To my sonne John Roode his father's best ringe of gold and a sylver becker To Anne Wylden my brother Richard his wyfe a sylver becker To my daughter Marye a lytle goblet of sylver which lyethe in pawne to me for 40s To my daughter Marye one fetherbed the best save two j bolster and j pillowe j payre of blankettes edged with blewe j reyde coveringe with the bedsted that I lye in and ij paire of sheetes one lyn th' other harden besydes the ij paire of sheets which I gave her when I came last from Yorkshire Also I give to hir vj pewter doublers vj dishes of pewter and vj sawcers also the best brasse pottle To Henry Hancoke the younger 40s To George Wyllesonne 40s To John Bedford the 40s To Isable Paxton my servant a yeowe and to Janet Paxton a yeowe To my brother Richard Wylldon an angel of gold To Raph Harll of Nether Heworth and his wife to each 2s 6d The resydue to my twoo sonnes John and Joseph Rood whom I make my executors I assigne the guardianship of my sonne Joseph duringe his minoritye to the right worshipfull Mr. Doctor Pykington and if he refuse I assinge it to my brother Richard Wylldon and Henry Hancok my sonne in lawe. Mr John Pykington Archdeacon of Durham and Mr Robert Swyfte clerke prebendaries of Durham supervisors and I gyve to eyther of them an angel of gold.

¹ *Acts and Monuments of John Foxe*, vol. vii., p. 274.

² *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Surtees Society.

"Witnesses, Thomas Little, clerk, Cuthbert Nicholl, George Cuthbert etc."
(Proved 13th April, 1583.)

"Inv. Dec. 6. 1582. Goods at Plawsworth. At Durham. Nine sett quissions 20s. The just judgement of Sallomen, wyth the Quenes Majesties armes 6s 8d. iij mappes 10s. A broadcloth gowne, lyned with taffitie, another cloth gowne, lined with sarcenet 40s. Two dubletts of chamlet and a cassake, without sleeves, of silke grogeringe and a worsett cassake with sleeves 16s. One other worsett gowne, and a broadcloth gowne, lyned with wolveringe 26s. 8d. Two rydinge broadcloth clooks 26s 8d. Three paire of hose 10s. One old mappe, a painted cloth, and a border 12d. Two flaskets for bearinge lynninge clothes 6d. All hir apparell. Three gownes £3. Two stammell peticotes 20s. One kirtle, two savegards one cloke, and a worsett kirtle 34s. Two silke Throuned hatts, three velvet night cappes, a foure corned capp, three felt hats, and one taffetie hatt, 15s. iij smocks, xij patclothes, three paire of handruffies, three courchers, v crosse clothes, a worsett apperin, two lynne apperings, and a straken apperin 26s. 8d. Powdered beife 10s. In redye coin 30^g. Henrye Hancocke, of Seacroft, in Yorkshire, owes her £30. Owen by Mr Whitacars, parson of Thorneg hill in Yorkshire, 28s. Plaite gyven as legacies. Foure white spones, two beckers £3. 9s. 4d. Two bigge goblettes, parcell gilt £6. 10s. 8d. One little goblet, parcell gilt, 42s. 6d. One psalte with a cover £3 9s. 6d. XVIIJ silver spones £5 3s. 7d. Summe of all, debtes and legacies deducted £173 os. 7d."

It appears from this will that there were two sons and three daughters left, John and Joseph, Rachell, Mary and Elizabeth. Possibly they may have belonged to the Killinghall Rudds, and it is evident that there was influence at Court for John Rudd to have obtained the preferment he did. He is, alas! a specimen of the unconscientious priest of those troublous times, who did so much to weaken the Church then and now.

NOTE.—In the "Booke of Surveighs and Abstracts out of the rentale of all Lands etc belonging to the Cathedral Church of Durham 1580" several parcels of land are noted as held by John Rudd. He held the Prebend of St. Stephen in Beverley Minster when 56 years of age, together with "dyverse other promotions."¹

The Rudds of Slaidburn have resided continuously at that place down to the present time from the sixteenth century to one's certain knowledge, but when they first settled there is not now known. The first record of them that I can find is the will of Oliver Rudd, of Slaidburn, who died in 1572 (York Pro. Reg. 19, 336). Then comes that of Stephen Rudd in 1573 (19, 578).

The next will is that of Nicholas Rudd, which I give:—

"The fifth day of January Anno Regni Reg Carolie Angliae etc decimo tertio 1637 In the Name of God Amen I Nickholas Rudde sicke in body but whole in

¹ Yorks. Chantry Surveys.

minde and of good and perfect remembrance praised be God therefore First and principally I give and bequeath unto Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer my soul and my body to be buried in Slaidburne Church yard at the discession of my Executors as followeth Ite I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Rudde my wife the one halfe of all my goodes and unto Gyles Rudde my Nephewe the other haulfe provided all wayes that Elizabeth Rudde my wife shall have receive and take ten poundes out of that part of legusy given unto the said Gyles Rude my nephewe towards my funerall expences Item I give unto Elizabeth Rudde my said wife the one haulfe of a lease or assignement of a certain place called and knowne by the name of Prockters with all the apurtenances thereunto belonginge dureinge her naturall life and the other haulfe unto the said Gyles Rudd my nephewe And I doe ordaine and make Elizabeth Rudd my wife and Gyles Rude my nephewe my whole executors of this my last Will and Testament In witnes whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written.

"Signed Nickholas Rudd Testes inde Thomas Mitton. Edward Redd Richard Parker. Robt Brander."

In the list of debts the names of John and Elizabeth Rudd appear.

The will contains the first mention of "Proctors," the house which was so long the residence of the Rudds of Slaidburn, and which has only recently passed out of the family.

The will of Elizabeth Rudd, widow of the above-mentioned Nicholas, proved in 1649-50, follows next :—

"In the Name of God Amen the sixt day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and fortie I Elizabeth Rudd of Slaidburne Whoodhouse in Bolland in the County of York Widdow beinge old and somewhat craised in my bodie but I praise God of good and perfect remembrance doe proceed to the making of this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge And first and principallye I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Maker assuredlie trustinge through the mercy and meritts of his onely Sonn Christ Jesus my Saviour and Redeemer to have free pardon and remission of all my sinnes and my bodie to be buried in the parish Churchyard of Slaidburne in the foresaid County neare unto the place where my late husband Nicholas Rudd was buried And touchinge the goodes chatells and possessions wch it hath pleased God to lend me in this world and whereof by the lawes of this realme I have power to dispose I give and bestow the same as ensueth And first I give and bequeath unto John Skott eldest sonn of Wiliam Skott my Brother one fether bedd wth close belonginge to it Ite I give unto the said John Skott Thomas Skott and William Skott sonns of the foresaid Wiliam Skott two kyne now in the hands of Robert Brennand of Highfield and John Slaiter of Fowlescales and also ten sheepe be the

¹ York Pro. Reg.

more or lesse in the hands of Humfrey Hurlington equallie to be divided amongst them It I give unto John Parkinson late Servant of Nicholas Rudd deceased one hefer and seaven sheepe be the more or lesse in the hands of Richard Wearinge It I give unto Christopher Parkinson of the Lainehead and Ellen Brennand daughter of Robert Brennand of Whitendale all the sheepe in the hands of the foresaid Christopher Parkinson equallie to be divided between them It I give unto Ellen Hairst the wife of Christopher Hairst my best redd peticoote one safeguard a neckcloth a cros cloth and a apron one candlesticke one chaffin dish and three powder dublers and also twenty shillings in money It to the wife of John Hairst twenty shillings in money and also I give unto every child I am Godmother to twelve pence a peece And the residue of all my goods (if any remaine After my funerall expences first be payed and these legacies abovesaid be discharged I give unto Richard Parker Of Slaidburn Whoodhouse This I make to be my last Will and Testament revoakinge all other former Wills And lastly I doe hereby constitute and ordaine and apointe the foresaid Richard Parker my whole executor of this my last Will and Testament hopeinge he will faithfullie se the same performed accordinge to my trust repsed in him In Witnes whereof and the said Elizabeth Rudd have hereunto put my hand and seale the day and yeare above written.

"Elizabeth x Rudd marke. Sealed signed and delivered in the sight and presence of Bartie Faber. Edward Bancke. Wiliam Harrison x marke."

Probate was granted the 13th of June, 1649.

Another member of the family makes his will in 1637 as follows :—

"In the Name of God Amen the eight day of Januarie Anno dni 1637 I John Rud of Knowlemeare in Bolland in the County of Yorke Husbandman sicke in bodie but whole in mind and of good and perfect remembrance doe ordaine and make this my last Will and Testament in maner and forme following first and principally I give and bequeath my soule to Almighty God my Maker Saviour and Redeemer trusting in and by the merites of Jesus Christ his glorious resurrection and assention to be one of his elect peeple at the genrall day of judgment and my bodie to be buried in Slaidburne Churchyard Item I give and bequeath all my parte of goodes both moveable and unmoveable unto my sone Edward Rud except those goodes and money wch my sone Thomas Rud oweth me and those goodes and money I give to my daughter Elizabeth Rud Item I give to my daughter Elizabeth Rud one great pann Item my will and mind is that my sone Edward Rud shall have three greate arkes and one great pott to remaine as heireloomes my wif to have a third parte according to her widdowwright and the other third parte to be equally devided amongst my children and my funerall expences to be taken out of my whole goodes and I doe nominate and appoint Edward Rud my sone to be my whole Executor In Witnes whereof I the said John Rud have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and yere first above written—John Rud his x marke Allsoe it is my will and mynd that my daughter Elizabeth shall have a bedstead and house rowme untill she marie in

RECORDS OF THE RUDD FAMILY

the West end of my house. Testes Robt Tower his x marke. Stephen Rud his marke. John Stackhouse."

Grace Rudd, widow, of Newton in Bolland, whose will was proved at York in 1619 (No. 35, 460), may have belonged to this family, for it is manifest from the parish registers of Slaidburn that there were several lines of the same family in the same place and neighbourhood.

Edward Rudd, of Knowlemere, mentioned in his father's will above, died and was buried at Slaidburn on 3rd Sept., 1667.

Bridget, wife of Stephen Rudd, who witnessed the same will, died and was buried at Slaidburn on 10th Sept., 1685. Stephen Rudd appears to have died at Batrix and to have been buried at Slaidburn 21st Sept., 1703. (See parish registers.)

Batrix, or Beatrix, is the name of a hamlet consisting of two farmhouses. Proctors is also a farmhouse.

Descendants of the Rudds mentioned still reside at Slaidburn or in the neighbourhood, whose descent is traced in the accompanying pedigree of seven generations. In the church is a stone to the memory of George Rudd, of Proctors, died 1837. Ellen, his relict, died 1867. Mary their daughter died 1838 (? 7), and George their son died 1847.

In the churchyard a tombstone records the death of the following: Margaret, wife of George Rudd, of Proctors, died 1818; George Rudd, died 1822, aged 67; Margaret, wife of Edward, son of George, died 1832; Edward Rudd, died 1835, aged 51; George Rudd, junior, of Proctors, died 1837, aged 55; Mary, his daughter, died 1837, aged 20; and George, his son, died 1847, aged 24.

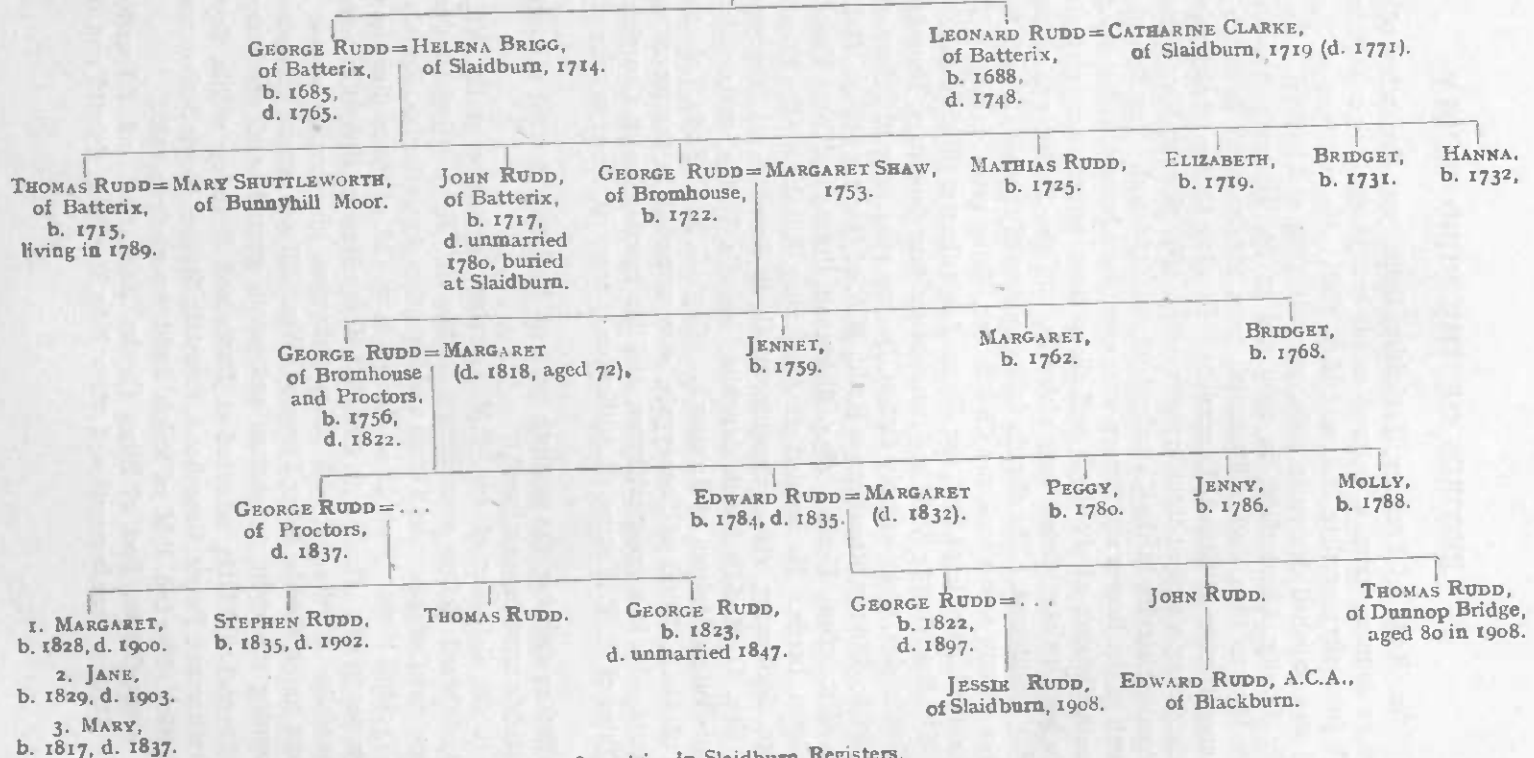
Another tombstone commemorates other sons and daughters of George Rudd, of Proctors, junior, namely: Margaret Rudd, of Slaidburn, born 1828, died 9th Sept., 1900; Stephen Rudd, born 1835, died 1902; and Jane Rudd, born 1829, died 1903.

Thomas Rudd, son of George Rudd, junior, of Proctors, held that property till his death, but after that event it was sold, and passed into the hands of Mr. King Wilkinson.

Thomas Rudd, of Dunnop Bridge, has in his possession a family Bible which originally belonged to Thomas Rudd, son of George Rudd, of Batrix. This Thomas Rudd was born in 1714, and his name will be found in the accompanying pedigree.

Rudd of Slaidburn.

THOMAS RUDD,
of Batterix, Parish of Slaidburn.



89 entries in Slaidburn Registers.

Wm. Rudd, of Staveley, Yorkshire, Gent., was the father of George Rudd, who in Alumni Oxon. is entered as his second son, non-collegiate, matriculated 12th June, 1873, aged 31, B.A. and M.A. 1886. He had been at St. Bee's in 1867, and was ordained deacon in 1869, priest in 1870 at Lichfield. He was Curate of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, in 1869 and at St. Andrew's Ancoats, Manchester, from 1870 to 1874, and of Prestwich from 1874 to 1876, in which latter year he became Rector of Stand, Lancashire. In 1877 George Rudd narrowly escaped death during a violent thunderstorm, which took place in May when he was about to conduct service in the Church of All Saints, Stand. The lightning entered the church as the Rector and Sexton were awaiting a funeral, and striking both, carried them a distance of six yards and threw them prostrate near the lectern. They were both twisted round very violently, and the Rector was carried off his feet during the process. The electric fluid subsequently passed through the east window of the church and struck the Church Inn, doing great damage. Though his life was spared, he suffered from the effects of this disaster till his death.

The Rev. George Rudd had two sons and four daughters, Thomas Wilton Rudd, of Northenden, Clerk in Holy Orders, Deacon 1904, later of Polesworth and Sutton Coldfield; D'Arcy Strangeways Rudd, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford (2nd Class Mod. Hist., 1892), Deacon, 1894, Richmond, Curate and later Vicar of St. John's, Newtown, Leeds. He married 9th April, 1907, Elizabeth Alice Franklin, of Merton Lodge, Godalming, eldest daughter of G. B. Franklin, of Stoneygate, Leicester. The Rev. G. Rudd's fourth daughter, Isabella Wilton, married in 1906 Albert, son of Walker Hulton, of Prestwich. Capt. G. B. F. Rudd, Leicester Regt., only son of G. E. Rudd of Stoneygate, was wounded in the recent war and taken prisoner. He is a great cricketer, and his marriage with Georgina Isabel, only daughter of F. T. Kearns, of Addington, Surrey, is about to take place (1920).

Before quitting the western part of Yorkshire several scattered notices of the Rudds must be mentioned.

In the Calendar of Inq. P.M. Ducatus Lancastriæ (2 Ed. VI., B, No. 22), 1548, Edward Belton sues Henry Rudde and Robt. Wyglesworth for tortious possession of messuages and lands and detention of title deeds at Rawclyf, Lancashire, and Tyckhill Honor, Yorkshire. In vol. ii. of Cal. of Proceedings in the Duchy of Lancaster (9 Eliz., D., No. 3), 1566, Sir Henry Darcy, Knight, is seized in Fee and Marmaduke Hardcastle and Miles Atkynson his tenants appear as Plaintiffs against Ralph Rudde, Peter Sympson, Wm. Hill and others, tenants of the Manor, concerning the right to pasture and waste grounds and particularly Rudlishe, Welshbornehed Platts, situated at Dacre and Beverley within Brymben Manor Knaresborough Forest, Greenhowe, Fountain Staines, Roger Staines and Bleawayth, co. Yorks. The Inq. P.M. of Ralph Rudd was made in 1581.

In the Yorks. Feet of Fines (Yorks. Arch. Soc., vol. ii.) under date 1581, Easter term, a case is mentioned when John Rudde is plaintiff and Richard Swift

and others are deforciant, concerning a messuage and cottage with lands in Clayton and Cockan, both in Bradforddale. Further litigation ensues in 1600, Trinity term, when the same John Rudd with Nicholas Richardson and Thos. Field are plaintiffs and Thos. Grave and Elizabeth his wife and Henry Grenewood and others are deforciant. The matter in dispute was a messuage with lands in Tonge and Clayton.

The Inq. P.M. of John Rudd was made at Bradford 12th April, 19 James I., he having died 20th February. Certain swore that he was seized of a messuage in Clayton which he held of the Prince of Wales. A certain John Field was his next of kin.

Amongst the Inq. P.M. Duc. Lanc. under date 13 Eliz. mention is made of a suit brought by Thomas Rudd against Nicholas Longforde and Adam Blomeley, messuages and appurtenances called Broad Oke at Wythington (near Didsbury, Lancashire) being in dispute.

This district contained one family of Rudds who seceded to the Society of Friends. In March, 1665, Thomas Rudd was noted as a recusant at Stainforth. The Friends' records give the names of his children: Joseph, 1668; Agnes, 1670; Mary, 1673; Rachell, 1675; Ephraim, 1678; and Patience, 1680. He is spoken of by Thos. Story as a preacher of repentance in the days of the persecution of the Friends. He died at Settle in 1764.

A certain Elizabeth Rudd, daughter of Giles Rudd, of Mouldhills, was married to Thomas Walmensley, of Wadington Eaves, in 1665. It is interesting to note that Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, of the Society of Friends, is descended from the Walmsleys. In a letter dated 7/19/1909 he informs me that Thos. Walmsley and family with several others from Yorkshire was supposed to have come to Pennsylvania with Wm. Penn in 1682. Elizabeth lost her husband shortly after landing, and married as her second husband John Pursley, or Purslow, in 1684. Probably Jane Walne, in whose house at Stainmerow her marriage had taken place in 1665, was her sister. Nicholas Walne, who went to America at the same time as the Walmsleys, appears to have taken charge of one of the children.

Registers containing Rudd entries: Nidd Hall (Catholic Truth Society, vol. i.) 5, Hampsthwaite 6, Ripley 6, Monk Fryston 6, Linton in Craven 7, Dewsbury 3, Halifax 1.

CHAPTER V

YORKSHIRE RUDDS CONTINUED.

GROUP 4.

Rudds of North Yorkshire and Swaledale.

PROCEEDING north through Yorkshire, Thomas Rudd, of Northallerton, is mentioned in the "Acts of the Collegiate Church of Ripon" in 1457 in connection with a debt owed to him. In 1468 the same Acts, in relating a scene which took place in the minster, state that Wm. Rudd was a witness. Amongst the York recusants of 1670 Frances and John Rudd are named as of Aldborough, and Edward and Isabel Rudd his wife as of Cowburne.

In 1599 Thomas Rudd and Adam his son are plaintiffs and John Girlington, Esq., deforciant in a dispute about a messuage with lands at Hackfurthe.¹

The first of our name I find mentioned in connection with Richmond district is William Rudd, of Easby and Tunstall, a hamlet in the Parish of Catterick, near Richmond. A writ was directed to the Sheriff of York in 1285 to make inquisition whether certain gifts of land might be assigned to the Abbot and Convent of St. Agatha, Easby, without prejudice of the King amongst others by Wm. Rudde, who was allowed to give a messuage and two bovates of land in Tunstall to the Abbot.² A licence for the alienation in mortmain of these lands was granted in the same year.³

I have not been able to trace the Rudds in the Parish of Catterick after this date (the registers containing no mention of them), but the name of Rudd Hall still attached to a house with small estate in the parish doubtless commemorates the former residence of the family. It is in the neighbouring Parish of Bolton-on-Swale that we find the family settled in the early part of the sixteenth century. The will of John *alias* Jenkyn Rudd, dated 1544, gives us an insight into the life of himself and his relations. It is preserved among Richmond wills at Somerset House, and two copies exist, one being imperfect:—

"In Dei nōm amen. the fyrste day of Septembre In the yeaere of oure Lorde God a thousand fyve hundreth and fortie I Jenkyn Rudd hole of mynd and in good memory Consyderynge and knowyng the greate unsafynse and unstableness of thys transytory worlde and that deth to every cryture ys certane and the houre therof moyst uncertane therefore I thynkyng not to be intestate when so ever God

¹ Yorks. Feet of Fines.

² Inquisitions, *Yorkshire Record Series*, vol. ii.

³ Cal. Pat. Rolls.

shall call me to his mercy In the helthe of my sowle provyde and ordane this my presente testamente and last wyll in maner and forme fowlowinge Fyrste and princypally above all earthly thyngs I commyte and beqweth my sowle to Almyghty God and to his gloryows Mother owr blyssyd lady and to the hole celestyall company in hevyn my berrin and corporeall bodye to be buryed *within* the Church of All halowes at Bolton of Swayll and that the Church have in the name of my mortuary after the effect of the statute laytly in acte and mayde as concernyng the sayde mortuarios It. I bequeath for my sepulturenge in the sayde church . . . iij*s* iij*d* It I bequethe to Mydleton Church vis. viij*d* It I bequethe to Brothcoroton Church iij*s* iij*d* Also I wyll yt Elisabeth Rudde at the tyme of hyr maryage or when she shall come to lawfull age have iij stotts redy to draw in the plughe or els to have £xl for iij oxen yt I have of hyrs It I bequethe to on honest priste to synge for me on yeare immedyatly after my departyng*e* £iij vis viij*d* Also I wyll that Elisabeth my wyff and Leonarde my sone be myn executors and my wyshs of this my last wyll and testamente and yt my Brd rychard Swaill be the supervysor herof and he to have therefore £iiij Hys testibus dn'o roberto tomson parocho dn'o milone dusseld (?) Henrico Hawle et Johane Bowes."

The parchment copy of the will differs thus: after Mydleton Church comes, "It I bequethe to every servant that I have xiid It I bequethe to every Godbarn I have that is unmarried xijd It I beqweth to John Rudd," mentioned as brother.

We gather from this will that Elizabeth Rudd, wife of Jenkyn, outlived him, and was sister of Richard Swale (unless Jenkyn had a sister who married Richard Swale), also that there was a son named Leonard, a brother named John, and a ward who stood in some relationship to him named Elizabeth Rudd. How much parish registers might have helped us here; but unfortunately those of Bolton of the sixteenth century have been destroyed, and the present registers only date from the latter part of the seventeenth century. The church, too, in which one hoped to find some record of a family that for several generations resided in the parish has been "restored" and enlarged in such a manner as to have almost entirely obliterated all trace of antiquity, and nothing remains to mark the resting-place of Jenkin Rudd within its walls. The tower alone retains its ancient appearance, and the monument to Henry Jenkins who, born in 1500, lived to be 169 years of age, forms a link with the past, as during his long life he must have been a familiar figure to the Rudds of this place.

The Richard Swale mentioned as "brother" of Jenkyn Rudd will have been son or nephew of Richard Swale whose epitaph was so singularly discovered in 1790 in Easby Church within a piece of oak, which appeared at first sight to be a single panel, and which had been used from time immemorial to cut up the sacramental bread on. Someone discovered it to be a piece of double wood, and on opening it, found pasted a piece of paper within, wheron was written an epitaph upon Richard Swale, gentleman, who departed this life "XXIII of Aprill in the yeare

of oure Lord M . . . XXVIII (1528) after that he had lyved foure score and sixe yeares one moneth and sixtene daies." The inscription was in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and it has been conjectured that he was perhaps a friend of Miles Coverdale, then an Augustinian Friar.¹ Unfortunately, this interesting memorial has been stolen from the church. I have mentioned this record as the Rudds and Swales were closely allied by marriage and appear to have been near neighbours.

The will of Leonard Rudd, of Easby, son of Jenkyn, dated 23 June, 1568, preserved at Somerset House, is our next available record, and gives us very full information.

Will of Leonard Rudd.²

"I Leonard Rudd of Easbye my bodey to be bureyd where my frends having oversyghte of the same shall think most meyt Item I beqwythe to my sonne Anthonye Rudd my lease of Watsonfeyld for fower yeares beginning at Sainte Clemensse last past Item I geve unto my dowghter Dorethi Rudd to hyr maryage fortye pounds yf she marrye after the advice of my brethren Richard Swaile and John Rudd in full contentacion of hyr child porcyon bot yf she will not follow ther advice bot take hyr owen fantseye then I will she shall have hyr portion as yt shall fawl with the reste of hyr brethren Item I will and bequethe all the rest of my fermolds not byquethed to my brethren Richard Swale and Jhon Rudd for the bringinge up of my three sonnes Jhon Rudd Roger Rudd and Richard Rudd at scole unto such time as my sonne Jhon Rudd shall accomplyshe the age of xxj yeares and then I will that my said brethren shall lawber to get to the use of my sonn Jhon Rudd Item I geve to the reedifying of Catryk bridge xls Item I geve to Bowton Church xxs Item I geve to Middleton Church vs Item I geve unto Sir George Bowes knyght a pece of gold of a strange coyne Item I geve to my sister Swaile my ambling black mare Item I geve to Robert Wyeld of Longe Cowton xs Item I geve to Dorethi Phillupp xs Item I geve to Vincent Simpson vs Item I geve for the mending byeways about Uccorbye xs. Item I geve to Mrs Leysinbye one French croune Item I geve to my young master Mr Anthony Bowlmer my best twinter gray horse going at Kowton graing Item I geve to Mr Anthony Bowlmer the elder one Frenche croune Item I geve to Mr Harre Bowlmer xs. Item I geve to my cossin Percevell Phillupe xs. Item I geve to Miles Bowes and his wyf xs. Item I geve to Dr. Sygecoych one French croune Item I geve and bequeth to John Crosbye one French croune Item I geve to Ranold Swaile vs. Item I geve to evere servand in the house xijd. Item I geve to Sir William Burdon ijs. and to Robert Thomson xijs. Item I will that Bartillmew Rogerson yf he can be gotten and wilbe ruled shall have the tenemente in Bowton the which I have for hys use meaning he shold have had yt yf he wold have threven yf he cannot be gotten then I will that Jhon

¹ *History of Richmondshire.*

² *Richmondshire Wills, Surtees Society.*

Rogerson his elder brother shal have yt during the lease ther of maid which lyeth in my copboard at Huorby Item I will that Ealse Bankes dowghter of Richard Bankes shall have his lease and his porcion accordyne to the true meaninge of her Father's will Item I will that my brother Richard Swaile and my brother Jhon Rudd shall have the letting and custodye of her goods and ferming to hir use during hir minoretty The rest to my three sonnes Jhon Rudd Roger Rudd and Richard Rudd whom I make my hole executorrs my brethren Richard Swaile and Jhon Rudd be the supervisors of this my last will and testament and that they have custodye as well of my children's goods as the bringing upe of ther bodyes untill sich time as they come to lawfull yeares of age and if anye of my said children be obstenat and will not be ordred by my brethren then I will the said childer to lose the benefyt of his executorshipp declared heretofore Item I will that my bringing forth shall be at the dyscretion of my brother Swaile my brother Jhon Rudd and the rest of my friends as they shall think conveneant and this to be the true just and last wil of me Leonard Rudd I shall both request and desyr these three honest men to be witness and record hereof Sir William Berdon clark William Nycollson and Robert Thomson Clark."

From this will we gather much as to the relations of Leonard Rudd. His wife has evidently pre-deceased him, as no mention of her occurs. Another marriage with the Swale family has taken place, and either Leonard's wife was a Swale or else a sister of Leonard's has married Richard Swale. I think a perusal of the will of Richard Swale, an extract from which is given below, leads one to the conclusion that the latter was the case, also the bequest of Leonard "to my sister Swaile my ambling black mare." The existence of a brother John is also revealed, though he does not appear in the will of his father Jenkyn. He is either the John Rudd of Easeby who died in 1586 (though this is more probably an uncle, the brother of Jenkin Rudd), or else the John Rudd, junior, of Uckerby, who died in 1588, both of whose wills are registered amongst Richmond wills at Somerset House, but which are both now unfortunately non-existent.

Four sons are mentioned, the eldest Anthony, who two years previously had taken his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, and who in after years became Bishop of St. David's; John Rudd, the second son, who owing to the absence of the eldest has so much left in his hands to carry out according to his father's wishes, Roger Rudd, and Richard Rudd, all three being still at school. There is also a daughter, Dorothy, and the Phillipps family has already become related by marriage.

Robert Thomson, clerk, is obviously the parish priest of Bolton-on-Swale, who also witnessed the signature of Jenkin Rudd in 1540. "Watsonfeyld," the name of the house at Easby in which Leonard lived, I have not been able to identify, though I have inquired of one who knows Easby well, and I think the name has long ceased to be known there. "Huorby" also is unknown; possibly it is Uckerby misspelt.

No entries of the Rudds are to be found in the Easby parish registers, so that in all probability Leonard was buried at Bolton-on-Swale with his ancestors.

The very interesting will of Richard Swale, brother-in-law of Leonard Rudd, from which I shall now quote, gives us further and most graphic glimpses of the Rudds and their surroundings :—¹

"In the name of God Amen. The firste day of December in the Yeare of our Lord God a thousand five hundrethe seaventie and seven I Richard Swayle of Easbye in the countye of York gentilman of an hole mynd and perfect remembrance ordayne and mayke this my last will and testament in maner and forme following First I committ my soule to Almighty God trusting by the meritt and passion of his sonne Jesus Christ my onely Saviour to be partaker and an inheritor of the heavenly kyngdome And I wil my bodie to be buryed in the parochie Church of Easbye Item I bequethe and geve to the parishe church of Easby ten shillings Also I geve to the parishe Church of Bolton on Swale vjs viijd Item I geve to every house within the parish of Easbye four pence which I will to be distributed amonge them before my departure out of this life Item I geve to the paroch of Richmond twentie shillings which I will also to be geven and distributed amongst the poor folks there in my life tyme Item I geve for mending of high wayes about Uccarby tenn shillings Item I geve to my wife Dorothe Swayle the occupacon of all my leases of Uccarby during her naturall lyfe And also the lease of the tyeth there and if she happen to depart this life before the said leases be expyred I will and geve them to John Rudd the yonger my nephue Also I geve my lease at Wathcote during the tearme of my years to have the occupacon of the same to my wife and my brother John Rudd. Also I geve to my wife Dorothe and my brother John Rudd my lease of the house yt I dwell in at Easby for ye tearme of nene years and the rest of ye years yt be unexpyred I will and geve hollie unto ye eldest sonne of Robert Collingson who then shalbe lyving Also I geve to my wife and to my brother John Rodd the lease of Singie Close lying within the lordship of Skythbie Item I geve to my wife Dorothe an ambling whit mare Item I geve to my executors my lease of Somerlodge in Swadaile for ye space of three yeares and after that tyme ended I will and geve yt to Christofer Swayle of Grinton and to his children Item I geve to my brother John Rudd a yong whit gelding that was in the house Item I geve to Anthonie Rudd my nephue an horse worth twentie nobles in monye Item I geve to Richard Rudd if he wilbe rewled and councelled by myne executors and his maister nowe in his prentishipp twentie pounds but if he shall do the contrarie and not be governed I will that myne executors shall geve him never a peny but to keep this my legacye in their owne hands so long as he shalbe an apprentice and afterwards to bestowe yt upon him as thei see cause according to their discrecons Item I geve to Roger Rudd my nephue twentie pounds to help him at the Universitie Item I geve to John Smith and his wife Dorothe my needs

¹ *Richmondshire Wills*, Surtees Society.

twentie nobles I geve to the right honourable my Lord Henrie Scropp my good lord and maister my stoned horse duple grey trusting that he will be good lord and mr. to my wife and those yt I leave behynd me Item I geve to my ladie Scrope his honor's wife tow ould ryals Item I geve to my yong mr. Mr Thomas Scrope one of my mares in Bolton parke Item I geve to Mr George Scrope my bald geldinge and twelve pounds in moneyn And wheras there is a bill of twelve pounds seaven shillings sixpence due unto me by James Phillipps I beseech his worshippp that he would be a meanes to helpe myne executors unto yt Item I geve to Percivall Phillipps wife a quarter rye a cow and a calf and a black nagge which was Yates Item I geve to Umfray Phillipps my two handed sworde an ox that he hath in his own hande and a cow and a calf Item I geve to John Rudd my nephew if he will be ordered and councelled by myne executors and supervisors twentie poundes Item I geve to him a colt stagg Item I geve to John Swaile my best gowne and a mare in Boulton park Item I geve to Christopher Swaile tow kyne which I have lent him alredye and all the somes of monie that he dothe owe me Also I geve, etc. . ."

From this will of Richard Swale's we gather that Roger his nephew is at the University, where we shall presently trace him. Richard Rudd is expected to be obstinate, so presumably he has shown signs of that disposition. (His father had evidently expected the whole family to be so, judging from his will.) He was also serving an apprenticeship.

The mention of Uckerby in this will calls for some remark, as several of the Rudds are stated to be "of Uckerby." This place is in the Parish of Bolton-on-Swale, and consists at the present time of two farmhouses, one on the east and one on the west of the road leading from Bolton to Middleton Tyas, at a short distance only from one another. One is called Uckerby Hall and the other Uckerby Grange. From this it is evident that their present condition is very different from what it was in olden days. The Hall is now a new and uninteresting house of no dignity whatever, but the approach to it, across a beck where the ruined arches of an old bridge give an impression of antiquity, is sufficiently picturesque. The Grange is represented by a venerable-looking house which gives one the idea of having been much larger at one time. The present occupier told me that the farm buildings were evidently very old, and that doubtless there had been quite an extensive collection of cottages or outbuildings attached to the house at some period, traces of which were to be found in the farmyard.

It must have been at one or other of these places that the Rudds resided, with the Swales as their near neighbours in the opposite residence. It is not difficult, as one stands on this spot amid the romantic scenery of Swaledale, with one's mind filled with the past, to conjure up visions of the lives lived here so long ago—the processions carrying forth the infants to be baptised at Bolton font, the gay marriage processions of the daughters, the going and coming on horseback of Leonard and of his "sister Swaile" on her "ambling black mare," the visits to Easby and its

ancient Abbey, the ruin of which some of the Rudds must have witnessed and deplored, the sending forth of the boys to school and University, and lastly the carrying forth one by one in slow and solemn procession of each member of the family who has passed to his rest on this spot, to be laid with his ancestors in the church or churchyard of Bolton.

To return to the sons of Leonard Rudd.

Anthony, who became Bishop of St. David's, will be treated of in a separate chapter.

John Rudd, the second son, who is frequently mentioned in the two last wills, "of Uckerby," did not have a long life. He married Bridget Phillipps, of Wensley, had a son John, and died at Wensley within the twelvemonth. The parish register of Wensley records these events as follows :—

"1579. Conjugati. Johes Rudd et Brigeata Philipp. xix^o die Maij. Bapt. 1579. Johes filius Johis Rudd xxi die Januarii. Sepulti. AD. 1579. Johes Rudd xii^o die Marcii."

These two last dates would be 1580 as we now reckon, the commencement of the year being then dated from the 25th of March. John Rudd appears to have resided at Wensley during his short married life, as he directs his executors to bury him there and as the birth and baptism of his son took place there. The following abstract of his will (preserved at Somerset House) sums up all that is known of him in addition to what one can gather from the wills already quoted :—

"John Rudd of Uckerby, gentleman, makes his will 8th March, 1579, and directs himself to be buried at Wensley. He leaves to Brygeat his wife his lease of Uccarby and Watsonfyld. To his Uncle John of Easbye his lease of Actton Grange for eight years. To his brother Richard Rudd his farmhold Uckerby, given him by the last will of his uncle Richard Swale after the death of Dorothy, wyff unto the aforesaid Rycharde Swale, lait deceased. To his mother-in-law Anne Phillips lait wyfe unto Perceval Phillips £x; to his brother-in-law Thomas Phillips £iiij; sister-in-law Anne Phillips xls. Sisters Jane, Mary and Dorothy each xls. Dorothy Swale £x, which her husband, my uncle gave me. My wife and my uncle John Rudd my executors."

The Inventory is dated 8th April, 1580. Sum £208 11s. 4d.

From this will we gather that besides his sister Dorothy he had two other sisters named Jane and Mary, who were not mentioned in their father's will.

No other Rudds being mentioned in the splendidly-kept registers of Wensley, presumably Bridget Rudd and her son did not remain there.

Roger Rudd, the third son of Leonard, entered Trinity College, Cambridge (where his elder brother had preceded him), took his B.A. degree in 1579, M.A. in 1583.¹ His brother, then Bishop of St. David's, made him Chancellor of the

¹ *Grad. Cantab.*, an interleaved copy lent by Prof. Mayer to Rev. E. S. Rudd.

Diocese in 1600, and Prebendary of the stall of St. Nicholas in St. David's Cathedral in 1608.¹ In the meantime he had become Rector of Stathern, co. Leicester, the Queen presenting for that turn, though the living is in the gift of Peterhouse, and the Earl of Rutland probably recommending him. The "Liber Patronum" of Lincoln states he was "licensed by Wickham bishop of Lincoln; resident; hospitable; 230 communicants." This is in 1605. The "Liber Cleri," 1614, in the Leicester Archidiaconal Registry, names Henry Moore as Curate, and says of Rudd "non predicat." Roger Rudd signs the registers from 1585 (there is a gap in the baptismal registers from 1575 to 1585, during which some of his children were born). His handwriting is neat and scholarly, but there are many entries during his time by other hands, made necessary by his frequent absences in the Diocese of St. David's. Domestic bereavement must have saddened his first years of residence at Stathern, for he lost four children between 1589 and 1604. He married a lady whose Christian name was Katherine.

The following are the registers concerning the Rudds at Stathern :—

Baptisms.

- "1594. Gulielmus Rudd filius Rogeri Rudd baptizatus fuit Septembrii 30th."
- "1606. Maria Rudd, filia Rogeri Rudd baptizata fuit vicesimo primo die Maii 21st."
- "1607. Margareta Rudd filia Rogeri Rudd baptizata fuit sexto die Decr."
- "1609. Samuell Rudd the sonne of Roger Rudd, Clerke, was baptized the 10th day of Septēbe."
- "1611. Dorothea Rudd, the daughter of Roger Rudd Clerke was baptized the 25th of August."

Burials.

- "1589. Edwardus Rudd filius Mr. Rogeri Rudd sepultus fuit Marche 21."
- "1593. In eode die sepulta Dorothea Rudd filia Mr. Rogeri Rudd Julii 6."
- "1595. Elizabeth Rudd filia Mr. Rogeri Rudd sepulta fuit. Augusti 16."
- "1604. Margareta Rudd filia Rogeri Rudd sepulta fuit sexto die Junii 6th."

In 1617, a few months before Roger Rudd's death, application was made at Lincoln for a marriage licence for Katharine Rudd, aged 20, whose baptism does not appear amongst those given above, as the register for that year (1597) has not been preserved. The application is recorded as follows :—

"1617. Jan. 30. Mr. John White, clk. parson of Hareby æt. 30 and Kath. Rudd of Stathern co. Leic. spr. æt. 20. Appln. by Ric. Lewin of Manthorpe, yeom. (Stathern)."

¹ Jones & Freeman, *History and Antiquities of St. David's*.

² *Lincoln Marriage Licences*, edited by A. Gibbons.

Amongst the burials in 1617 is the following entry of that of Roger Rudd :
 "Roger Rudd, minister and parson of Statherne was buried the 18th of April."

Roger Rudd having died intestate, Letters of Administration (still preserved at Leicester) were "granted on the 29th day of April, 1617, of the Goods and Personal Estate of Roger Rudd late R. of Statherne in the County of Leicester to Katharine Rudd, Relict of the said deceased. Sureties: Richard Rowse of Statherne, and G. Dixon of the same place. Amount of Inventory which was exhibited £336 1s. od."

No memorial of the Rudds remains in the ancient little church, dating back to Saxon and Norman times, though chiefly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The non-residence of rectors in the past has been the cause of neglect of this ancient shrine in the Vale of Belvoir.

Richard Rudd, the fourth son of Leonard, of Easby, was serving his apprenticeship at the time of his father's death. Search at Richmond, the nearest town, revealed no trace of Richard, so one had to seek farther afield, and I believe him to have gone to London, and there to have been engaged in the business of a "haberdasher," as were so many of the younger sons of the gentry. In the list of Allegations for marriage licences issued from the Faculty Office of the Bishop of London occurs the following entry: "1597. Ap. 13. Richard Rudd of St. Mildred in ye Poultry London, Haberdasher, and Anne Clarke of St. Mary Woolnoth, sd. city, spinster, dau. of Thomas Clark of same, Haberdasher. Genl. Licence."¹

The register of admissions to Gray's Inn further informs us that on 18th March, 1621-2, was admitted "Richard Rudd gent. Citizen and Haberdasher of London."

There was certainly one daughter born of his marriage, who married Robert Wilson, of London, draper, anno 1634, her name being Katharine. She had two sons, Robert and Richard, and three daughters, Anne, Katharine, and Mary.² There was also a son, Thomas, who is mentioned in his mother's and sister's wills.

Richard Rudd was a wealthy and successful merchant, and his name appears several times in Chancery bills in connection with money matters. On 11th Oct., 1605, a Signet Bill grants him protection for his goods. On 20th April, 1607, he presents a petition against Thos. Wright and others regarding valuable wares supplied to them.³ In the Irish Chancery (No. 762), May, 1607, a bond between Richard Rudd and John Conley for £400 is entered. The suits *Rudd v. J. Wynn*, *Rudd v. R. Swayne*, *Rudd v. Singleton* and others, *Rudd v. Wm. Parker* and others all concern money matters.³

The actual date of Richard Rudd's death is unknown. He died intestate, and administration of his goods was granted to Anne Rudd, his relict, and Thomas

¹ Harleian Society's Publications, vol. 25.

² Reports, etc., of Architectural Society of York, Lincs., etc. See Willson pedigree, London, 1633-4-5.

³ Chancery Proceedings, James I., Series 21.

Rudd, Attorney (probably his son), dated 19th Oct., 1627, according to the Prerogative Grant Book of Dublin. According to the List of Administrations at Somerset House, Richard Rudd's is dated Sept., 1624.

Anne Rudd's widowhood was sorely troubled on account of money complications. In 1636 two Chancery suits were occupying her. The first, dated 24 May,¹ is for the recovery of £30 with interest from John Peacock, to whom her husband had lent that sum, and had, moreover, forborne to press for the payment when it had become overdue. Peacock, knowing all the witnesses to be dead, repudiated his debt of £60 and of £30 principal debt lent to him eighteen years previously, and offered £20 and no more.

In the other case Anne Rudd had bought in 12 Chas. I. of Wm. Singleton the elder, of Chester, gent., the moiety of the tenement known as the "Three Pigeons," then in the occupation of Wm. Culston, grocer, the other moiety being in Isaac Singleton his brother. And the said William and Christian his wife and William his son and heir, to induce her to buy, had represented honest payment of certain dues to be their intention, so that she should not be molested therefore. She, crediting their protestations of honest dealing, agreed to pay £300, of which she had already paid some part thereof, and had not only to her great trouble and charge provided the residue, but also much troubled, charged and disquieted herself in advice of counsel learned in the law in and about the assurance of the said moiety. Having so far proceeded, she was given to understand that the said Singleton the elder had no good right unto all or part of the said moiety, and by some act or acts had secretly conveyed his said moiety to his brother Thomas Singleton, or others. All which she prayed might be made known to her, as to whose hands it had passed into, for fear she suffer loss. In the answer it is stated that one Wilson was acting for the complainant.

By her will dated 12th Oct., 1659, Ann Rudd ordains that her body be buried at St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lumber St., nearest the vestry door. She bequeaths legacies to Masters Gower, Martin, Ash, Austin, Thos. Wilson, Allin at Westminster, Cropley her cousin, Flint, Rudd in Friday St., to Mistresses Francis Bowyer, widdowe, Clarkson, and Ann Rudd, also to Mr. Taylor, minister. To 20 poor women £10 and to the charge of burial £10.

"And in for my daughter Margaret Rudd in regard she denies to seale mee a bill for the hundred pounds soo long owing to mee and I never intended to give it her after Ann Williams my taking her away from her therefore I give her nothing. As to my sonne Thos. and my Cozin Wilson I told them before they went into Leicestershire last that they have £400 of mine in their hands which I hope they will pay to my Exors, £100 of which is to make good the Legacies and funerall charges before mentioned. And the remainder of the £100 I also give to young Thomas Rudd for the rest of my Exors. portion. To my daughter Gower, £300

¹ Bills and Answers, Charles I.

in Master Gower's hands that she hath bill for also £150 I gave him to keepe her. I hope he will give her that also. Also I give unto her all my lands in Finchley I gave Mystres Gower when she had £50 for her selfe and £150 to her children, which I am sorrie I Lived so long to make her pay for it. Also I give my daughter Gower Master Elandes' Base and also £50 which is in Master Bowyer's hands. To my daur Martin my best gowne and petticoat and my two round' gowns if she will weare them. Also £18 which is due to me in Goodman Wetherleye's hand. . . .

"Also I give to Mr. Robt. Wilson (because he desired a living Legacie) my little dogg.

"Anne Williams sole extrix. to whom I also give all my plate and household stuffe and Linnen and the rest of my wearing apparell, pewter etc. which I desire her not to part with. Also I give to my daughter Martin my necklace of Burrall a Dyamond ring withe five stones in it and 3 other gold rings. Also I give unto Mrs. Wilson £3.

"Witnesses: Thos. Gower and John Clarkson."

Proved 6th Nov., 1659.¹

A slight mention of Katharine Wilson is to be found in Blomefield's *Essay towards a topographical History of the County of Norfolk*, where, speaking of the Lords of the Manor of Dudlington, he says: "Robert Wilson Esqr. of Merton in Surrey who died 11th Nov. 1660 and was son of Rowland Wilson, merchant of London, who fined for alderman: by Catharine his wife daughter of Richard Rudd, citizen of London, afterwards wife of John Highlord, alderman of London." There is a discrepancy of Christian names here, but Richard and Rowland are evidently the same person.

Since writing the above I have found several wills which throw light on Katharine Wilson and other children of Richard Rudd. The will of Robert Wilson, citizen and draper of London, her first husband, 2nd Jan., 1639, gives one-third of his money to Catharine his wife, one-third to his children and one-third for legacies.

"I give to my wife my lease and interest of and in my now dwelling house in Cheap Side and the lease of the house in Stoke Newington. . . . To my mother-in-law Mrs. Rudd £10 in money and also £5 for mourning. . . . To Brother-in-law Wm. Williams and Elizabeth his wife £10 for mourning. I forgive to my brother Thomas Rudd my wife's own brother the money he oweth me by book for goods he had of me (about 3 score pounds) and I give him £5 for mourning and £5 more as a legacy. To Magdalen Burnett widow my wife's Aunt 40s. To Elizabeth Burton daughter of Elizabeth Burnett widow my wife's kinswoman dwelling with me £10."*

Previous to the time of writing this will Richard Wilson has emigrated to Virginia (see Holten's *Original Lists*, p. 105), 6th July, 1635. In the ship *Paul* of

¹ Somerset House, P.C.C. 530, Pell.

* P.C.C., Coventry, 11.

London for Virginia sailed Katharine Wilson, aged 28, and two children, Robert and Richard Wilson, aged 6 and 5 respectively. On the 20th June, 1635, Richard Wilson sailed in the *Philip* for Virginia. There must be some connection here, but one cannot speak with certainty as to what it is.

The will of Katharine herself gives us still further information as to her Rudd relations. She makes it as Katharine Highlord, of London, widow, 22nd May, 1648, Proved 20th July, 1648.¹ She desires that her body be buried in a strong wainscot coffin within the parish church of Bennet Sherrug, London, as near her husband, Robert Wilson, as may be. "It shall be buried by night within 3 days after my decease without any vain glory and pomp and no more than friends and near relations to be invited to my burial." Bequests to poor and sundry persons. "The poor where I sometimes lived in Mark Lane. . . . To my dear mother Mrs. Anne Rudd £20 for a ring and £10 for mourning. To my sister Margaret Rudd for a ring and mourning £100. To my sister Martin £20 for a ring and £10 for mourning. To my sister Williams £20 for a ring and £10 for mourning. To my sister Gower £10 for mourning. To brothers in law £6 a piece for mourning cloaks. To my brother Thomas Rudd £10 for mourning and to my sister his wife £5 for mourning and £10 for a ring. To William and Anne Williams my sister's children £20 each at the age of 21. To Katharine and Margaret Williams my cousins £50 apiece. To Robert Birkinhead my sister's son £50 at 21. To Thomas Rudd son of my brother Thomas £100 at 21. To Anne Rudd his daughter £20 at 21. To my Aunt Mainwaring and Aunt Ferris £10 each." Various bequests to Wilsons. Also to cousins Margaret, Katharine and Edith Rudd. And to Elizabeth, John, Robert and Richard Rudd. "To my cousin Thomas son of my uncle Thomas." Her son Robert is left sole executor, and her brother, Thomas Rudd, and son-in-law, Thomas Awsten (Katharine's husband), overseers.

The will of Thomas Rudd, son of Richard and Ann, and brother of Katharine Highlord, was made 22nd April, 1659. In it he speaks of "Coppiehold houses in Plough Alley or Court which I bought at Fyne certayne, howsoever they have dealt with me in taking £100 of mee which God forgive them for it besides £6 odde money upon admittance by the Stewards." He bequeaths these houses to his son Thomas Rudd and his five daughters, Anne, Katharine, Margaret, Susanna and Elizabeth equally, and to pay out of them £20 yearly to his wife, Anne Rudd. He mentions leases of houses in St. Martin's. His wife is left sole executrix, his cousin, Mr. Robert Wilson, assisting. Witnesses: John Palmer and Francis Clarke. Proved 29th March, 1659.

In 1660 the children of Thos. Rudd are Orators in Chancery through their mother and guardian concerning 12 tenements in Whitechapel, near Plowe Alley, of the yearly value of £40.² In 1662 Ann Rudd also was Orator concerning a messuage in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and mentions an indenture of lands bequeathed by Robt. Wilson for 89 years.³

¹ P.C.C., Essex, 116.

² Chan. Pro., Han., 463, 78.

³ Chan. Pro., Han., 465, 88.

To go back to an earlier generation, the only record we find of the uncles of Richard Rudd mentioned in Leonard's will is in the Catalogue of Wills at Somerset House, wherein are recorded the former existence of wills of John Rudd, of Easebie, 1586, John Rudd, junior, of Uckerby, 1588, and John Rudd, late of Gilling, 1609.

It is the greatest misfortune that these wills are now lost, for they would doubtless have solved the mystery of what became of John Rudd, of Wensley, born in 1579, from whom I hoped to trace the Rudds of Wensleydale. The registers of Gilling begin in 1640, those of Easby in 1670, so neither of them help to throw light on the matter. One later entry in the Easby register gives the marriage on 3rd Oct., 1750, of Henry Scott and Anne Rudd, both of Bellerby, in the Parish of Spennithorne (Wensleydale), by licence.

However, that the family was more or less known in the neighbourhood is proved to be the case well on into the middle of the seventeenth century by the following recorded facts.

Amongst the Yorkshire Wills at Somerset House (see *Abstracts* by J. W. Clay) is the will of Jerome Robinson, of St. Trinian's, in the Parish of Easby, dated 18th April, 1653, wherein amongst other legacies he leaves to "Cousin Thomas Rudd £20."

If we turn to the Visitation of Richmond made in 1665 (to be seen at the Herald's College), we find that the wife of Thomas Rudd, of Appleton, co. Ebor., was Jane, daughter of Leonard Robinson, of St. Ninians (*sic*), near Richmond, and Anne, daughter of John Hilton, of Hilton, co. Westmorland.

Now the *History of the Family of Wandesford, of Kirtlington and Castle Comer*, by MacCall (p. 170), tells us that Longmoors and lands in Easby were sold in 1596 to Leonard and Jerome Robinson, of St. Trinian's. Also No. 253 of the documents preserved at Castle Comer is a release of Long-Moors and lands at Easby 28th Nov., 1616. Release by Wm. Wandsford of Gray's Inn of all claims to a capital messuage, tenement or grange called Long Moors and other lands and tenements in Easby nigh Richmond which he and the late Sir George Wandesford, late of Kirtlington, his brother had bargained and sold on 7th June, 39 Elizabeth to Leonard Robinson, of St. Trinian's nigh Richmond yeoman, and to Jerome Robinson also of St. Trinian's son of the said Leonard. Dated Nov., 14 James I. Amongst the various Appletons of Yorks., it was a matter of difficulty to find to which Thos. Rudd belonged, but the Richmond Quarter Sessions Lists give the required information. In Vol. i. N. Riding Record Soc., p. 126, we find that the panel for Quarter Sessions 15th July, 1608, included Thos. Rudd, of East Appleton, yeoman. Again on 11th and 12th Oct., 1608, Thos. Rudd, of Hackforth. These two hamlets are in close juxtaposition, near Rudd Hall in the Parish of Catterick. It would seem from this that the old connection with that part had been kept up since the earlier date at which Hackforth is mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, or else that some of the Easby Rudds had moved to this neighbourhood. From the connection of this Thomas with the Robinsons of St. Trinian's the latter supposition may be the correct one. Possibly

the name of Leonard may have arisen from Leonard Rudd having been godfather to Leonard Robinson.

Again, John Witham, of Cliffe, near Richmond, Esq., who was born in 1582, married first before 1606 Dorothy, eldest daughter and co-heir of Wm. Wycliffe, of Wycliffe, Esq.; second, Mary Rudd; third, Jane, daughter of Anthony Radcliffe, of Blanchland, Northumberland, Esq. (See pedigree of Wycliffe in MacCall's *History*.)

The will of John Maire, of Lartington, Yorks., 11th Aug., 1765, of which an abstract is at the Heralds' College (Wills, Lists and Abstracts, J.P., 163), places all his real estate in trust with George Hartley, of Richmond, Esq., and William Rudd. A further indication of the presence of Rudds in the vicinity is afforded by the fact that on an old map of Richmond itself formerly hanging in the Free Library of that town, but now lost, I saw amongst other coats of arms which adorned its borders, being those of principal families connected with the place, the arms of the Rudd family ("Azure, a lion rampant," etc.) with the name Rudd below.

This map, which was published by Robert Harman in 1724, in No. 349 of the shields gave the arms of Rudd as above impaling "Argent, 3 laurel leaves proper," with . . . Rudd, Esq., underneath. Nos. 359 and 361 both depicted "Azure, between three bells argent a chevron of the same," also allotted to Rudd, Esq. As these are the arms of the Carmarthenshire Rudds, perhaps the former connection is here recalled and commemorated.

The registers of Richmond Parish Church have entries of fifteen Rudds whom I am unable to connect with the old stock. The will of Robert Rudd, sadler, dated 16th Jan., 1621, is at Somerset House, and mentions his wife Jane and son John, and the inventory of his goods totals £96 6s.

Mention must be made of various Rudds in the district whom I have not been able to identify.

The registers of Horneby record "John son of Mr. Wm. Rud of ye Parkhouse baptized May 12th 1709."

John Rudd, of Scargill, in the Parish of Barningham, made his will 21st Aug., 1676, and mentions his sisters Jane and Isabel and son Thomas.

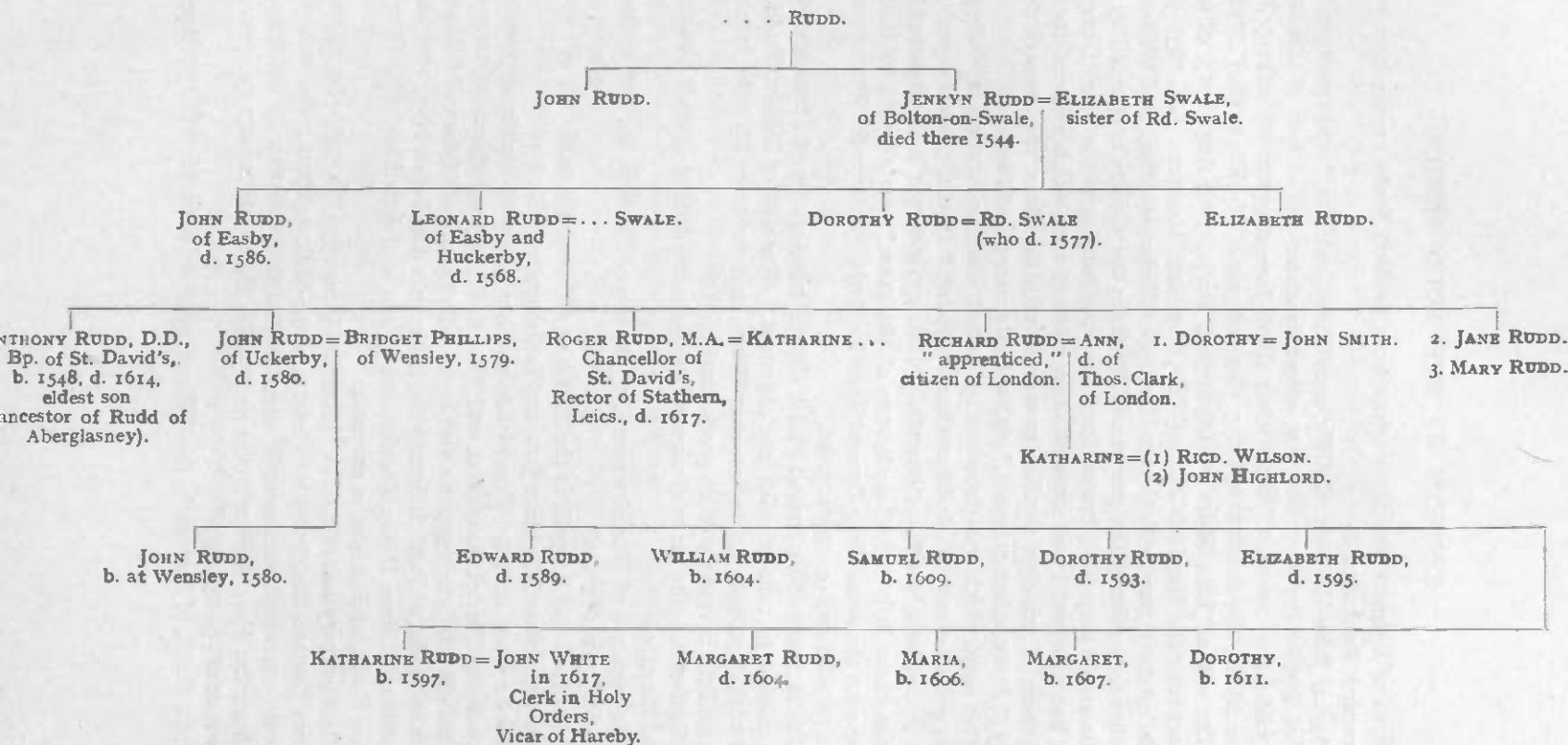
As we draw near to Wensleydale another group of Rudds appears at East Hauxwell and Patrick Brumpton, and John Rudd, of East Hauxwell, husbandman, dates his will 6th June, 1593, mentioning his wife Agnes and Myles and William Rudd.

Anne Rudd, of Patrick Brumpton, in her will dated 28th May, 1695, mentions her brothers William, Henry, Charles, and Sutton, and sister Elizabeth. Her brother Thomas Rudd, of Fishlake, is executor.

The Chancery suit of Rudd v. Horner (Winter 1739, No. 746) of 23rd Aug. 1723, concerns Thomas Rudd, late of Newton-in-the-Willows, gent., who was possessed of certain tenements and several acres at Patrick Brumpton by indenture dated 1708 from the Hon. Robert Bruce and James Bruce for twenty-one years at the yearly rent of £90 15s. 4d.

John Rudd, of Newton-in-the-Willows, yeoman, dates his will 13th April, 1778.

Rudd of Swaledale.



CHAPTER VI

RUDDS OF WENSLEYDALE

WHEN and how the Rudds first entered Wensleydale is not known to us. We have found them at an early date settled in Swaledale, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, and there is evidence that in 1304 they were well established at a point much higher up the dale, from whence it is not far to Wensleydale. In the year mentioned, 32 Ed. I., Conan fil. Alexander de Kneton claims against Thomas Rudde and Alicia his wife nine acres of land with the appurtenances in Fremington and Reeth in Swaledale. In the same year the said Thos. and Alicia Rudd claimed against Conan fil. Alexander de Kneton eight acres of land with the appurtenances at Rytte in Swaledale as the right and inheritance of the said Alicia, and in which the said Conan could not have had entry except by Alexander de Kneton, to whom Peter Peverel, brother to the said Alicia, whose heir she is, demised the same when he was *non compos mentis*, to which the defendant answered and said that the said Peter Peverel was of sound mind when he made the said demise.

There is no further trace of Rudds at Reeth. Possibly from here they may have crossed into the neighbouring dale, but it is not till Leonard Rudd, of Easby, mentions in his will his cousin Percival Phillip, of the family of Phillip of Wensley, that we find any connection between the two dales.

At the Inquisition P.M. of Percival Phillip, gentleman, indented at Richmond 29th Oct., 1575, John Rudd, of Uckerby, is amongst those who testify to the fact that he died seized of the capital messuage called Wathcote Grange with divers lands attached, also of one messuage in Preston. He died on 1st Oct., and Henry his son, aged 11 years and 6 months, was his heir.

Percival Phillip was buried at Wensley; and we have already seen that John Rudd, of Uckerby, married his daughter Bridget at Wensley in 1579, and himself died and was buried there the following year, leaving an infant son, John. Every effort to trace this son John further has failed. It was felt that as the Wensleydale Rudds at this day appear to represent the main line of the Rudd family, and have always preserved the use of the family coat of arms, that probably they were descended from John Rudd who alone seemed left in Yorkshire to represent the Swaledale Rudds. Be this as it may, however, we find when he would have reached the age of 19, namely in 1599, that Roger Sympson and John his son were plaintiffs and Thos. Rudd and Anne his wife defendants in a case concerning a messuage with lands in Carperbye.¹ This place, lying close to Aysgarth, brings us to a definite settlement of the Rudds in the dale.

¹ Yorks. Feet of Fines, Yorks. Arch. Soc., vol. ii.

RECORDS OF THE RUDD FAMILY

The parish registers of Aysgarth, which would have been invaluable, have not been preserved at any time useful to our purpose, and the few transcripts of the years 1637, 1662, 1665, 1666, 1670, 1674, and 1678 contain no entries of the Rudd family. The transcripts of the Askrigg registers (at Ripon), however, give the following :—

Baptisms.

- " 1676. July 30. Thomas son of Symon Rudd of Cubeck."
- " 1678. Jan. 18. Alexander son of Sym. Rudd of Cubeck."
- " 1682-3. Feb. 18. Thomas son of William Rudd of Bainbridge."

Marriages.

- " 1678. April 22. John Skayle of Cotterdale and Nicholis Rudd of ye same."
- " 1678. May 1. Thomas Nicholson of Worton and Agnes Rudd of ye Same."
- " 1679. May 24. Tho. Moore and Margaret Rud of Cotterdale."
- " 1682. April 21. William Rudd of Bainbridge and Elizabeth Metcalfe of Yorescot."

Registers of Askrigg.

- " Aug. 1706. . . . d of Thos. Rudd of Bainbridge 4." According to the transcript a daughter of this Thos. Rudd was baptised 4th April, 1706.
- " Feb. 1706-7. Eliz. d. of Thos. Rudd of Bainbridge 17."
- " July 1708. Christopher son of Thos. Rudd of Bainbridge 4."
- " Dec. 1712. Elizabeth d. of Thos. Rudd of Bainbridge 7."
- " d. May 1713. Simon Rudd of Cubeck."
- " March 1716-7. Catherine d. of Thos. Rudd of Bainbridge. 24."
- " 1717 William Rudd of Baynbridge Milner."
- " d. Ap. 1718. Bartholomew Rudd of Nappa Mill."
- " b. Aug. 1720 Alice d. of Thos. Rudd Milner of Bainbridge. 28."
- " m. July 21, 1721. John Rudd of Nappa Mill and Ellenor Coultherd of Baynbridge Spinster."
- " b. June 1722. John son of John Rudd of Nappa Mill. 4."
- " m. Ap. 1725. Geo. Cloughton of Askrigg and Ann Rudd of Nappa Mill."
- " March 27, 1725-6. Bartholomew son of John Rudd of Nappa Mill."
- " 1728. Alice wife of Thomas Rudd of Bainbridge."
- " June 22, 1729. Thomas Rudd of Bainbridge."
- " June 15, 1730. John sone of John Rudd of Nappa Mill."
- " Feb. 16, 1731. Helena and Ann daughters of Alex. Rudd of Cubeck."
- " d. Feb. 7, 1731. Alice daughter of Alex. Rudd."
- " d. Feb. 21, 1731. Elizabeth wife of Alex. Rudd."
- " Feb. 28, 1731. Simon son of Alex. Rudd."



REV. JAS. RUDD, VICAR OF KELHAM.
CHAP. VI.]



ELIZABETH RUDD (MRS. GELDART).



THE REV. THOS. RUDD, VICAR OF
RASTRINGTON.



MRS. THOS. RUDD (ANN HUTCHINSON).

Registers of Askrigg—continued.

"June 7, 1736. John Rudd of Nappa Mill died."

"1740. Margaret Rudd of Worton."

"d. Oct. 21, 1741. Bartholomew Rudd of Nappa Mill."

"m. June 10, 1745. John Holgate of Nappa to Dorothy Rudd of Nappa Mill."

"d. Jan. 12, 1750. John son of Alexander Rudd of Cubeck."

"Nov. 15, 1753. Alexander Rudd of Cubeck."

Two Chancery suits give us information about the first Simon Rudd, of Cubeck, who evidently was a direct ancestor of the first Simon mentioned in the Askrigg transcripts. The first suit to be intelligible must be recorded at some length.

Dated the 8th Feb., 1650. *Rudd v. Scott.*¹

Simon Rudd, of Cubeck (together with Thomas and James Rudd of the same place), complains that Samuel Brooke, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Fellows and Scholars, by Indenture dated 29th April, 7 Chas. I., demised to Sir Francis Bodenham, late of Ryall, co. Rutland, Knt., the Rectory of Aisgarth with buildings and tithes (except the advowson of the Vicarage with all woods) for twenty years. Sir Francis, on 1st Oct., 10 Chas. I., granted to George Scott, of Richmond, and Anthony Pulleyne, of Worton, gent., the tything, etc., of the Rectory for eleven years for the annual rent of £400. These two let one-third share to Simon Rudd, and in 1640 another share was let to him by Scott, who appears by guile to have possessed himself of bonds belonging to Simon Rudd (who was somewhat behindhand with his payments), and in 1642 to have delivered them to Sir F. Bodenham without the consent of Simon Rudd, so that he was deprived of benefit from them. Scott further proceeds against him at Common Law at Westminster, so he prays for a subpoena in the Court of Chancery.

Of course, George Scott in his reply gives the usual denial to these charges, and says that Simon Rudd owed him £30. The affair was further pursued in 1651, when inquiry was made at Askrigg on the 8th Oct., and the depositions of various witnesses on behalf of Simon, Thomas and James Rudd were taken. Anthony Pulleyne states that the lease of the Rectory of Aisgarth was in 1642 sent by Thomas Rudd, Simon's son, and others to be delivered to Sir F. Bodenham, but that they were interrupted in their journey by the "soddry," but that later in the same year Sir F. Bodenham's son and his servant entered to the Rectory and the profit for the use of his master. "How Simon Rudd was damnifydd thereby this deponent knoweth not."² How the dispute ended is not recorded, but one gathers from these details the fact of the existence of three Rudds at Cubeck and some of the circumstances of their lives.

I think there need be little doubt about the second Simon of Cubeck being the son of the first, though he is not mentioned in these suits. This name is unknown

¹ Chan. Pro., Rey, 6, 165.

² Chan. Pro., Collins, 1002, 45.

in the family at that date, and it was most likely to have been given to the eldest son, in which case Thomas Rudd would be his younger brother, and possibly James would be an uncle. The first Simon may be identified with the Symon Rudd mentioned as "brother" in the will of Elizabeth Simpson, of Carperby, in Aysgarth Parish, 1655, spinster. In that case probably Simon married a Simpson, for frequently "brother" is used for brother-in-law. Carperby is on the same side of the dale as Askrigg, and at no great distance. The picturesque little group of houses stands round a small green on which an ancient cross is a prominent object.

The second Simon Rudd of Cubeck was born in 1645, and married Mary. He had three sons, Thomas, Alexander, and Simon. He died 18th May, 1713, intestate, letters of administration of his estate being taken out that year. There still exists in the churchyard at Askrigg a stone to his memory, now laid flat near the porch and south wall of the church, having this inscription: "Here lyeth the Body of Simon Rudd of Cubeck, who Departed this Life May ye 18th. Anno Domini 1713 and in the 68th year of his Age."

Alexander Rudd, second son of Simon Rudd, of Cubeck, was born 18th Jan., 1677, and lived at Cubeck. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Nicholson, of Thornton Rust, known as the "Bridle-cutter," she being born in 1677. Elizabeth Rudd predeceased her husband, having had several children who died young with the exception of two daughters. Near the memorial to Simon Rudd a stone to Elizabeth has the following inscription: "Here Lyes interrd ye Body of Elizabeth the wife of Alexander Rudd of Cubeck who Departed this Life Febr. the 19th 1730 in the 54th year of her Age."

Near this are two slabs bearing the initials "E. R." and "A. R.," which probably mark the graves of their children.

Alexander died in 1753, and his inscription is on a stone adjoining that of his father: "Here lyeth the Body of Alexander Rudd of Cubeck, who Departed this Life Novr. the 13th 1753 in the 77th year of his Age." This stone has the initials "S. R." in the corner, which would be those of his son Simon.

Alexander dying intestate, letters of administration were granted to Elizabeth Rudd, spinster, of Cubeck, in Nov., 1753, together with Michael Spence, of Swinithwaite, co. York, gentleman, and John Sagar, of Askrigg, yeoman. The bond was signed by these three and Wm. Dixon and Thos. Metcalfe.

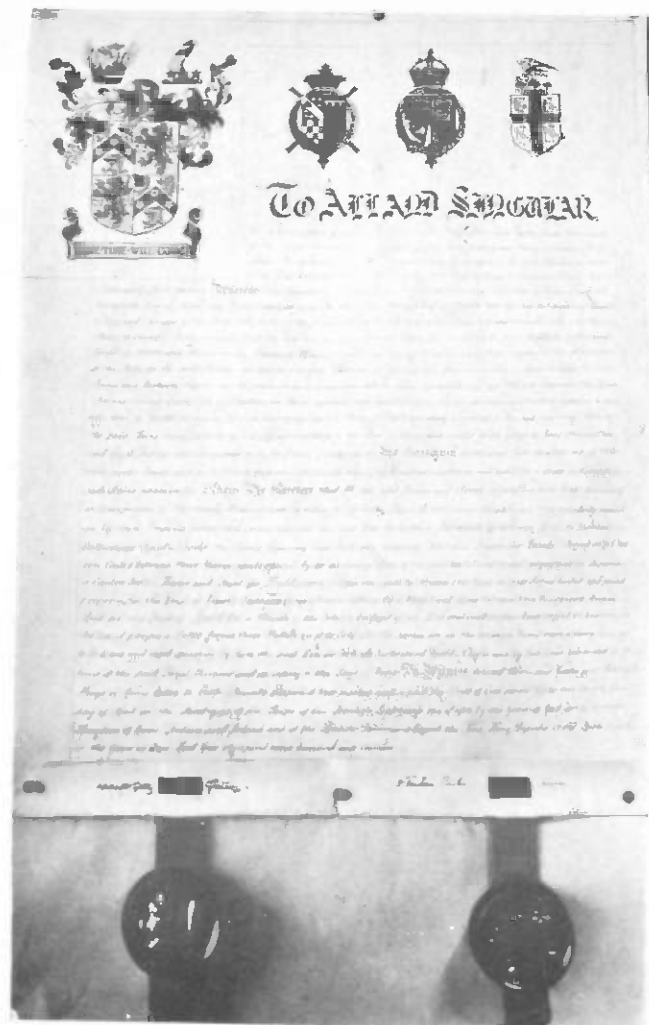
This Elizabeth appears to have been co-heiress with another Elizabeth her sister, who married on 31st March, 1745, at Kirby Malzeard, Richard Geldart, of Nutwith Cote, Masham, she being at that time 25 and he 16. Elizabeth Geldart died in 1773, and both she and her husband are buried at Kirby Malzeard, he having predeceased her in 1762.

Simon Rudd, the third son of Simon of Cubeck, was born in 1680, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1700 as sub-sizar. His entrance is noted as follows: "Simon Rudd filius Simon Rudd agricolæ, natus in Cubeck in Com.



MR. AND MRS. ERIC DE SIOBALDI SUTHERLAND
RUDD-CLARKE.

(CHAP. VI.)



GRANT OF ARMS TO ERIC DE S. S. RUDD-CLARKE.

Ebor. literis institutus in Scholæ apud Threshfield sub M^{ro} Marshall, annos natus 20 admissus est subsizator pro M^{ro} Verdon Martii 24, 1700. Tutore et Fide jussore suo M^{ro} Orchard." He took his B.A. degree in 1704, and having entered Holy Orders, he became Vicar of Aysgarth.

Simon Rudd married Catherine Fothergill, of the family of Fothergill, of Stalling Busk, Semmerwater, from which descended Jessie Fothergill the authoress. He died in 1733, leaving one son Mark, who died at an early age.

By his will Symon Rudd bequeathed to his wife Catherine all his messuages, houses, lands, and premises situate in Aysgarth, Cubeck and Burton in the Parish of Aysgarth or elsewhere, to hold until his son Mark Rudd should attain the age of 21, provided she continued a widow. She was to have the maintaining and bringing up in decent manner of his said son out of the same. After he had attained the age of 21 the said lands, etc., were to be equally divided between his wife and son for her life or widowhood, after which it was to come to Mark Rudd, unless his wife bore him a son after his death, in which case it was to be brought up out of the said estate and to have £200. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Fothergill, of Aiskow, and Mr. John Bywell, of Thoraby, were to have the tuition of his son Mark if his wife died. All heirs failing, the residue of his estate (except the money bequeathed to his wife) was to go to his brother Thomas Rudd's children, to be equally divided, paying £20 yearly to his wife Catherine. To the children of his brother Alexander Rudd he left £20 each. His wife and son were left joint executors. 8th April, 1733.

Witnesses: Grace Jaques, John Littel, Ch. Simpson.

Thomas Rudd, the eldest son of Simon of Cubeck, was born in 1676, and married Anne Brooke (who was born in 1685 and died in 1763). They went to live at Sandbach, in Cheshire, where their son James Rudd was born in 1710. Thomas Rudd died in 1723.

James Rudd, who was born at Sandbach, was sent to school at Sedbergh, and it used to be related by his eldest son to his nephew, the Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, that on his journeys to and from school he frequently stayed with "Alexander Rudd, Esq., who lived on his own estate in Wensleydale." James Rudd entered Holy Orders, and became Vicar of Kilham. He married Elizabeth Routh, of Hawes (whom he appears to have run away with), and died in 1785.

James Rudd, of Kilham, had two sons, Thomas and James, and two daughters.

Thomas Rudd, the elder son, was born in 1734. His admission to the University of Cambridge is noted: "1753. Thomas Rudd Eboracensis filius . . . Ru. natus apud . . . Literis institutus apud Sedbergh sub Mro. Bateman, admissus est subsizator pro Mago. Cardale, Dec. 20. 1753 Tutore ejus in fide jussore Mago. Powell." Thomas Rudd took his B.A. degree at St. John's College in 1756, and became Vicar of Eastrington. In 1766 he married Ann Hutchinson at York, and died in 1819, leaving one son, James Rudd, who was born in 1767, entered St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, took his B.A. degree in 1790, and died in 1794.

The two daughters of James Rudd, of Kilham, both married, one who was born

in 1736 becoming Mrs. Bagshawe and dying in 1819, and the other becoming Mrs. Ogle and dying in 1776.

James Rudd, the second son of James Rudd of Kilham, carried on the line. He was born in 1743 and educated at Manchester School. His admission to the University of Cambridge is entered as follows: "Jacobus Rudd Ebor. natus ap. Killham exam. et approb. a Mro. Robinson. adm. est subsiz. Jun. 15. 1761. Tet Mro. Abbot. an. æt. 180." He took his B.A. degree at St. John's College in 1765, and afterwards that of D.D., and became Vicar of Newton Kyme and Full Sutton.

In 1773, when he was at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, he married Elizabeth Sutherland, widow of Charles Sinclair, of Olvick, and daughter of Eric Sutherland, Lord Duffus, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Hempriggs. Through this marriage the descendants of James Rudd became heirs to the Barony of Duffus, which legally descends in the female line, failing male heirs. At the present time Eric de Siobaldi Sutherland Rudd is the heir to the Barony, which is now dormant.

By reason of this marriage James Rudd quartered his own arms, viz. "Az. a lion rampant or and canton of the same," with those of his wife, "Gules, 3 stars or," for Sutherland. For crest he bore "an arm vested az., charged with a chevron ermine, holding in the hand a scroll, all ppr. together with a cat of the mountains." For motto, over the arms, "Pro rege et grege," and under the shield, "In cruce salus."

By this marriage James Rudd had two sons, Eric and James Sutherland. Elizabeth their mother was buried at Pontefract.

James Rudd married secondly Miss Elliot, who bore for arms, "Gu. a bend engrailed arg." By her he had two daughters, Agnes, married to the Rev. James Lundy, Rector of Lockington, Yorks, and Mary Ann, who died unmarried in 1870.

James Sutherland Rudd, second son of James Rudd, of Full Sutton, took his B.A. degree at Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1798. He became Chaplain to Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, Canada, and married, having one daughter, who married Capt. Peat.

Eric Rudd, the elder son of James Rudd, of Full Sutton, was born in 1773, entered Holy Orders, and became Vicar of Thorn and Appleby, Lincolnshire. In 1800 he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Brook, of York, Proctor, and had five sons and two daughters:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Eric, of whom later. | |
| 2. James Brook Rudd, born 1806 | |
| 3. Thomas Sinclair Rudd, born 1807 | } all died young. |
| 4. Alexander Sutherland Rudd, born 1808 | |
| 5. John Henry Augustus Rudd, born 1809. | |

Sarah, born in 1802, and married to Thomas Clarke, of Knedlington, Esq., died 1875.

Ann Elizabeth, born in 1811, lived at Scarborough.



CAPT. KENNETH SUTHERLAND RUDD.
(CHAP. VI.)

In 1853 Eric Rudd carried on a short correspondence with my father, Wm. Thos. Rudd, of the Cumberland Rudds, on the subject of family history, which at that time was interesting various members of the family. Eric Rudd died on 19th April, 1856. A farm which had been for several generations in his family is mentioned in his will "as an estate near Askrigg in the North Riding in the occupation of Mr. G. Kilham" of 90 acres, the will being dated 1851. This farm was sold by the eldest son in 1859 to James Hodgson, and in the bill of sale is called an Estate at Bainbridge Castle. Known as Greensley Bank, it lies about half a mile from Bainbridge in the Hawes direction, on a hill and about a quarter of a mile from the high road.

The second surviving son of Eric Rudd, John Henry Augustus, was born in 1809, and took his B.A. degree at Cambridge in 1832. He entered Holy Orders, and became a Chaplain in the E.I.C.S. in Bengal. In 1836 he married Matilda Mary, daughter of Capt. James Rainey (7th Bengal Cavalry); and in 1852, having retired from the E.I.C.S., he became Vicar of Elstow till 1867. He died and was buried at Scarborough in 1876, leaving one son, Eric John Sutherland, and two daughters, Sarah Ann, born 1837, and Marion Matilda, born 1848.

Eric John Sutherland Rudd was born in 1841, and became a Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1863 (26th Wrangler and 1st Class Tripos) and M.A. in 1866. He was ordained Deacon in 1864 and Priest in 1865 by the Bishop of Worcester. From 1863 to 1864 he was Assistant Master of Sheffield College School, from 1865 to 1867 Assistant Master of Malvern College, and from 1867 to 1868 Fellow of St. John's College. He was Head Master of Hereford Cathedral School from 1869 to 1875, after which he had a no less distinguished career in the service of the Church than he previously had in the cause of learning. He became Vicar and Rector of St. Florence, Pembrokeshire (Archdeacon Robert Rudd's living in the seventeenth century), from 1878 to 1884, Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford in 1883, Vicar of Horningsey, Cambs., from 1884 to 1887, Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, from 1887 to 1891, Prebendary of Pyon Parva, in Hereford Cathedral, in 1890, Rector of Barrow, Bury St. Edmunds, 1891, after which he became Rector of Souldern, Oxon.

In 1893 Eric J. S. Rudd married Edyth Talbot Hutcheson, daughter of William Hutcheson Collins, of Cubberley, co. Hereford, and had a son and daughter. He died at Souldern on 16th April, 1915, and is buried at that place.

Kenneth Sutherland Rudd, only son of Prebendary Eric Rudd, was born in 1894, and educated at the Oxford Preparatory School and at Shrewsbury, where he won a scholarship, and from which he was elected a Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1913. On the outbreak of war he enlisted immediately in the Shropshire Light Infantry, but receiving a commission, he was posted almost at once to the West Yorkshire Regiment, becoming Lieutenant in June, 1915, and Captain in May, 1918. He was severely wounded in the right wrist in April, 1916, and invalided for some time, but was able to return to the Front on learning to

shoot with his left hand, and had another year of active service, at the time of his death being adjutant of his battalion. That battalion had reached its objective in the advance of 10th Oct., 1918, when an enemy shell bursting behind where Capt. Rudd and his C.O. were talking together, wounded him so severely that in a very few moments he had passed from this scene of strife. His Colonel, who soothed the last few seconds of his life with almost fatherly care, wrote of him that no more gallant and faithful fellow ever lived. He had a short time before recommended him for the Military Cross, and he adds, "I shall always remember him as a most perfect gentleman and one of the very best officers I have ever known."

To return to the eldest son of the Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorn. Eric Rudd was born in 1804, and was called to the Bar in 1833, being at that time of 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields and later of St. Heliers, Jersey. In 1862 he married Emilia, daughter of David Aytoun Lindesay, of Wormistone, Fife, Esq., and sister of the Earl of Lindesay. She died in 1901, her husband having predeceased her in 1868, leaving two sons, Eric de S. S. Rudd, and Henry Aytoun Lyndesay Rudd who was born 9th July, 1867, and who was an Exhibitioner of Tonbridge School and Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1886.

The elder son, Eric de Siobaldi Sutherland Rudd, born in 1864, was educated at Tonbridge School. In 1903, on 26th Aug., he married at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, Jessie Forrester MacArthur, daughter of Jas. MacArthur Moir, of Hillsfoot, Dunoon, N.B. They have three sons:—

1. Eric Sinclair James Sutherland Rudd, born 25th July, 1904, at 32 Bullingham Mansions, Kensington.
2. Ian Forrester Sutherland Rudd, born 13th July, 1906, at the same place.
3. Stuart Lindesay Alexander Rudd, born 18th October, 1909, at 33 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington.

On succeeding to the property of Knedlington Manor, in the Parish of Howden in the East Riding of York, on the death of Mrs. Clarke in 1912, it became necessary for Eric de S. S. Rudd to assume the surname of Clarke. Accordingly the Licence, dated Whitehall, 20th March, 1913, granted the King's permission to assume the surname of Clarke in addition to and after that of Rudd, and also to bear the arms of Clarke quarterly with those of Rudd, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the College of Arms.

The text of the Royal Licence is as follows:—

"TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order Garter Principal King of Arms and Henry Farnham Burke Esquire Commander of the Royal Victorian Order Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath Norroy King of Arms and the North Parts of England from the River Trent Northwards Send Greetings WHEREAS His Majesty by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual bearing date the twentieth day of March last hath signified

unto the Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council that He has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Eric de Siobaldi Sutherland Rudd of Knedlington Manor in the Parish of Howden in the East Riding of the County of York Esquire on the Commission of the Peace for the said Riding son and heir of Eric Rudd late of Lincoln's Inn Barrister at Law Esquire deceased the Royal Licence and Authority that he and his issue may in compliance with a clause contained in the last Will and Testament of his Cousin Thomas Sinclair Clarke late of Knedlington Manor aforesaid take and hereafter use the surname of Clarke in addition to and after that of Rudd and that he and they may bear the Arms of Clarke quarterly with those of his and their own Family the said Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the College of Arms otherwise the said Royal Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect AND FORASMUCH as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under hand and seal bearing date the seventeenth day of April instant authorise and direct Us to grant and exemplify such Arms accordingly KNOW YE THEREFORE that We the said Garter and Norroy in obedience to the Royal Command in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several Offices to each of us respectively granted do by these Presents Grant and exemplify unto the said Eric de Siobaldi Sutherland Rudd now Eric de Siobaldi Sutherland Rudd-Clarke the Arms following that is to say Quarterly First and Fourth for Clarke Argent on a Chevron Gules between three Wolves heads erased Azure as many Roses of the field barbed and seeded proper and for distinction a Canton Sable. Second and Third for Rudd Azure a Lion Rampant Or between two Roses in fesse Argent barbed and seeded proper. For the Crest of Clarke Issuant from a Crown Vallary Or a Wolf's head Azure between two Wings erect Argent. And for the Crest of Rudd on a wreath of the Colours In front of an Arm embowed vested Azure cuffed Or holding in the hand proper a Billet Argent three Mullets in fesse Gold as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used quarterly by him the said Eric de Siobaldi Sutherland Rudd-Clarke and by his issue pursuant to the tenor of the said Royal Warrant and according to the Laws of Arms IN WITNESS whereof We the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our names and append the Seal of Our several Offices the twenty first day of April in the Third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith etc. and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

"A. S. SCOTT-GATTY, Garter. H. FARNHAM BURKE, Norroy."

Since the probably older line of Yorkshire Rudds died out in the Carmarthen-shire Rudds, there can be little doubt that Eric de S. S. Rudd is the head of the

family at this time. He is also the claimant to the Barony of Duffus, a claim which for the honour of the family it is to be hoped may be made good, if circumstances allow of it.

We must now return to trace the collateral branch of the Rudds of Bainbridge, in the Parish of Askrigg, which, while keeping distinct from the family we have just considered, is interesting for its renewal of alliance with the Robinson family, formerly of Easby. This might only be a chance alliance, or it might point to a connection between the Easby Rudds and those of Wensleydale, as I have already suggested. There is, however, owing to a lamentable want of registers, some difficulty and uncertainty in the making out of the first part of the pedigree.

1. Thomas Rudd, of Bainbridge, was probably descended from the Thomas Rudd who was the son of the first Simon, of Wensleydale (see pedigree). He made his will on 10th Jan., 1690, and describes himself as "milner," "and being first penitent and sorry from the bottom of his heart for his sins past, most humbly desiring forgiveness for the same." His sons, John Rudd of Crackell and William Rudd of Bainbridge, are named joint exors., and to them he leaves all his houses, stables, garden, and orchards standing and being in Bainbridge. Two other sons, Thomas of Wharffe and Bartholomew, are mentioned, and the will is signed in the presence of George Rudd (perhaps a brother) and of Joan and Thomas Lambert, and a memorandum is attached by Wm. Rudd, yeoman, his son, 5th July, 1695, whose seal appears to be a lion rampant, but without shield or wreath.

2. William Rudd, of Bainbridge, appears to have married first Elizabeth Metcalfe, of Yorescot, in 1682, and possibly secondly Margaret. He made his will in 1717, the year of his death, and describes himself as "millner." He left to his beloved wife Margaret his dwelling-house, stable, and other little dwelling-house standing in the backside thereof with two call garths, and also one other close or parcel of ground known as Giles Julack, for life and afterwards to his son Thomas. Also to the said Thomas after the death of his wife one cupboard with one chest and one pair of padlocks standing in the west end of the house. Also one "Dispack" and one table standing in the east end of the house and one long settle, provided he restore unto the deceased's wife the long settle he now has in possession. All which the said household goods were to remain in the dwelling-house as heirlooms. To Elizabeth, daughter of his son John, he leaves one coffer. The will is signed in the presence of Stephen and Mary Moore and Sam Fawcett.

His children were Thomas; John, whose daughter Elizabeth married Terry; Anne, married to George Claughton in 1725; Dorothy, married to Thos. Foster.

Thomas the elder son was born in 1683 and died in 1768. In his will he describes himself as of Nappa Mill, Parish of Aysgarth, Miller. To his niece Elizabeth Terry he leaves his house in Askrigg wherein she then dwelt, and after her decease to her sons. To his sister Anne, wife of George Claughton, £5. To his sister Dorothy,

wife of Thos. Foster, £5. To Joan Wetherald £10 and all his household furniture except his silver tankard. His nephew, Bartholomew Rudd, is sole executor and residuary legatee, and the will is signed in the presence of James Wilson, John Brodrick, and Peter Clarkson.

The children of William Rudd are traceable no further.

3. Thomas Rudd, of Wharffe and Bainbridge, married Alice, who died in 1728, he himself dying the following year. Their children were: Elizabeth, born 1707; Christopher, born 1708; another Elizabeth, born 1712 (?); Catherine, born 1717; Alice, born 1720; Patience and Anne; and possibly William, who in that case was the eldest son. Of this William we find evidence in London. In the following Chancery suit it appears that his mother's name was Alice, and as the only Alice we know of as wife to a Bainbridge Rudd at that time is the wife of Thomas, of Wharffe and Bainbridge, it is very probable that he was their son. The case of *Rudd v. Allen*¹ gives the information of William Rudd, of Griffin St., in the Parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, gentleman, that James Coulton, late of Buttersett in co. York, gent., his late uncle, deceased, was in his lifetime seized and possessed of several freehold messuages and tenements at Bainbridge, Buttersett and Gayle in the Parish of Aysgarth of the yearly value of £30. In 17— he departed this life intestate, leaving William Rudd, his nephew, heir at law, he being eldest son of Alice Rudd, of Bainbridge, deceased, who was only sister of the said James Coulton, by means whereof the said messuages descended to the Orator, who resides in or near London. Being at a great distance, he did in 1756 by letters of attorney empower one James Allen, of Snaizeholme, in the said county, gent. (the Orator's wife's brother), to receive for use of the Orator the rents and profits of the said messuages and also several sums of money due from diverse persons in co. York by bond and otherwise. Which the said James Allen for several years past has done. Now he pretends he never received any such sums, and has refused to give account, though he owns to being indebted for £100 and executed a bond to that purpose, but retains the bond in his custody and refuses to give it up, and also all title deeds.

This William Rudd made his will 3rd Feb., 1767, and is described as of Griffin St. as above, gentleman. He states that he had agreed to sell to John Harrison, Christopher Whaley and John Coulton freehold lands in Aysgarth, the proceeds of which are left to Alice his wife with all other estate, she to retain £200 and all household goods for her own use, except a new silver tankard and new silver pint mug, which are to go to his daughter Elizabeth, who is married to William Saunders, of Ratcliff Highway, draper. The profits from his ships in trade are to go to his wife, she to have the option of continuing them. The proceeds of the sale of the said ships or shares in ships are to be placed in trust in the names of his wife, Peter Barker, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, "Coal Crimp," and John Kemp, of Southwark, "Coal Crimp," for his said wife and said daughter independently of her husband.

¹ Mitford and Hanmer, 1768, No. 1,854.

Amongst the witnesses is Anthony Fryer, of Middle Temple, gent., and the will is proved 29th April, 1768.¹

From this will we gather that William Rudd had no son, so the line was not continued in London.

4. Bartholomew Rudd, probably fourth son of Thomas, of Bainbridge, married Anne—and died apparently without issue in 1718. In his will he describes himself as of Nappa Mill, in Wensleydale, and leaves his wife Anne sole exor. To his nephew, Bartholomew Rudd, £40. To niece Dorothy, wife of Thos. Forster, £30. To niece Anne Rudd, daughter of brother John Rudd, £10. To Patience Rudd £5 and to Anne Rudd £10, both daughters of brother Thos. Rudd. To nephew Thomas, son of brother William Rudd, £10. To nephews John and Thomas, both sons of his brother John Rudd, each £20. His trustees are Thos. Metcalfe, of Nappa, and Rd. Wood, of Askrigg. The will is signed in the presence of John Calvert, John Trotter, and Anne Claughton, junr.²

5. John Rudd, of Crackall, who carried on the line of Thomas, of Bainbridge, appears to have had children. John, Thomas (born 1721), Bartholomew (born 1725, died 1741), and Anne. Nothing is known of this family except of John the eldest, who married Ellenor Coultherd, of Bainbridge, in 1721, and died 7th June, 1736, leaving his son Bartholomew. Another son, John, born in 1722, probably died in 1730.

Owing to the fortunate statement in the burial registers of Marske in Cleveland we have been able to trace in the person of Bartholomew Rudd, of Guisborough, the same individual as he of Nappa. Mention is made that Bartholomew died in 1808 at the age of 82, and then we find the entry of his baptism at Askrigg 27th March, 1725-6. We do not know at what time or for what reason he left Wensleydale. On July 18th, 1763, he married (by licence) Susan Dick, of Marske, in Cleveland, he being at that time of Kirkleatham. By the year 1783 Bartholomew Rudd was residing at Guisborough. He lost several children: George, who died 1769; John, died 1786; Isabella, died 1765; and Susan, died 1783. Bartholomew his son survived him. Bartholomew Rudd died in 1808, and Susan his wife in 1811, and both together with their children are buried at Marske.

Bartholomew Rudd, son of Bartholomew Rudd and Susan his wife, was born in 1769, and educated at Haughton-le-Spring School. He was admitted a Pensioner at Cambridge in 1786, the entry in the register being as follows: "Bartholomew Rudd son of Bartholomew Rudd Esq. of Gisborough Yorkshire, aged 17.—at Haughton-le-Spring school, Durham (Fellow Commoner) Pensioner Oct. 20, 1786. Mr. Pearce June 27, 1786."

On 26th Nov., 1790, Bartholomew Rudd, "son and heir of Bartholomew of Gisborough, Yorks., Gent.," was admitted to Gray's Inn, having been admitted to

¹ P.C.C.

² A Rudd was drowned near Nappa, and the spot is still called Rudd Dale.

Rudd of Wensleydale.

Executed deeds in 1638 and 1651.

SIMON RUDD = . . . SIMPSON,
of Cubeck,
parish of Askrigg.

THOMAS RUDD = ANN . . .
of Carperby.

JAMES RUDD.

SIMON RUDD = Mary . . .
of Cubeck,
b. 1645,
d. 1713.

THOMAS RUDD.

(2) ALEXANDER RUDD = ELIZ. NICHOLSON,
of Cubeck,
b. 1678,
d. 1753.
daur. of Ed. Nicholson,
of Thornton Rust.

(1) THOMAS RUDD = ANN BROOK.
b. 1676,
d. 1723.

(3) SIMON RUDD = CATHERINE FOTHERGILL.
b. 1680(?), B.A. St.
John's Coll., Camb.,
Vicar of Aysgarth,
d. 1733.

ERIC SUTHERLAND, = ELIZABETH,
LORD DUFFUS. daur. of Sir
Jas. Dunbar,
of Hempriggs.

ELIZABETH = RICHD. GELDART,
b. 1720,
d. 1773. of Nutwith Cote,
Masham.

JAMES RUDD = ELIZ. ROUTH.
b. 1710 (at Sand-
bach), Vicar of
Kilham, d. 1785. of Hawes.

MARK RUDD.
died a minor.

(1) ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND = JAMES RUDD, D.D., = (2) MISS ELLIOT.
(widow of Chas. Sinclair, b. 1743, Vicar of
of Olvick). Newton Kyme and
Full Sutton.

THOMAS RUDD = ANN HUTCHINSON.
b. 1734, B.A.,
St. John's, Camb.,
Vicar of Eastring-
ton, d. 1819.

DAUGHTER = . . . BAGSHAWE:
b. 1736,
d. 1819.

DAUGHTER = . . . OGLE.
d. 1776.

JAMES RUDD,
b. 1767, B.A., St. Catharine's
Camb., d. 1794.

ERIC RUDD, = SARAH, 1800,
b. 1773, Clerk daur. of Thos. Brook,
in Holy Orders, of York, Proctor (she
Vicar of Thorn and Appleby, d. 1821).
Lincs., d. 1856.

JAMES SUTHERLAND RUDD, B.A.,
1798 of Queens' Coll., Camb., Chaplain
to Bp. Mountain, of Quebec, Canada.

AGNES = REV. JAMES LUNDY,
Rector of Lockington, Yorks.

MARY ANN,
d. 1870.

DAUGHTER = CAPT. PEAT.

(2) JAMES BROOK RUDD,
b. 1806.

(3) THOS. SINCLAIR RUDD,
b. 1807.

(4) ALEXR. SUTHERLAND RUDD,
b. 1808,
All died young.

(1) ERIC RUDD = EMILIA, 1862,
b. 1804, daur. of David Aytoun
Barrister-at-Law, of Wormiston,
d. 1868. Fife, Esq., and sister
to the present Earl of
Lindesay (d. 1901).

JOHN HENRY AUGUSTUS RUDD = MATILDA MARY, 1836,
b. 1809, B.A., Pembroke Coll., daur. of Capt. James Rainey
Camb., Chaplain in H.E.I.C.S., (7th Bengal Cav.)
Vicar of Elstow 1852-67, d. 1876.

SARAH, = THOS. CLARKE,
b. 1802, of Knedlington, Esq.
d. 1875.

ANN ELIZABETH,
b. 1811, of Scarborough.

(2) HENRY AYTOUN LINDESAY RUDD,
b. 1867, of Jesus Coll., Oxford.

(1) ERIC DE SIOBALDI SUTHERLAND RUDD = JESSIE FORRESTER MACARTHUR,
b. 1864, daur. of Jas. MacArthur Moir,
Esq., of Hillsfoot, Dunoon,
N.B. (1903).

ERIC JOHN SUTHERLAND RUDD = EDYTH TALBOT HUTCHESON, 1893,
b. 1841, late Fellow of St. John's daur. of Wm. Hutcheson Collins,
Coll., Camb., Clerk in Holy Orders, of Cubberley, co. Hereford, Esq.
d. at Souldern, Oxon., 16th April, 1915.

SARAH ANN,
b. 1837.

MARION MATILDA,
b. 1848.

(3) STUART LINDESAY ALEXANDER
SUTHERLAND RUDD,
b. 1909.

(2) IAN FORRESTER
SUTHERLAND RUDD,
b. 1906.

(1) ERIC SINCLAIR JAMES
SUTHERLAND RUDD,
b. 1904.

KENNETH SUTHERLAND RUDD,
b. 1894, Capt., West Yorks.
Regt., killed in action in
France, Oct. 10th, 1918.

DAUGHTER.



the Inner Temple 11th Aug., 1787. At an unknown date he entered the Volunteers, and later became a Major. He married Anne, daughter of Leonard Robinson, Esq., of Stockton-on-Tees, a descendant of Leonard Robinson, of Easby, whose name has already appeared in connection with the Swaledale Rudds.

The case of *Rudd v. Preston*¹ gives us a little information in the matter of this alliance, as it is brought by Bartholomew Rudd, then of Gower St., concerning the estate of Leonard Robinson, deceased, who died possessed of large sums and securities, having carried on a large business in lead mining. His will is recited, in which he leaves lands in Stockton, Raunton, Skeeby, Easby, Brompton, Kettlewell, and North Otterington in trust of the Rev. John Preston, of Askam, to be sold. All the accounts of Leonard Robinson's estate are given in very weighty documents.

This case of 1793 was followed by another, *Rudd v. Raisbeck* (Mitford and Hanmer, No. 1,740) in 1795. Bartholomew Rudd, "late of Gower St., now of Battersea Rise, Parish of Battersea, co. Surrey, Esq.," and Ann his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Leonard Robinson, also Priscilla and Mary Robinson and other daughters, about 1793 exhibited a Bill of Complaint against John Preston, of Askam, co. York, Clerk, Ralph Ord, of Sands; co. Durham, Esq., and John Stapylton Raisbeck, late of Stockton, deceased, Trustees and Exors. of Leonard Robinson, praying for stay of suit in Chancery brought by the said Trustees, and that the will of the said Leonard might be executed. Sums of £12,065 in 3 per cent. Bank Annuities and £2,000 4 per cent. do. are mentioned, and they request that proper allowances may be made to the daughters mentioned.

J. S. Raisbeck, who had died in 1794, connects with the Durham Rudds, William Raisbeck having married Esther, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Rudd, first Vicar of Stockton.

Bartholomew Rudd left three sons, George Thomas (Clerk in Holy Orders, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1817, and M.A. 1820), Leonard and Thomas.

Thomas Rudd resided at Tollesby Marton, in Cleveland, and married Elizabeth, who probably was of the family of Chaloner. Of this marriage was born a son, John Bartholomew Rudd, and a daughter, Susan Elizabeth, who died under age in 1830.

John Bartholomew Rudd was born in 1813, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as a Pensioner 21st Feb., 1830, his certificate being signed by the Rev. T. B. Williamson, of Guisborough. He took his B.A. degree in 1835 and M.A. in 1838. He was admitted *ad eundem* in the University of Oxford in 1856.

In Foster's *Men at the Bar* we find it stated that John Bartholomew Rudd was a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Honorary Major of the 1st Northern Division of Royal Artillery since 1881, Captain from 1863 to 1881. He was a student of the Middle Temple 15th Nov., 1834, and was called to the Bar 27th May, 1842.

¹ Chan. Pro., Mitford and Hanmer, No. 1,728.

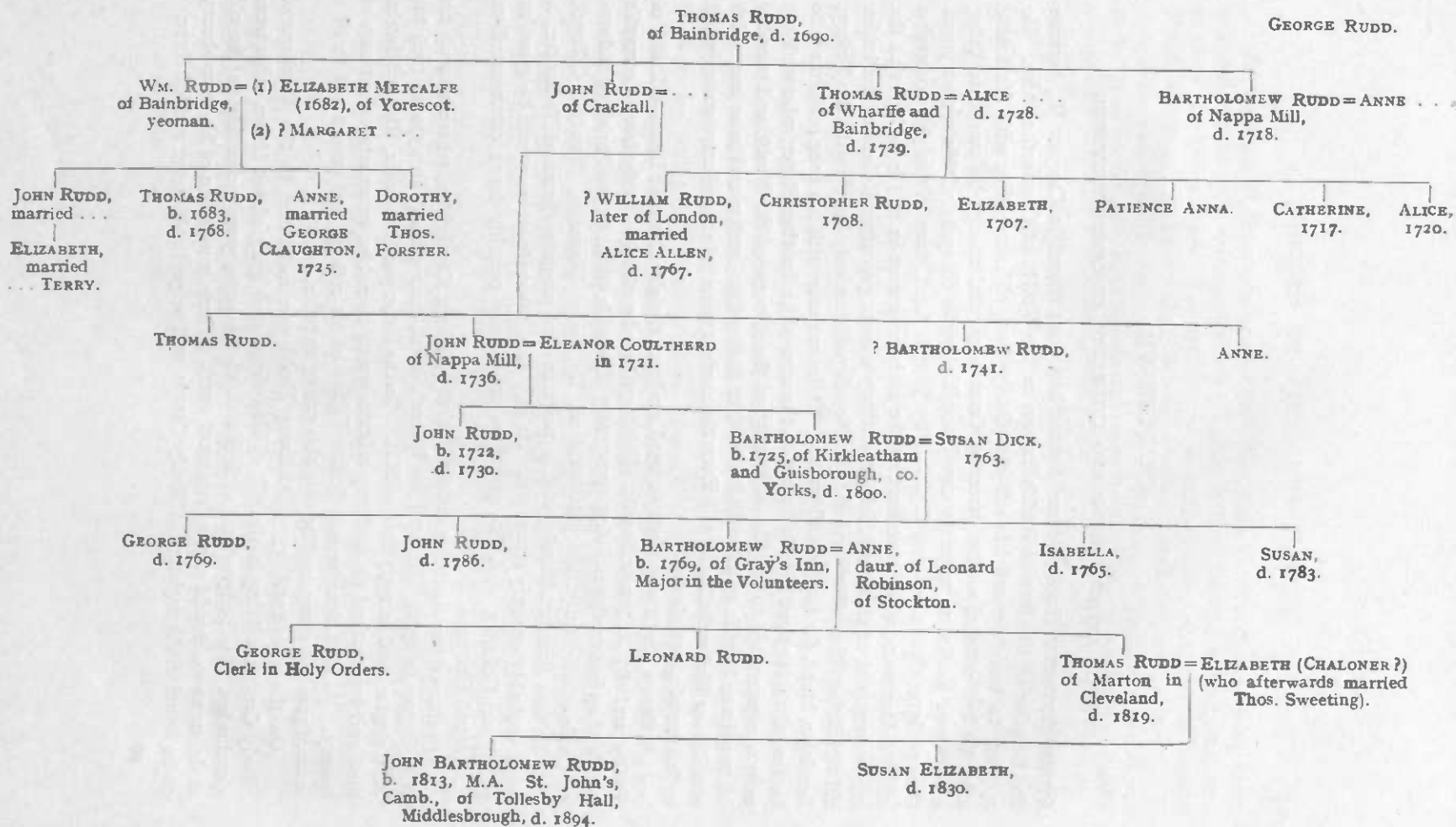
The case of *Rudd v. Chaloner*¹ was brought by John Bartholomew Rudd, then under age, by his next friend the Rev. Henry Chaloner, of Guisborough, in which it is stated that Susan Elizabeth Rudd, also under age, about 31st May, 1820, exhibiting a Bill of Complaint against Robert Chaloner and others and against the Orator, John B. Rudd, stated that Thomas Rudd, deceased, made his will 18th June, 1818, devising his real estates to Susan Elizabeth Rudd, and bequeathing certain leasehold tithes therein mentioned to the Defendants, and household and farm goods to Elizabeth Rudd, his wife, appointing her and Williamson and Chaloner his exors. Thomas Rudd died in Feb., 1819, and his will was duly proved in the Probate Court of York. Since then the said Elizabeth Rudd had married Thomas Sweeting. A certain freehold property was mortgaged to Wm. Danby in security of £1,000 with interest, etc. Susan E. Rudd was entitled to the yearly interest of £3,000 for her maintenance. It is mentioned that the leasehold estates consisted of the tithes of certain farms, Saltergills and Garnetts, and of tithes of estates at Tollesby and Marton.

Susan Elizabeth Rudd died 4th Aug., 1830, an infant and intestate, leaving her only brother her heir at law; and Elizabeth Sweeting having died some time previously, the Rev. George Thomas Rudd procured letters of administration, and is her legal representative. *Rudd v. Chaloner*, 1821, No. 2,350, is concerned with the same matter.

John Bartholomew Rudd lived at Tollesby Hall, near Middlesbrough, and died in 1894.

¹ Chan. Pro., 1822, No. 2,247.

Rudd of Bainbridge.



CHAPTER VII

BISHOP ANTHONY RUDD AND THE RUDDS OF CARMARTHENSHIRE

BISHOP ANTHONY RUDD, whose descent has been traced in Chapter V., became the founder of the line of Rudds known as the Rudds of Carmarthenshire. He appears to have severed himself completely from all connection with Yorkshire after he had entered on his career at Cambridge, and though he owned to being a native of Yorkshire, mystery enveloped his origin till quite within recent years. One pedigree drawn up and depicted by Joseph Lord, formerly in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence, after enumerating the early ancestors as in the pedigree at the commencement of this book, left an entirely vacant gap after Robert of Yorkshire till the Bishop himself is entered. Le Neve's pedigree only begins with the Bishop, leaving a blank for his father's name. No intercourse with his near relations is to be traced throughout his life except in the case of his brother Roger, who we have seen was promoted to the Chancellorship of the Diocese of St. David, and possibly he may have kept in touch with his brother Richard in London and have named his son Rice or Richard after him. Even the ancient paternal coat of arms was rejected in favour of a new device.

Anthony Rudd was born in 1548, and was the eldest son of Leonard Rudd, of Easby, and of . . . Swale his wife. This is gathered perfectly clearly from Leonard's will, and as Leonard was living apparently all his life either in the Parish of Bolton-on-Swale or of Easby, the statement of Le Neve (*Baronets*, *Heralds' College*), that he was born at Hasslewood, a place in the neighbourhood of Tadcaster, is most probably entirely erroneous. At any rate, his early years would be spent at Easby or Uckerby, and his education may very possibly have commenced at Richmond Grammar School.

In due course Anthony entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1566. In 1568 his father's death took place. In 1570 he took his M.A. degree, and in 1577 that of B.D. In the latter year his uncle, Richard Swale, died and bequeathed to Anthony a horse worth 20 nobles or an equivalent sum of money. At this time he was Senior Fellow of his college, and considered to be a man of great learning, and he was also acting as tutor.

On the 4th April, 1579, Anthony Rudd was instituted to the Vicarage of Shudy Camps, a living in the gift of his college, and lying about fifteen miles from Cambridge. He resigned on 12th March of the same year (according to the old style, or as we should say, of the next year). There is no trace of his incumbency to be found in the registers of Shudy Camps, and he probably never resided there.

At the time of his residence at Cambridge Anthony Rudd must have made personal acquaintance with his cousins at Higham Ferrers, which is only at a distance of about thirty-five miles. The marriage of his grandson to a daughter of Thomas Rudd, of Higham, shows that the two families were in touch with one another.

In the year 1584 Dr. Anthony Rudd was made Dean of Gloucester, and it was probably about this time that his marriage with Anne Dalton, of the ancient family of Dalton, of Thurnham, co. Lancs., took place.

Of the period of ten years during which Dr. Rudd was Dean of Gloucester very little is recorded. In 1587 he is mentioned in a matter concerning the Grammar School at Cirencester, when he with the Bishop of Gloucester was appointed to examine the master, Thomas Holmes, who had been unsatisfactory, and to ascertain whether he had ability to teach and aptness to train his scholars. Presumably a visitation was made, but Holmes was left as master till 1614.¹

On his first going to Gloucester Dean Rudd had made some changes amongst the officials of the Cathedral, perhaps much needed, but which doubtless caused offence. A reference to this time is found in the declaration of Thomas Richardson (17th May, 1595), a "Scottishman" of Leith, who states :—

"I stayed with Mr. Dutton of Gloucester, . . . from thence to the City of Gloucester, where I married and remained about 16 years and sang in the College of Gloucester about 14 years and sometime 'chanter,' always taken for an Englishman. After Dr. Rudd came to be Dean he displaced me and others that had been there 26 years and had patent of their places. I not taking it so easily as the rest did offend the dean, whereupon he shewed me hard measure and put me to a great disgrace, whereupon I sold some things I had and went to Waterford," etc.

In 1592 the Dean's name appears with twenty-six others in a communication from the Commissioners of Bankruptcy on behalf of the creditors against Edward Chatterton, *alias* Thos. Pilkington, of Gloucester, Chapman.²

We gather from a royal letter dated from the Court at Richmond 23rd Dec., 1589, addressed to Sir T. Throgmorton, etc., and the Aldermen of Gloucester that "certain malicious libels set forth in the Citie of Gloucester to the great discredit of the Bishop and Dean [Rudd] of Gloucester and other godlie disposed persons," required to be investigated, a letter being sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury to the same effect.³

What were the malicious libels from which the Bishop and Dean suffered is not mentioned, and no further allusion is made to them. However, another royal letter, dated 5th June, 1593, was addressed to the Dean of Gloucester, directing him to receive into his house (removed from the company of her mother) a verie obstinate Recusant (by the persuation of her mother) Margrett Throckmorton, daughter of Sir Thos. Throckmorton, Knt., "for a tyme to comitt her to your charge

¹ Glos. Arch. Soc., vol. xi., p. 117.

² Cal. Salisbury MSS., vol. 5.

³ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Eliz.

⁴ Acts of Privy Council, 1589.

to be conferred withall for her conformitie." No suspected Papist was to be allowed to confer or converse with her, and her mother, Lady Throckmorton, was to be committed to the house of Thomas Denys, of Gloucester, Esq., and to be instructed by the Dean.

This unpleasant charge cannot have added to the peace of the household at the Deanery, but if it was carried into effect it was not for long that Margaret Throckmorton had to endure detention in the family of Dr. Rudd, for on 24th May in the following year the Royal Assent was given to his election to the Bishopric of St. David's, the licence for election having been issued on 22nd February.

The consecration of Dr. Rudd as Bishop of St. David's took place on 9th June, 1594. The restitution of the temporalities of the See is dated 12th July.¹

From this time forward Anthony Rudd made his home in Carmarthenshire, where he determined that his connection should not be only temporary, as Bishop of the Diocese, but permanent for himself and his family.

With this object in view the Bishop purchased an estate in the Parish of Llangathen, about twelve miles from Carmarthen, called Aberglasney, and there he erected a handsome seat in the Elizabethan style. He probably pulled down an earlier mansion or castle to carry out his plans, for on the lawn at this day is to be seen an ancient entrance gateway of some three hundred years earlier, and the lines of the present raised terrace walk certainly appear to be those of an ancient fortress wall. The house has been greatly enlarged and altered in the course of years, but retains most of the original building. On the left of the spacious entrance hall is the old dining-room, a beautiful panelled apartment, whilst over it is a panelled bedroom having the arms of the Rudds, as granted to Bishop Rudd, depicted above the mantelpiece, with the crest, "An arm holding a scroll." It is to be noted here that the blazoning of the arms is not correct.

Below the terrace walk already mentioned lies a fine fishpond and kitchen garden, beyond which fields and woodland stretch up the hillside. About half a mile away in this direction lies the now ruined little building which is known as Bishop Rudd's Bath. It stands now in the garden of a cottage, but in those days was probably included in the private grounds of Aberglasney. Within the building is to be seen a ruined but spacious tank in the floor, with steps down into it, and still supplied through the original spout by the spring of water which flows from above the building. A small fireplace occupies one corner and a few of the original flooring tiles are *in situ*. It was here that tradition asserts the Bishop came morning by morning during his residence at Aberglasney for his daily ablutions. Possibly the early morning plunge into the waters of the Swale in his youth may have created a habit of his lifetime to which the walk to the "Bath" and its icy spring of water may have formed the nearest possible approach. The practice betokens a hardy northern constitution.

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*.

Proceeding up the garden of Aberglasney at the back of the house for a short distance the Parish Church of Llangathen is reached. This building was unfortunately much altered in 1813, but it still contains the old altar table which is stated to be the very one used by Bishop Rudd in his private chapel.¹ Of the Aberglasney Chapel I shall have occasion to speak farther on.

The Bishop acquired various other properties besides Aberglasney, some of which will be found mentioned in his will. Most of these were situated in or about the Vale of Towey, where the scenery is of romantic beauty. Within easy reach of Aberglasney lies Golden Grove, at the time of which I write the seat of the Earl of Carbery, and which during the Commonwealth was the retreat of Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Chaplain to the Earl, and where he wrote his *Liberty of Prophesying*. Another noted spot near Aberglasney is Grongar Hall, which was celebrated in verse by the poet Dyer, who was born in 1700 in the mansion of Aberglasney.

Very little has come down to us about the personal character of the Bishop. Sir John Harrington, writing of the Bishops of St. David's, says: "I can add little of the Bishops save of him that now lives whom if I knew not, yet by his Looke I should guesse to be a grave and austere man, even like St. David himselfe but knowing him as I doe, he was in more possibility to have proved like St. John Baptist in my opinion."

This leads us to an episode in the Bishop's life which proved sufficiently uncomfortable for him, but which might have ended more disastrously than it did, judging from the usual conduct of his irate Queen. The occasion was the preaching by the Bishop of a sermon before the Court at Richmond on 28th March, 1596. The following quotation from Aikin's *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth* gives a graphic account of the occurrence:—

"The further Elizabeth descended into the vale of years the stronger were her efforts to make ostentation of a youthful gaiety of spirits, and an unfailing alacrity in the pursuit of pleasure, though avarice, the vice of age, mingled strangely with these her juvenile affections. To remark to her the progress of time was to wound her in the tenderest part, and not even from her ghostly counsellors would she endure a topic so offensive as the mention of her age: an anecdote to this effect belongs to the year 1596, and is found in the account of Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, given in Harrington's *Brief view of the Church* :

"There is almost none that waited on Queen Elizabeth's Court and observed anything, but can tell that it pleased her very much to seem, to be thought, and to be told that she looked young. The majesty and gravity of sceptre borne forty-four years could not alter that nature of a woman in her. This notwithstanding, this good Bishop being appointed to preach before her in the Lent of the year 1596, wishing in a godly zeal, as well became him, that she should think sometime of mortality, took a text fit for the purpose on which he treated for a time well,

¹ Cambrian Arch. Assoc., Series v., vol. 10.

learnedly, and respectively. But when he had spoken awhile of some sacred and mystical numbers, as three for the Trinity, three for the Heavenly Hierarchy, seven for the Sabbath, and seven times seven for a Jubilee ; and lastly seven times nine for the climacterical year, she, perceiving whereto it tended began to be troubled with it. The Bishop discovering that all was not well, for the pulpit stands there *vis-à-vis* to the closet, he fell to treat of some more plausible numbers, as of the number 666, making Latinus, with which he said he could prove the Pope to be Antichrist ; also of the fatal number 88 so long before spoken of for a dangerous year ; but withal interlarding it with some passages of Scripture that touch the infirmities of age he concluded his sermon. The Queen, as the manner was, opened the window, but she was so far from giving him thanks or good countenance, that she said plainly he should have kept his arithmetic for himself. " But I see " said she " the greatest clerks are not the wisest men " and so went away for the time discontented.

" The Lord Keeper Puckering, though reverencing the man much in this particular, yet for the present to assuage the Queen's displeasure, commanded him to keep his house for a time ; which he did. But of a truth her Majesty showed no ill nature in this ; for within three days she was not only displeased at his restraint, but in my hearing rebuked a lady yet living for speaking scornfully of him and his sermon. Only to show how the good Bishop was deceived in supposing she was so decayed in her limbs and senses as himself perhaps and others of that age were wont to be ; she said she thanked God that neither her stomach nor strength nor her voice for singing nor fingering instruments, nor, lastly her sight, was any whit decayed ; and to prove the last before us all, she produced a little jewel that had an inscription of very small letter and offered it first to my lord of Worcester and then to Sir James Crofts to read ; and both protested *bona fide* that they could not ; yet the Queen herself did find out the poesy and made herself merry with the standers-by upon it."

Amongst the Salisbury MSS. (vol. 6) is preserved a letter from Bishop Rudd to Sir Robert Cecil, dated 9th April, 1596, in which he begs him to speak a good word to the Queen this day for his enlargement. " Assuredly I confuted the fancy of the climacterall year, both by the doctrine of the prophet Jeremy and also by the example of 88, in the which it was a strange constellation and yet all things fell out prosperously to her Highness. And that which I spoke of old age in general is made personal. Somewhat also which in sense ought to receive a future construction, hath found a present understanding. Finally divers things were mistaken." The enclosed writings contain the words concerning Her Majesty. " From the place of my commitment 9 April 1596."

There is also preserved the Bishop's petition to the Council that he may be set at large, and that they will mediate for the pacifying of Her Majesty's wrath conceived against him for his late words, for his hope was to " encourage her in well doing, even by those speeches which proved so offensive."

Rudd of Carmarthenshire.



ANTHONY RUDD, D.D.,
Bishop of St. David's, descended from the Rudds of
Swaledale, Yorks, the first of the name to settle
in Carmarthenshire, married Ann Dalton, of Thurnham,
Co. Lancs., d. 1614.



ANTHONY RUDD,
of Aberglasney, co. Carm., married
a daur. of Symons of Gloucester, died
s.p. 1620, buried at Llangathen
(his widow married Brett of Gloucester).

RICE RUDD,
of Aberglasney, created Baronet,
married (1) Jane, daur. of
Thos. Ap Rice, of Rikeston, Esq.,
co. Pembroke (d. 1626), died at
Aberglasney 1664, buried at
Llangathen.

Sir Rice Rudd married (2) Elizabeth, sister of
Sir John Assbody, of Llanhitdd, Glamorgan.
She died s.p., and was buried at Llangathen.



THOMAS RUDD,
of Capell Evan, co. Carm., married
Ann, daur. of Thos. Newsom, of
Abersannon, co. Carm., died about
1658, buried at Llangathen.

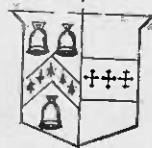
ANTHONY RUDD,
married Judith, daur. and heir of
Thos. Rudd, Esq., of Higham Ferrers,
co. Northants. Pre-deceased his
father in 1648 (his widow married
Goddard Pemberton, d. 1684),
buried at Higham Ferrers.

URIAN RUDD,
died s.p.,
buried at
Llangathen.

ANNE,
married James Ap Rice,
of Rickerston,
co. Pem.

ABIGAIL,
married Dr. Thos. Aubrey,
brother of
Sir John Aubrey, Bart.

CONSTANCE,
died unmarried.



JANE,
married Chas. Powell, of
Llanourda, Carm., and after
to Edward Vaughan of
Pemysbank, Carm.

ANTHONY RUDD,
of Capell Evan, succeeded his cousin
Sir Rice Rudd, as 3rd Baronet, married
(1) Magdalen, daur. of Sir Henry Jones,
of Abermarlos, co. Carm., Bart.,
died s.p., buried at Llangathen,
(2) Beatrice, daur. and co-heiress of
Sir John Barlow, of Slebech (created
Bart. 1677), by his first wife, Beatrice,
daur. of Sir John Lloyd, of Forrest,
co. Carm., Bart.

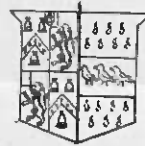
SIR RICE RUDD, Bart.,
of Aberglasney, Knight of the Shire
for co. Carm. 1698, married Dorothy,
sister to Sir Francis Cornwallis,
of Abermarlais, co. Carm., Knt.
(d. 1682, buried at Llangathen),
died in London 1701 s.p., buried at
Llangathen.

MARY = ROBERT PEMBERTON,
of Roweossett, Middlesex,
who was slain in a duel
about 1670.

MARY.

THOMAS PEMBERTON,
of Higham Ferrers, Northants, married
daur. and co-heir of . . . Sanderson,
of Addington, Northants.

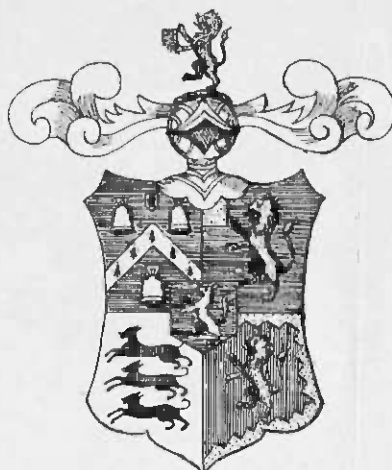
ELIZABETH,
died s.p.



ANTHONY RUDD,
Clerk in Holy Orders,
died s.p. 1738.

SIR JOHN RUDD,
fourth and last Baronet, married
Mary, daur. and co-heiress of
Sir Thos. Powell, of Broadway, Knt.
d. 1739.
A son "John" was baptised at
Carmarthen 7th June, 1737, but died
an infant.

ANNE,
heiress to Sir John Rudd, Bart., her
brother, married Richard Gwynne, of
Telliars, Esq.



This Pedigree is drawn out on the authority of Le Neve's
Baronets and on that of a Pedigree drawn out and depicted
by Joseph Lord of the Heralds' College, a friend of
Richard Gwynne, in 1799, with certain corrections.—
M. A. RUDD.

The sermon which caused so much agitation may be read at the British Museum in a small printed volume. It was not till the grave had closed over the Queen's Majesty that it was deemed advisable to print and publish the text. It is entitled:—

"A Sermon preached at Richmond, before Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, upon the 28 of March 1596, By the Reverend Father in God, Anthony Rudd, Doctor of Divinity and Lord Bishop of St. David's. Printed for Thomas Man, 1603.

"To all that feare God.—This sermon had much speech long ago, and the sight of it was greatly desired by many. But it hath been concealed these seven years and more, by him that had the copy thereof. Howbeit, now at the last it is published upon hope, that it may with as good meaning be construed by the reader, as it was formerly uttered by the author.

"Psalm 90, 12.

"Teach us to number our dayes, that we may applie our hearts unto wisdome."

(Extract.) "Let me now come to the most reverend age of my most deare and dread Sovereigne, who hath (I doubt not) learned to remember her yeares, that she may apply her hart unto wisdome, that in her soliloquia or private meditations she frameth her speech in this wise.

"Remember not the sinnes of my youth, nor my transgressions but according to thy kindnesse remember me, even for thy goodness sake, O Lord. Behold I was borne in iniquitie, and in sinne hath my mother conceived me. . . . Lord I know and confesse that in my predecessors dayes and in the 37 yeares past of my raigne thou hast delivered me as wonderfully from all my malicious and dangerous enemies an Thou didst deliver thy servant David from the tyranne of Saul and his adherents, from the invasion of forraine adversaries, as the Philistines, Ammonites etc. and from inward insurrections. . . . Therefore I will give thanks unto thee O Lord. . . .

"O Lord I am now entered a good way unto the climactericall yeare of mine age which mine enemies wish and hope to be fatal unto me. But thou Lord which by thy prophet Jeremy commandest the house of Israel not to learn the way of the heathen. . . . I who by thy mighty hand and outstretched arme madest the yeare of the greatest expectation even 88, marvellous by the overthrow of thine and mine enemies; now for thy Gospel's sake, which hath long had a sanctuarie in this Iland make likewise 96 as prosperous unto me and my loyal subjects. . . . Lord I have now put foot within the doores of that age in which the Almond tree flourisheth; wherein men begin to cary a Calendar in their bones, the senses begin to faile, the strength to diminish, yea all the powers of the body daily to decay. Now therefore grant grace, that though mine outward man thus perish yet mine inward man may be renewed daily. . . . For though I have outlived almost all the Nobles of this Realme whom I found possessed of Dukedoms, Marquisats, Earledoms and Baronies at mine entering into the Kingdome; and likewise all

the judges of the land and all the Bishops set up by me after my comming to the crowne, and although I have seene an end of sundry of these once or twice over, yet what availeth this my long temporal life in furnishing others unlesse I my selfe had always a spirituall life while I continue upon earth, in hope to enjoy an eternal life when I am dead. . . .

"And though Lord I have lived in respect of myself long enough in this valley of miserie; so that in regard of troubles past and dangers future, I see some reason to say with Elias—'It is enough O Lord, take my soul for I am no better than my fathers,' and with Paul 'I desire to be loosed and to be with Christ,' yet because this people reckon of mee as David's subjects did of him whom they termed the Light of Israel; and for that they esteem of me as the Jews did of Josias whom they called the breath of their nostrils; Therefore for their sakes let me, their candle, burn yet a while longer and let me breathe still among them until I have met with dangers present or imminent, and established the state for the time to come; so that not only peace and truth may be in my days but also that after my departure out of this life they may in the future age live in peace and plentie in every quarter and corner of my Realme from Barwicke to Porchmouth, and from Margets to the Mount, like as Israel and Judah dwelt without feare every man under his vine, and under his figtree from Dan to Beer-sheba, all the days of Solomon," etc.

Another sermon of the good Bishop's has come down to us, namely one "preached before the King's Majestie at White-Hall upon the ninth of Februarie, 1605," the year of the Gunpowder Plot.

In spite of Elizabeth's forgiveness, the Bishop still felt himself to be in disgrace in the year following his remarkable sermon. He writes to Sir Robert Cecil on 20th April, 1597:—

"Right honorable, though I dare not presume in these my days of disgrace to request you to solicit her Majesty for mine own preferment, yet I am bold to be a petitioner to you on behalf of Robert Rudde, my Chaplain, for the rectory of Tamisford in the diocese of Lincoln, the incumbent of which is now either dead or ill without hope of recovery. Mr. Rudde is a ready preacher, now residing in the University of Cambridge where he was this yeare to take the degree of Bachelor of Divinity."

Gardens Lane at Westminster, 20th April, 1597.¹

This letter was in the Bishop's own handwriting, and is headed with the word "Jesus."

Robert Rudd mentioned in this letter afterwards became Archdeacon in the Diocese of St. David's, and I shall have occasion to trace his career later on in this chapter.

The Bishop's mind was not wholly engaged with the royal displeasure during

¹ *Salisbury MSS.*, vol. 7.



ABERGLASNEY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.
(CHAP. VII.)



ANCIENT TOWER, ABERGLASNEY.



FORREST.



DAME BEATRICE RUDD.

1597, for in that year we find he has obtained a grant of arms, a matter of considerable importance to his family. One cannot quite understand the relinquishment of the ancient coat of arms of the Rudds, unless it were that the Bishop was filled with the ambition to found an entirely new branch of the family which should eclipse the old and humbler order. The grant of new arms runs as follows :—

"To all persons Noble and Gentle to whome theis presents shall come Richard Lea alias Clarencieux King of Armes of the Southe East and West pts of England from the Ryver of Trent, Southward, sendeth greeting in or. Lord God everlasting. Know yee That whereas annientlye it hath byn a custm. and to this daye is contynued that all estates and degrees have byn and are distinguished eche from other by sondrye marks or signes called Armes, being outward demonstracons and remembraunces of inwarde worthynes of the Bearers, atchyved either by their valor in the field in tymes of warre or by their vertuous endeavours in the comonwealthe in the tyme of peace.

"And forasmuch as Anthony Rudd, Doctr. of Dyvinitie and Bisshoppe of St. Davyds wthin her Mats. Principalitye of Wales is a man (for his Learning, godly life, and conversaconn) reputed a father of his cuntrye, and advannced to be one of her Mats. Lords Spirituall : I the said Clarencieux could doe no lesse (being instantlye required by his Lp) then to appoint, invest and arme hym, wth suche a coat of Armes as I fynde to be convenient unto his degree and callinge, wthoute doing wronge or preiudice to others : That is to saye, Azure, a chevron between three Bells argent, under his Pillian or doctorall cappe sables. And the same to use, beare, shewe, and sett forthe, at all tymes, and in all places, by itself or ympayled with the armes of his See at his Lps. free Lybertye and pleasure according to the Lawe at Armes.

"And for that by custom no Spirituall man can carrye any healme or Creast over his Armes I am further entreated by his Lp. for the future benefitt, and better notice of his issue and posteritye for evr. to annex and add, give, graunt, and assigne to them and evr.y of them, the aforesaid coat of Armes, only wth this difference, the chevron ermyn, together with this Creast of Cognisannce following, viz : oute of a wreathe of the coullors. On an Arme Azure a chevron ermyn houlding a scrole in the hand propr. mantled of the first, dubled of the second, as in the margent more playnlie is discribed.

"And the same also to use, beare, shewe, and sett forthe in signett, sheild, ensigne, coat Armor. or otherwise with theyr due differences, wthoute Lett or molestation of any pson or psons whatsoevr. In witness whereof I the said Clarencieux have hereunto sett my hand and Seale of Office, wth the Seale of myne Armes. Dated the daye of in the XXXIXth yeare of the reigne of Or. Sovereigne Ladye Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc. Apo. 1597.

"Ouo magis, eo minus."

Only scattered notices of the remaining years of the Bishop's life are to be found. In 1598, on the 29th June, he signed a petition to the Queen about the clergy and subsidy.¹ On 10th Jan. of that same year Anne Rudd his wife and Anthony Rudd, jun., and Rice Rudd his sons obtained a lease by the Commission for their lives of St. Peter's Rectory, co. Carmarthen, at the rent of £48, with a fine of £3.²

On 6th April, 1601, John Vaughan writes to Sir Robert Cecil:—

"I prosecuted a lewd priest for harbouring of a suspected seminary and divers notorious recusants and for seducing Her Highness' subjects from their obedience. He out of his malice first displayed diverse libellous reports tending to the overthrow of my life and living had they been true. Whereupon I repaired to the Bishop of St. Davids, a man in zeal well known before whom he denied any such matter as he had before impudently published. . . ."

On 23rd May, 1604, Bishop Rudd made a notable speech in Convocation at Hampton Court pleading for toleration. The text of the speech may be seen in the Bodleian Library (Ash. 1153, f. 54), but it is written in a handwriting that is most difficult to read. He appears to have opposed the oath against simony.

In 1607 the Bishop had some trouble regarding the Chancellorship of his Diocese, an office which he had conferred on his brother Roger in 1600, which the latter had resigned in 1605, and to which Henry Aisgill had been then appointed. On 30th Sept. of the year 1607 Dr. Lloyd's petition regarding the Chancellorship was brought to the notice of the Archbishop, begging him to take order on the subject of the wrongs done to him by the Bishop of St. David's touching the said Chancellorship.³

In 1608 the Bishop made Roger Rudd, his brother, Prebendary of St. Nicholas stall in the Cathedral of St. David's, Robert Rudd having been preferred as Archdeacon the previous year.⁴

In 1611, on 2nd Nov., the Bishop writes from Abergwilly (the Episcopal Palace) to Salisbury giving information concerning Robert Acton and his family and other recusants who have removed from England and settled in his diocese.⁵

On 25th Jan., 1614, Bishop Rudd made his will, his mind at that time being full of a scheme for the foundation of almshouses, which is minutely detailed in that document. He died on 7th March of that year, as some say, I know not on what authority, at Gloucester. It is not unlikely, seeing that that city is on the direct route from Carmarthenshire to London, and that the Bishop must often have stayed there in his journeys to and fro. However that may be, his body was buried in the parish church of Llangathen, in what is now known as the Aberglasney Chapel, under which is the vault of the Rudd family. A very handsome monument was erected to his memory by his widow in 1616, having full-sized recumbent effigies of him and his wife, with four children, two male and two female, kneeling

¹ Acts of Privy Council.

² Cal. State Papers, Dom. Eliz.

³ Cal. Salisbury MSS.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Eliz.

⁵ Le Neve's Fasti.

⁶ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Eliz.

at head and feet. The Bishop is depicted in a four-cornered cap with ear-flaps, and a ruff round his neck. His chimere is open at the neck so as to show a triangular space of worked or pleated rochet, the flaps of the chimere being turned back, though closed below. A tippet lies over it with heavy folded lower ends. The hands are crossed and the fingers of the left or upper hand are broken off, but there is a trace of a ring on the forefinger. The Bishop's shield of arms surmounts the canopy, beneath which is the following epitaph :—

"Hic Jacet Anthonius Rudd

Natione Anglius patria Eboracensis in sacra Theologia Doctor
Glocestrensis ecclesiae quondam Decanus, et Menevensis Ecclesiae
Episcopus vigilantissimus, cui plus unius viginti annis suma cum
prudentia moderabatur qui lectissima foemina Anna Daltona
Equestri Daltonorum, familia oriunda Duos suscepit optimae
speifilios vixit. Aeternum victurus Martii nono

Anno Domini 1614.

Aetatis verosue 66.

Hoc Monumentum pietatis ergo moestissima conjux posuit ultimo die
Octobris ano Dom. 1616."

Will of Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, 25th Jan., 1614 :—

Anthony Rudd Bushopp of St. Davids sicke in bodie but of sounde and perfect memory (God be preysed) made his will as follows. After the bequest of his soule and body he bequeaths to his loving wife Anne Rudd all his lands tenements reversions, etc., which he bought of Mr. John Lewis Knight with the Rectory of Lanvarrogy in the County of Carmarthen and the County of the Borough of Carmarthen which he bought of Robert Toye and likewise which he bought of Richard Phos of Richmond To hold to Anne his wife for life and after her decease to his sonne Anthonie Rudd absolutely. He bequeathed to four poor men, to be chosen out of such parish or parishes as by his exors. should be thought fit, all that his Messuage Tenement and Land called Sir Fynondilo in the parish of Llandilo fawr which he bought of David William Griffith then on lease at the yearly rent of £20 and also six acres of ground (more or less) lying in two several parcels mixed with Fynondilo aforesaid by him purchased of John Thomas ap Rudd then on lease at 16 shillings a yearly rent and directed that Anne his wife and Sir Rice Rudd whom he made his exors. should within two or three years after his decease procure or purchase a place in Abergwilly in the same County, or in the said town of Carmarthen for the seatings of a House convenient for the said poor men and within the time set up the said house, divided into partitions for such poor men and as soon as possible finished, place them there and should take order, by learned counsel how other poor men should be chosen to succeed them perpetually and how the said premises might be assured to the payment of Twenty pounds and sixteen shillings by the year, whereof Five pounds

yearly to be paid to such poor men Quarterly by equal portions and sixteen shillings for the reparation of the said Hospital House. He directs that until the erection of the almshouse the annual sum is to be applied in purchase of land therefor.

He requests the Revd. Judges of that circuit to vouchsafe their direction of that work.

He devised to his wife Anne Rudd 9 messuages of land he had purchased lying in the parishes of Langathen, Llanvowith, Llandilovaiords, Llanogward, Llanarthog, and Abergwilly in the County of Carmarthen To hold unto Anne Rudd for life. The remainder in several tenures (specified) and all of them of yearly rent of £80 6s. 8d. unto his son Richard Rudd and Jane Ap Rees, daughter of Thomas Ap Rees, of Grotesborough, co. Pembroke (whom his son Richard intended then shortly to take to wyfe) To hold to the said Richard and Jane and the survivor for life with remainder to the heirs of the said Richard. And if the said marriage did not proceed then to the said Richard absolutely. He bequeathed the rest of his lands after the death of his wife to the said Richard.

He bequeathed to his wife the lease of ground called Tir yr Owel which testator had with rent paying during the life of Jane Powell Widow and her son. To hold to testator's wife for life with remainder to testator's son. He bequeathed all his books in his library to his son Anthony Rudd, and his plate to be equally divided between his two sons Anthony and Richard, but so that though the property remained in them after such division yet his said wife Anne should have the use thereof during her life or of so much as she should think convenient.

He bequeathed all his napery, lynnens, bedding, Carpetts, cushions, bedsteads, tables, formes, Joynt stooles, chaires, pewter, Brasse and all other implements of household, together with all his maps and pictures and such other ornaments should be carried to his house at Llangathen, that his wife Anne might have the use of them during her life With remainder to his son Richard Rudd. He bequeathed his implements of husbandry at his house at Llangathen and Llanlash Loyds at his death and Oxen kyne sheepe, etc., found upon the grounds in testator's possession at Llangathen Llanlash or elsewhere and corn or hay in the Barn loft or grounds at the same time to the use of his wife Anne during her life, on condition that she at her death left so much of the same goods to his son Richard Rudd. He directs his son Richard that if the demise to Jane Ap Rees should not prove good and effectual in law for conveying the said lands to her limited during her life, Richard should when 21 make unto her such sufficient estate of the said premises as by friends of the said Jane should be reasonably required whereby she might enjoy the same according to the meaning of testator's wish if she outlived testator's son. . . . He appointed his wife Anne and son Richard to be exors.

Proved in London 11th April, 1615, by Anne Rudd relict and Richard Rudd son.

It will be convenient at this point to relate how the dispositions of the will

regarding the almshouses were carried out. An account is furnished in an Indenture of Feoffment bearing date 29th June, 16th of Charles the Second, between Sir Rice Rudd, of Aberglasney, of the one part and the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Carbery, Morgan then Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Wm. Morgan, of Terracoed, etc., of the other part, wherein it is recited that the said Ann his (Sir Anthony's wife) and the said Sir Rice his son and the said Executors of the said Bishop, had within a very short time after his death not only purchased a convenient site for a Hospital House, but had also erected the same with partitions for the habitation of the said four poor men, and also for a fifth poor man, which the said Anne intended to add to the said four of her Husband's ordination; and to the end that £5 by the year of inheritance might be provided for the fifth poor man and four shillings a year towards the repairs of the House, she, the said Anne, had deposited in the hands of the said Sir Rice the full sum of £100. It is witnessed that the said Sir Rice Rudd for the perpetuating of the said pious charitable works of his said Father and Mother then deceased and for the nominal consideration therein mentioned conveyed to the Trustees, parties of the second part, their Heirs and Assigns all that Hospital situate in the said town and county of Carmarthen in St. Peter's St., otherwise the Priory St., together with the appurtenances formerly purchased from Sir John Lewis (Knt.) and John Rice, gent., and situate between the Messuage then late of Sir John Fulk Connry, Knt., then of Sir John Bank, Knt., being the Priory land of the one part and the Messuage then late of John Bowen deceased of the other part and also premises in the said recited will of the said Bishop of St. David's. Rice Rudd, in consideration of the said £100 paid him, and also of the nominal consideration therein mentioned, conveyed unto the said Trustees their Heirs, etc., all that one tenement with the appurtenances then in the occupation of John Hugh Parry called Cadare Venure, to hold all the said premises with the appurtenances unto the said Trustees, etc., for ever upon Trust, that the said Trustees and their survivors, etc., should permit the said Sir Rice Rudd and his Heirs and the Assigns of him and his Heirs owner of Aberglasney aforesaid for the time being to hold, occupy, etc., the said premises and to receive the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises for and during so long a time as he or they should make a reparation of the said Hospital, and should well and truly pay £5 a piece unto four of the five men four times a year in equal portions Quarterly according to the meaning and intent of the said Will of Sir Anthony Dec., and other £5 to one other of the said 5 poor men superadded out of the pious and charitable disposition of Anne Rudd, with a proviso that the said Sir Rice may grant a lease for 21 years or any number of years determinable on 3 lives, so as in such lease or leases there should be reserved £26 for maintenance of the said Hospital. It was declared that Sir Rice and his Heirs and Assigns, being owners of Aberglasney, should have the Visitation and correction of all "defecults" in the said Hospital and the power of removing any poor man for any crime by him committed, also have power of nomination and putting in of other poor men in the place of those as should die

or be removed. In case of a vacancy not being filled up within Three months or in case Sir Rice should allow the building palpably to fall, the Earl of Carbery and his Heirs which should be Earl of Carbery or owner of the mansion of Golden Grove, and the Bishop of St. David's, the Chancellor of the said Diocese of St. David's and the Mayor of Carmarthen and Recorder, or any three of them, were to place such poor men in Houses in the County or within the Borough and to call Sir Rice and his Heirs to account for the sum of £20 yearly allowed for repairs.

Thus it will be seen that Sir Rice Rudd carefully carried out the wishes of his father and mother, and by virtue of the power given him by Act of Parliament incorporated the said five poor men by the name of the "Brethren of Bishop Rudd's Hospital and Almshouse."

It is sad to find that by the time the nineteenth century had come neglect had largely frustrated the pious intentions of the founders. The three almshouses at the time of the inquiry of the Charity Commissioners in 1861 had fallen hopelessly into decay, and the funds had not been regularly distributed. At the date mentioned the property of the Charity consisted of a yearly Rent-charge of £25 issuing out of lands belonging to Lord Dynevor and called Tir Ffynnon Deilo, in the Parish of Llandilo Mawr, a messuage situate in the Borough of Carmarthen then occupied by John Richards at a yearly rent of £9,¹ and a sum of £1,458 2s. 7d. Consolidated £3 per cent. Annuities. The sum of money is accounted for in this way. The £25 a year was regularly paid by a former Lord Dynevor to Mr. Phillipps, of Aberglasney, but after some time Mr. Phillipps refused to receive and distribute the money as he was bound to do as owner of Aberglasney, in consequence of which Lord Dynevor paid the yearly sum into the Savings Bank of Llandilo, where it accumulated. New trustees were appointed in this year, some of whom wished to rebuild the almshouses, but the High Court of Chancery, after due consideration, sanctioned the distribution of the funds wholly, instead of reserving any for rebuilding, and by this arrangement twenty almsmen are benefited. At various times new trustees have been appointed to fill up vacancies, and one hopes that the Charity will not again suffer from neglect. It is much to be wished that some member of the family endowed with this world's goods may one day be inspired to build a new almshouse, so as to place the Charity once more on its old footing.

Bishop Rudd left two sons, Anthony and Rice. No mention is found of any daughters in his will or elsewhere; but as has been mentioned, the figures of two daughters are to be seen on the Bishop's monument. Unless further information is forthcoming one may presume that these daughters died young. Obscurity prevails as to the place and date of the birth of all the children except in the case of Anthony the elder son, who matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 8th Dec., 1603, aged 13.² This would make the year of his birth 1590, at which time

¹ On part of the site of the old almshouses.

² Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*.



TOMB OF BISHOP RUDD, LLANGATHEN.
(CHAP. VII.)

his father was Dean of Gloucester. Unfortunately the registers of the cathedral for that period are not in existence, so that no information is to be gathered from them as to the baptisms of any of the Bishop's children.

Were it not for a proceeding in Chancery 27th Nov., 1606, we should know next to nothing about Anthony Rudd. In that proceeding, before Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Anthony Rudd, gent., makes complaint by his father and guardian, the Rt. Hon. Rev. Pastor in God Anthony, Bishop of St. David's. The Orator states that he stands possessed of the Scite or Demesne or farme of Ashellworthe in the County of Gloucester, and of divers lands and meadows, pastures, commons, etc., belonging to the Bishop of Bristoll, to whom the said Orator payeth yearly rentall for the said farm, etc., and for common rights in Hasfield Home in the Parish of Hasfield in the County of the Cittie of Gloucester. One Paul Tracye having purchased the inheritance of the said Manor of Hasfield and of the said common tries to exclude the said Orator and his tenants and farmer of the said farm of Ashellworthe. He prays for an investigation.

At this time Anthony was sixteen years of age only, and one does not understand how he became possessed of land at that early age. Beyond the fact that he married a lady of the name of Symms, of Gloucester, who was possessed of a considerable fortune, we know nothing of his life. He was buried in the family vault at Llangathen, but as there is no inscription to the memory of any of the Bishop's descendants in church or churchyard, nor do the registers of the church go back to the seventeenth century, nothing further is to be gleaned. Anthony Rudd left no children, and his wife married one of the name of Brett, of Gloucester. Letters of Administration of his estate were granted in May, 1620.

Rice Rudd, the younger son of Bishop Rudd, was created a Baronet by Charles I. on 8th Dec., 1628, being the 29th who received that honour from the King. Thomas Wotton says of him that he was an ingenious and learned man. He was twice married, first to Jane, daughter of Thomas ap Rice, of Ricardston or Rickeston, co. Pembroke, who died in 1626 and was buried at Llangathen, leaving six children, and secondly to Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Assbody, of Llanhithdd, Glamorgan, who died without issue, and was buried at Llangathen.

Sir Rice Rudd was Sheriff of the County of Carmarthen in 1636-7. On 28th Jan. he wrote to the Council from Carmarthen enclosing a perfect Roll of the whole assessment of the County, sealed with his coat of arms.

On 20th Feb. of the same year he writes from Aberglasney to Nicholas:—

"Before the receipt of his letter had made ready the enclosed but not having met with any trusty messenger had purposely sent the bearer. Within three weeks he hopes to be able to pay in well near £400. The residue shall be collected with all possible speed. That county affords no commodity to make money of, but a few cattle and sheep which are not vendible till the beginning of the summer and therefore at this time of year collections are ever most difficult."

1st March he has sent £360, etc.

16th March. Receipt of Sir Wm. Russell for £360 ship money paid by Wm. Beale on behalf of Sir Rice Rudd, Sheriff of the County of Carmarthen, in part of £5,000 charged upon South Wales by writ of 12th Aug. last. On 22nd May, 1637, there is a receipt for £400 paid by the same messenger on behalf of Sir Rice to Sir Wm. Russell.¹

Sir Rice Rudd was an ardent and active Royalist. We find in the Report of the Committee for Compounding (p. 1,826) that on 8th March, 1648, information was received that he was a Commissioner of Array and very active for the King. He was voted a delinquent at Goldsmiths' Hall, but has not yet compounded. On 26th Sept. Sir Rice begged to compound, and that same month on the inhabitants of Carmarthen hearing that he is compounding for their rectory worth £110 a year, they beg for £50 for a preaching minister. The maintenance being only £7 a year, no good or able man will perform the duty.

5th Oct., 1648, Sir Rice Rudd's fine is fixed at one-tenth, £581 12s. 7d., to be abated £500 on settling £50 a year out of St. Peter's Rectory, Carmarthen, on the minister there. The Michaelmas rents were to be saved to him upon the settlement and the present payment of £80.

On 8th Aug., 1661, Sir Rice Rudd and his grandson Rice petitioned the King at Whitehall for a letter to Sir Wm. Morton and Simon Pegg, Justices of the next Great Session for Carmarthen, to take a recovery of Sir Rice's estate in Carmarthen-shire which he entailed upon his heirs male, so as to enable him to make a jointure for the intended wife of his said grandchild, who is still under age. With reference thereon to Attorney-General Palmer, and his report, 14th Aug., in favour of the petition. On 3rd Sept., 1661, a warrant to this effect was issued.²

Sir Rice Rudd died at Aberglasney in May, 1664, and was buried at Llangathen.

Sir Rice Rudd had three sons, Anthony, Thomas and Urian, and three daughters, Anne, married to James Ap Rice, of Rickerstone, Abigail, married to Dr. Thomas Aubrey, brother of Sir John Aubrey, Bart., and Constance, who witnessed her brother Anthony's will and died unmarried.

Thomas Rudd, second son of Sir Rice, was of Capell Evan, co. Carmarthen, and married Ann, daughter of Thomas Newsom, of Abersannon, co. Carmarthen. He died about 1658, and was buried at Llangathen, his widow surviving him for some years and being alive in 1698. Thomas Rudd left two children, Anthony, who became third baronet, and Jane, who married first Charles Powell, of Llanourda, Carmarthen, and secondly Edward Vaughan, of Pemysbank, Carmarthen.

Urian Rudd, the third son of Sir Rice, died unmarried, and was buried at Llangathen.

Anthony, the eldest son and heir of Sir Rice Rudd, was born in 1619, and matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 4th Dec., 1635, at the age of

¹ *Cal. State Papers*, 1636-7.

² *Cal. State Papers*, 1661.

sixteen. He married Judith, daughter and heiress of Thomas Rudd, of Higham Ferrers (see Chapter VIII.), and had two children, Rice, and Mary who married Robert Pemberton.

Anthony Rudd died before his father in 1648, leaving his estate considerably involved. His will (Somerset House) is remarkably short, perhaps designedly so, seeing the state of the "distracted Church and kingdom":—

"In the Name of God Amen. August the seaventene one thousand sixe hundred fortie seaven. I Anthony Rudd in perfect mind thank God though in weake state of Bodie doo first bequeath my soule in to the hands of my Redeemer Christ Jesus for Whose onelie merite sake I pray and trust that God will have mercy upon mee and my Body to the earth when my soule shall leave it. Next I leave my most dearlie beloved wife Mrs. Judith Rudd full executrix Administratrix and assigne of all my goodes moveable or imoveable whatsoever. Lastlie I humbly begg God's blessing upon my tender children whom in his Name I also bless and praie for peace for this distracted kingdome and Church.

"ANTHONY RUDD.

"RICHARD BRYAN. CONSTANCE RUDD."

Sir Rice Rudd, son of Anthony, succeeded his grandfather in the title in 1664. According to the Allegation for marriage licence issued from the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was about eighteen on 4th Dec., 1661, when a licence was granted for his marriage with Dorothy Cornwallis, who was of the same age, and daughter of Charles Cornwallis, of High Holborn, Esq., who is mentioned as his guardian and tutor, and who also was the father of Sir Francis Cornwallis, of Abermarless, co. Carmarthen, Knt. The marriage took place at St. Bartholomew-the-Less on 7th Dec. Dorothy Rudd died in Jan., 1682, and was buried at Llangathen.

In the year 1678 Sir Rice Rudd was brought into contact with the scoundrel Beddowes or Bedloe, who played an infamous part in the Titus Oates Plot. In a letter from the Earl of Ossory to the Marquess of Ormonde, dated 10th Dec., 1678, the episode is graphically described:—¹

"When I was last at Brecon, hearing of one Mr. Beddoes (Bedloe) that had made a great discovery, and inquiring who and of what quality this man was, I had this relation of him. That he was a fiddler's son, of Chepstow: that sometime (not long before) he had been in the town in a very handsome habit and equipage, where some of the gentlemen of the town (according to the hospitable humour of the place towards strangers) entertained him with a great deal of civility and respect. From thence he went into Carmarthenshire and there to Sir Rice Rudd's house where he enquires of a servant of Sir Rice Rudd's whether his master was at home: he told him yes, and desired to know who would speak with him. 'Tell him,'

¹ *Cal. of MSS. of the Marquess of Ormonde preserved at Kilkenny Castle, N.S., vol. iv.*

says Mr. Beddoes, 'God Almighty is here.' The man not a little wondering at the answer, went in and told it to his master. All this while, the stranger sat on horseback at the gate. When Sir Rice came to the door, Mr. Beddoes told him that he had heard he was an honest hospitable gentleman, and that he was (though a stranger) come to wait on him. Sir Rice desired him to alight and walk in, which he did. After some time and discourse, wherein he made frequent mention of Middlesex, Rochester and Sedley, with such a familiarity, and giving them no other addition to their names, as if he had been some great man of birth, charge and education, in the midst of this discourse Sir Rice Rudd receives his post letters and with them a Gazette, wherein there was the advertisement for the loss of a horse, with a description of the person who was suspected to have stolen the horse. While Sir Rice was reading this advertisement he sometimes cast an eye upon his guest, then reads, than again takes off his eye, and observes how the character and the stranger agreed. Mr. Beddoes observing this, makes an apology to go out of doors, calls for his horse, and away he goes that night (as they heard) towards Pembrokeshire. But they never heard of him after till he was in everybody's mouth for the great discovery. And the gentlemen of Brecon were well laughed at, and frequently rallied for the great entertainment they had given this piece of errantry, when they came to understand his quality."

Sir Rice Rudd was sometime Member of Parliament for Higham Ferrers, and afterwards, in 1680, was elected Member for County Carmarthen, and so continued to his death.

There appears to have been a great deal of litigation in the family during the lifetime of Sir Rice, owing partly to the involved state of his father's affairs at the time of his death and partly to the fact of his mother's second marriage. Reference to the appendices to this chapter reveals the circumstances of the Chancery suits, and in those of 1663 and 1669 Sir Rice Rudd appears as plaintiff against his mother and her husband, Goddard Pemberton. There are many accusations and counter accusations, which form painful reading when one remembers they are between mother and son. However, at this distance of time it is impossible to judge with whom the wrong lay, especially as one does not know how the matters ended. In the case of 1673 Sir Rice is defendant and the Mayor and Burgesses of Higham Ferrers are plaintiffs.

Sir Rice Rudd, the second of that name, died in London in July, 1701, and was buried at Llangathen. As he left no children, the title and the Aberglasney estate descended to his cousin, Anthony Rudd.

He appears to have died intestate, as letters of administration were granted to his sister, Mary Pemberton, widow, 1st Sept., 1701. A further grant was made in Feb., 1702, to Thomas Pemberton, her son and heir, and again 26th Feb., 1705, to John Underwood, administrator to Thos. Pemberton, deceased, who the following day received authority to administer the estate of Mary Pemberton, of Aberglasney, widow. This Mary, sister to Sir Rice Rudd, had

married Robert Pemberton, of Roweosset, Middlesex, who was slain in a duel about the year 1670, leaving her with a son, Thomas, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. This Thomas married the daughter and co-heir of . . . Sanderson, of Addington, Northants, and his will, dated 17th Feb., 1702, gives some details respecting landed property which appears to have been some of the former Rudd property. Administration of the will of Thomas Pemberton, of Higham Ferrers, Esq., was granted 1st Feb., 1704, to John Holloway, of St. Anne's, Westminster, upholder, and Richard Clarke, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, pewterer, the widow and executor having pre-deceased him. A further administration was granted to John Underwood 26th Feb., 1704.

He left his manors, messuages, houses, etc., in Llangathen, Llanvinith, Llandilovour, Llantharogg, Llangmar, Llangerdine, Llidwelly, Carmarthen, Burrow, and elsewhere in Carmarthenshire to his wife Martha, and loving friends Thomas Hanbury, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Roger Pemberton, of Peterborough, Esq., and Starey Barker, of the Middle Temple, Esq. Also his leasehold lands held of the Queen Dowager in Chelveston-cum-Caldecot and Rushden, Northants; and lands at Higham Ferrers. Also his personal estate on trust to be sold to pay the debts of the late Sir Rice Rudd and himself. He mentions his grandfather, Goddard Pemberton, who founded almshouses at Higham Ferrers, to which he leaves money.¹

Sir Anthony Rudd, third baronet, succeeded his cousin in 1701. He may have been the Anthony Rudd, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, who took his LL.B. degree in 1641, but of this there is no certainty. He married first Magdalen, daughter of Sir Henry Jones, of Abbermarlos, Bart. This lady died without issue and was buried at Llangathen. Sir Anthony married secondly Beatrice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Barlow, of Slebech, by his first wife Beatrice, daughter of Sir John Lloyd, of Forrest, Carmarthen, Bart., and of his wife Beatrice, who was daughter to Arthur Annisley Viscount Valentia, afterwards Earl of Anglesea. Sir John Barlow married as his second wife Catharine, daughter of Christopher Middleton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthen, Esq.

Sir Anthony Rudd died in June, 1706, and was buried on the twenty-seventh of that month. He left two sons, John, who succeeded to the title and estate, Anthony, and one daughter, Anne.

Beatrice Lady Rudd, his widow, is said to have lived at Forrest after her husband's death. This property is situated in the Parish of Brechfa, a remote village surrounded by mountains, about ten or twelve miles from Carmarthen. The house stands on a hill some little way from the village, and is approached by a wide beech avenue, the roadway of which is now worn down to the surface of the rock which formed its foundation, and up which it is difficult to imagine her ladyship's chariot could ever have proceeded. The house itself is of plain appearance externally, though of ample proportions within. It bears over the

¹ P.C.C. 35, Gee.

doorway a tablet set in a stone frame dated 1724, with the arms of Rudd quartering Barlow in a lozenge, and the inscription:—

“ This house was built
by the Hon^d. the Lady Rud^d
And by the direction of
Richard Gwynne Esq^{re}.”

Since those days the old house has passed through many vicissitudes and is now a farmhouse, but remains in the possession of the Gwynne Hughes family by inheritance.

The will of Dame Beatrice Rudd, widow, ¹ dated 22nd Jan., 1735, was proved 24th Jan., 1736-7, by Sir John Rudd, son and executor. She left to her son Anthony Rudd, clerk, £1,500. To her daughter Gwynne, of Taliaris, £100, her fortune having been already paid her. The Rev. Mr. David Havard £12 for mourning. To her cousin Mary Jones, of Colebrook, widow, three guineas for a ring, and each of her daughters, Mary Anne and Bridget, spinsters, one guinea each. To her cousin Rachell Davies £5. Lettice Jones, otherwise Jenkins, £10. To Mrs. Anne Howell who now lives with me the messuage Penkekellin in Carmarthen for life, the messuage Cwmddug Manor in the Liberties of Carmarthen and a house in Lamas Street, Carmarthen; the remainder to Sir John Rudd, with remainder to the Rev. Joseph Hill and the Rev. David Havard in trust for the children of Sir John Rudd, failing which to the heirs of Anthony Rudd. To the poor of Llanihangell Rosey and Llanihangell Teroth £5 each. She desired to be buried with her ancestors in the vault in Slebech Church, Pembroke.

Witnesses: John Jones, Edward Davies and Joseph Lord.

In 1721 Dame Beatrice Rudd had occasion to seek relief in Chancery in connection with the administration of her late sister Anne Barlow's will, she having left £100, the interest of which was to be paid to the curates of Minwear Church during their life, namely to Mr. Thos. Davies and Mr. John Lewis, the principal to remain to the Church of Minwear, co. Pembroke. Having yearly discharged this obligation, Dame Beatrice prays that the principal may now be settled and the trust ended. ²

Anthony Rudd, the second son of Sir Anthony, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1724. The Admission Book gives the following entry respecting him: “ 1724. Antonius Rudd Cambro. Brittanus. filius A. R. Barti. natus apud . . . Literis eunxit in Scholæ Westm. sub Doctore Friend annos habens 17: admissus Pensionarius minor Tutore Mro. Williams Maii 1724.” He took his B.A. degree in 1727, and proceeded to M.A. in 1731, having entered Holy Orders. He died without issue, and was buried at St. Peter's, Carmarthen, on 26th Dec., 1738.

¹ P.C.C. 13, Wake.

² Chan. Pro., 1714-1758, Zincke, Rudd Dan v. Attorney-General, 1422.

A portrait of the Rev. Anthony Rudd exists at Tregib in the possession of Mr. Gwynne Hughes.

Sir John Rudd, fourth and last baronet, was born about 1704. As quite a youth he fell into evil hands, and at the age of sixteen contracted a marriage with an unworthy person, from whom he obtained a divorce in 1730-1. In *A Collection of Private Acts of Parliament passed 4 George II.* appears the following account of this unfortunate episode :—

"A act to dissolve the marriage of Sir John Rudd Baronet, with Lettice Vaughan, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

"It appears, Sir John Rudd, Bart. son and heir of Sir Anthony Rudd, late of Capell-Evan in the County of Carmarthen, Baronet, deceased, by Dame Beatrice his wife that the said Sir John Rudd, on or about the 7th October, 1720, being then little more than 16 years old was by the wicked contrivance of ill-disposed persons, married to one Lettice Vaughan, a mean person, and of bad fame, without the knowledge of the said Dame Beatrice his mother or any other of his relations; that the said Lettice has for several years since the said marriage, lived in adultery with one, John Blackham, *alias* Smith, and hath brought forth spurious issue, for which she hath been prosecuted in the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of London which cause was appealed from a grievance to the Court of Arches of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir John Rudd obtained a sentence of Divorce, or separation from Bed and Board against the said Lettice.

"Forasmuch therefore as the said Sir John Rudd hath no issue nor can hope for any unless the said marriage be declared void and annulled by Parliament, may it please your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted and it be enacted," etc.

The marriage was duly annulled and dissolved, and Sir John was allowed to marry again. Children born after 25th March, 1721, of the body of Lettice, wife of Sir John, were declared bastard. The said Lettice was excluded from all right and title of dower out of any manors and lands of Sir John Rudd.

When Wotton wrote his *English Baronets* in 1726 he says that Sir John Rudd was then on his travels beyond the sea.

A marriage between Sir John Rudd and Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thos. Powell, of Broadway, Knt., took place some time after 1731. There appears from the register of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, to have been a son born of this marriage, for an infant John was baptised at that church on 7th June, 1737. He must have died in infancy, for when his father died two years later, on 15th July, 1739, there was no male heir to succeed the fourth and last baronet.

Mary Lady Rudd married twice after Sir John's death, and survived her third husband, Howel Gwynne (who died 1780), twenty-three years, dying at the age of ninety-six in 1802. She resided at Builth at the time of her death, and left her

house there to the Cowpers, her butler and maid. A memorial ring of Mary Lady Rudd as well as her snuff-box are in the possession of Col. Gwynne Hughes, of Glancothy, and her portrait is at Tregib.

Dame Mary Rudd is described in her will¹ (dated 8th Dec., 1791, proved 2nd Dec., 1802) as late of St. Pancras, Middlesex, but now of the Castle, Llanfair, Builth. She left to her grandson, James Hamilton, Esq., and to Charles Powell Hamilton, Esq., £250 each, and certain of the plate and books, etc. She acknowledges the twenty years' service of Isabella, wife of John Cowper of the Castle as above, gentleman, who is left her executor and residuary legatee.

Anne Rudd, daughter of Sir Anthony, and sister and heir of Sir John Rudd, married Richard Gwynne, of Telliariis, Esq., son of Morgan Jones, of Treggle. She was the mother of Elizabeth Gwynne, who married John William Hughes, of Corngafr, from whom descend Mr. Gwynne Hughes, of Tregib, and Col. Gwynne Hughes, of Glancothy, and she represented the several families of Rudd of Aberglasney, Jones of Tregib, Gwynne of Taliaris, and Lloyd of Forest. Mrs. Lawrence, of Carmarthen, in whose possession was an illuminated pedigree of the Carmarthen-shire Rudds drawn out and depicted by Joseph Lord of the Heralds' College (and a friend of Richard Gwynne's) in 1799, was a granddaughter of Anne Rudd.

This branch of the family is remarkable for the scanty traces it has left of itself. With the few exceptions mentioned, most of its members have died intestate, and with the monument to the Bishop alone is the site of the many family burials marked.

ADDENDA TO CHAPTER VII.

1. Chancery Proceedings.

(Whittington (No. 2) 92, 1659.) Pl., Goddard Pemberton and Judith his wife, relict and Admx. of Anthony Rudd, of Higham Ferrers. Def., John Harris, of Ll . . . , co. Carmarthen, Esq., concerning money said to be due to defendant, who had caused the said Judith to be arrested during her "widdow" and put her into an extremity thereby.

2. Chancery Proceedings before 1714. (Collins 23, 1663, also Bridges 543, 1669.)

Rice Rudd, Esq., son and heir of Anthony Rudd of Higham Ferrers Esq. decd., an infant under 21, by Charles Cornwallis of High Holborn, co. Midx., Esq., his tutor and guardian. Plaintiff.

Goddard Pemberton, Judith his wife, daur. of Thos. Rudd of Higham Ferrers. Thomas Rudd a kinsman of Thomas, also of Higham Ferrers. Defendants.

Bill of complaint 20th June, 1663.

About June 16th, 1640, a treaty of marriage was discussed between Sir Rice Rudd, of Aberglasney, Bart. (father of Anthony Rudd and grandfather of the

¹ P.C.C. 921, Kenyon.

plaintiff) and Thos. Rudd of Higham Ferrers, Esq., decd., regarding a marriage between the sd. Anthony and one Judith, daughter and heir apparent of Thos. Rudd. It was agreed that in consideration of the marriage and for come competent provision of present maintenance by way of allowance Thos. Rudd in addition to £120 present allowance promised by Sir Rice Rudd that the sd. Thos. Rudd should settle all his freehold and several leasehold lands in and about Higham Ferrers upon the sd. Anthony and Judith. In pursuance of which the sd. Thos. Rudd by his indenture Tripartite made 29th June, 1640, covenanted with Sir Rice Rudd, the Earl of Carbery, and others parties to the Indenture that the sd. Thos. would buy a fine or fines before the Feast of All Saints next ensuing to the sd. Sir Rice of and upon all those lands etc. in Higham, Irthlingborough and Rushden. Which sd. marriage took place, and accordingly there was a fine "sur cognizance de droit," etc., levied of the lands: and by the Indenture it was declared that the sd. fines should be to the use of Thos. Rudd for his life and afterwards to that of Anthony and Judith for their lives, and afterwards to the use of the heirs male of their bodies. And the sd. Thomas Rudd by virtue of several leases being then possessed and interested in divers other lands in the sd. towns did upon the consideration of the marriage grant to Sir Richard Rice Rudd and others all the sd. leases and leaseholds, etc., wherein he had any estate, upon trust and confidence that during the life of the sd. Thos. and sd. Sir Rice should pay to the sd. Anthony and Judith during their joint lives and in case Anthony should die then to Judith during the joint lives of Thomas Rudd and Judith, And in case both Anthony and Judith should die leaving joint issue then to the sd. issue the yearly sum of £80. And in the late distracted times the sd. Thomas Rudd being unwilling that any person should come over his head and look into his estate purchased the reversion of the sd. Leases from the Trustees who sold the same to the sd. Thos. by virtue of a reputed Act of Parliament then made for the sale thereof: whereupon the sd. Thos. taking the fee simple to be in him and at his disposal, made his will whereby he devised to the sd. Judith all his freehold lands, etc., as well those in reversion as in possession not previously disposed of and all his goods, etc. To have and to hold, etc. And after the decease of the sd. Judith all the sd. freehold lands should descend to his grandson Rice Rudd (plaintiff). Shortly after the sd. Thomas died and Judith married Goddard Pemberton, gent., and they possessed themselves of the estates demised by the sd. will but the sd. Judith contrary to her promise and engagement, made to the sd. Thomas, has not paid either debts or portions according to the trust, altho' the personal estate which came into her hands was sufficient for the purpose, she pretending it was not sufficient, and refusing to declare how much it was or where it is, and she and her new husband has wilfully broken the same by committing great waste upon the premisses. And they intending to defraud the plaintiff and knowing that by the happy restoration of his Majesty the sd. purchase of the reversion of the lease became void the sd. Goddard renews all the sd. Leases in his own name from Council and Trustees of the most excellent Princess Henrietta

Maria, Mother to his sacred Majesty altho' he well knew by the Will that it was the intention of the sd. Thomas that the Leasehold lands should come to the plaintiff. And they have now levied a fine of great part of his freehold Estate and have made divers feigned and secret Estates of the premisses to divers persons unknown to him, so that he knows not against whom to bring his action at Common Law for recovery. And the said defts. having by their practise confounded the estate contrive to keep the plaintiff in the dark . . . combining with one Thomas Rudd of Higham Ferrers, gent., a kinsman of the father of Judith to take all the deeds into their own possession, refusing to deliver them to the plaintiff, etc.

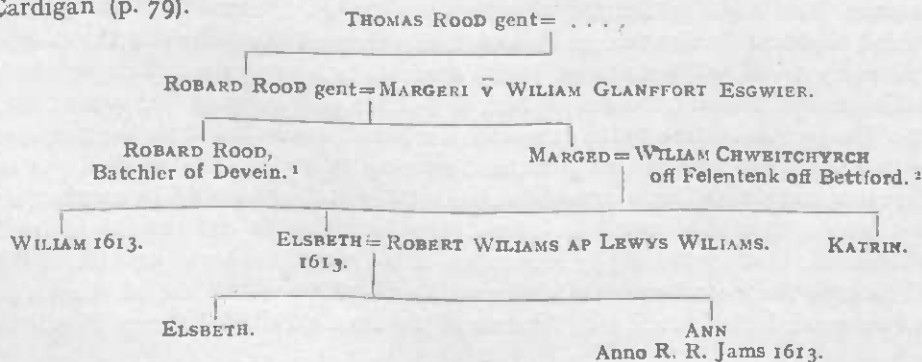
In the answer mention is made of Bury Close at Higham, in possession of the late Thomas Rudd, whose personal estate was valued at £379 os. 4d., that the deeds are in one iron-barred trunk standing in the little Study at their dwelling house at Higham, and that Judith in 1653 had purchased 3 Burgages in Newland Street for £150 of her own money, etc.

3. Rudd v. Pemberton. (Bridges, 543, 1668-9.) Pl., Sir Rice Rudd, of Aberglasney, Bart., and 10 tenants. Defts., Goddard Pemberton, Esq., and Judith his wife. This case concerns the alleged retention of lands and deeds by the defendants in Northants and Carmarthen, and mentions the messuages and lands of the late Sir Rice Rudd in the parishes of Llangonnow, Llangendirne, Llarthney, and Llantharog, and of the mill called Melin y Glyn in the latter parish in the County of Carmarthen.

4. (Bridges 494, 1673.) Pls., Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Higham Ferrers. Defts., Goddard Pemberton, Judith his wife, and Sir Rice Rudd. This case concerns a debt of Thomas Rudd to the Plaintiffs secured to them by the lease at peppercorn rent of one capital messuage and tenement known as "the College" for 100 years. Ten years previously the Plaintiffs had "outed" the defendant Goddard of the premises.

Archdeacon Robert Rudd.

5. From Meyrick's *Heraldic Visitations*—Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan (p. 79).



¹ He was afterwards Archdeacon of the Diocese of St. David's.

² County of Bedford.

Robert Rudd has already been mentioned in connection with Bishop Rudd. Though from the above pedigree one gathers that his native county was Bedfordshire possibly, yet it is fitting that the account of his life should be added to that of the South Wales Rudds. He took his degree of B.A. at Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1586, and that of M.A. in 1590. He became Rector of St. Florence, co. Pembroke, also Chancellor and Archdeacon of St. David's in 1607. In *Menevia Sacra*, by Archdeacon Yardley, it is stated that "west of the road leading to Bonning's gate (St. David's) and between the Chancellor's house and the Palace are the houses of the Archdeacons of St. David's and Brecon, both rebuilt within the present century. That of the former, which stands to the south, occupies a site in the possessions of the Archdeacons of St. David's as early as 1332. A house which existed in this ground, and was destroyed in the Civil War, bore the name of Rudd's House, from Robert Rudd, Archdeacon from 1607 to 1644, but whether from his having partially rebuilt it or from any other cause does not appear. It was rebuilt by Archdeacon Medley towards the seventeenth century." The name has been attributed by Archdeacon Yardley to his being renowned by the poor for his hospitality, for which "he is to this day honourably mentioned at St. Florence."

It was the glory of the Archdeacon that owing to the zeal with which he supported the Royalist cause during the Civil War Cromwell designated him "the most malignant priest in South Wales." A note in the Journal of the House of Commons for 19th April, 1643, states that it was resolved that Mr. Roger Lorte and Archdeacon Rudd be forthwith sent for as Delinquents and for being active upon all occasions in the service against the Parliament, and that the Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the County of Pembroke be aiding and assisting to the apprehending of them, and that they require the aid and assistance of the Ship and Company riding there for the apprehending of them. Meanwhile the living of St. Florence was sequestered, and the Archdeacon was unfortunately captured and imprisoned on board a vessel in Fishguard Harbour, which grievously impaired his health. He died in 1648, and was buried in St. Florence Church, where his monument is still to be seen. It consists of a slate tablet set in a stone frame on the north side of the sanctuary, having over it the arms of Williams of Ivytower. The inscription is as follows:—

" Memoriae Sacrum

Roberti Rudd S. Theolog Baccalaurei

(qui obiit) Octobris 1648

Epithaphium choriambicum.

R. L.

RECORDS OF THE RUDD FAMILY

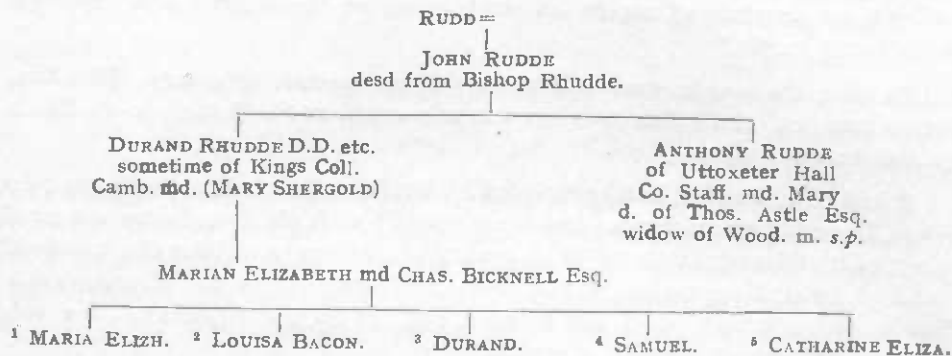
Heus Lector jacet heic Archidiaconus
 nuper Meneviae primus et ultimus.
 Primus, si meritum colligis omnium
 si vero numerum respicis, Ultimus
 Annos quinque novem (neq. minus) optimis
 Versatus studijs, vixit in aedibus
 Caelebs hisce sacris, in quibus ipsemet
 summo judicio disposuit Pius
 Testamenta Dei, Donec iniquitas
 seaculi sic valvet totus ut Angliae
 inter se populus praelia gesserit
 intestina nimis Proh pudor ! hostio hic
 Frater fratibus et Filius est Patri
 sed nec sacra Dei non violata sunt,
 Res sacras rapiunt et rapiunt simul
 ipsos sacrificos. Hunc hominum probum
 doctum pacificum, Moribus inclytum
 (arrepitis opibus sed prius omnibus)
 Viles injiciunt carcere milites
 includunt que Scapha Praesidiaria.
 Hinc vexat podagrae languor et opprimit
 ipsum vel senium jam miserum senem
 at tandem moriens pace potitus est
 et caelo fruitur quod nequit in solo.

Robertus Williams Generosus,
 Nepos ex unica filia R. P. Roberti Ferrar
 olim episcopi Menevensis qui religionis
 causa vitam flammis expiravit
 apud Maridunum Regnante Maria
 Anno Domini CIJLXLV
 Hic jacet cui adjacet Elizabetha gomus eius
 neptis e sorore V. V. Roberti Rudd
 In Christo requierunt placide
 Vitae integri, Sceleris puri, cherum laturiz
 Circa annum Salutis CIJLCLV
 Gull Wms. haeres et filius solus potuit.

Reconcinnatum 1767."

Letters of administration for his estate were granted to Robt. Williams, 5th Dec., 1649, his goods being lost.

6. In the Pullman MS. (Heralds' College), A 21, p. 97, occurs the following under the head of Aberglazney :—



The marriage of Durand Rhudde is entered in the register of St. Dionis Backchurch : " 1760. Aug. 14th. Durand Rhudde Clerke of this parish, bachelor, he signed as curate, and Mary Shergold of St. Bartholomew Exchange London Sp^r Licence."

Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Durand Rudd, was baptised at St. Olave's, Hart St., on 22nd Aug., 1761. She married Chas. Bicknell, Esq., and her eldest daughter, Maria, became the wife of John Constable the painter. The following from Rowbotham's *Lives of our Great Artists* gives an interesting account of the courtship and marriage :—

"Constable was in love ; and the object of his hopeless passion was a young lady named Maria Bicknell the only daughter of Mr. Chas. Bicknell, Solicitor to the Admiralty. The acquaintance dated from 1801, in which year Miss Bicknell had been staying at the house of her grandfather the Rev. Dr. Rhudde, Rector of Bergholt. Maria was then little more than a child, but when at a later date Constable met her again in due course the friendship was renewed and ere long had ripened into a mutual regard. The knowledge that his affection was reciprocated was in itself a source of great happiness to Constable, but there were apparently insuperable obstacles to their formal engagement, and the hopelessness of coping with these obstacles had latterly preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to affect his health. The chief obstacle arose from the fact that Miss Bicknell had considerable expectations from her grandfather who was very rich, and who had refused to countenance the acceptance of Constable as a suitor for his granddaughter's hand. The attitude of Dr. Rhudde was partly instigated by an unfortunate estrangement which existed between himself and Golding Constable (John Constable's father, a miller) ; moreover a rumour was current in the village that Constable in one of his lighter moods had ventured to perpetrate a caricature of the Rector, the memory of which still rankled in the great man's breast. A secondary obstacle was Mr. Bicknell's

unwillingness to recognise an engagement, an objection which depended partly on the attitude of Dr. Rhudde and partly on the fact that Constable's profession held out no certainty of means sufficient to ensure the comfort and happiness of the young people."

In 1811 the couple were still unmarried on account of money difficulties, but on 2nd Oct., 1816, their marriage was solemnised at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields by Archdeacon Fisher.

"As for Dr. Rhudde, having exploded his wrath on the whole matter some time before, he remained quiet when the event actually took place, and even appeared to regard it with complacency: at all events, when three years later the proud old man died, he left his granddaughter an unexpected legacy of £4,000. Mrs. Constable died in 1828, after her father, Mr. Bicknell, had left her about £20,000. She was buried at Hampstead Parish Churchyard."

CHAPTER VIII

RUDDS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ON reference to the pedigree of the Rudds of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton (1618-19), we find it stated that they came from Bedfordshire and Yorkshire, being descended from Thos. Rudd, of Upper Dean, co. Bedfordshire, who was descended from John Rudd, of Yorkshire (or from Humphrey of Hesse, his brother, as some of the pedigrees state). For six generations, as we are informed on the tombstone of the last direct male descendant, did the Rudds reside at Higham Ferrers, and the pedigrees give these six generations in unbroken order.

The earliest mention of any Rudd in Northamptonshire, however, is to be found amongst the clergy. The Register of John Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln, contains the following record: "Ch. of St. Romwald, Strixton. Eliz. Beauchamp. John Rudde Pbr. 21 Dec. 1392."

In former years a brass in the chancel at Higham laid within a stone commemorated a Thomas Rudd. The following inscription in black letter is now lost:—

"Omnis qui vivit et credit in me non morietur in eternum.

Thomas Rudde obiit IX die Decembris Anno Dni 1436."¹

Another Thomas Rudd was instituted to the living of Higham in 1462, and held it till 1465.

To return to Thomas Rudd, of Upper Dean. He had two sons, William the eldest son and heir dying without issue, and Thomas Rudd, Esq., of Higham Ferrers. This Thomas married Katharine, daughter of Paris, of Linton, co. Cambridge, Esq., who bore for arms, "Gules, three unicorns' heads, erased, or." They had two children, namely, Richard, who died without issue, and Thomas Rudd, Esq., of Higham Ferrers. This Thomas married Alice, daughter of Robert Pemberton, of Rushdon, near Higham, Esq., who bore for arms, "Argent, a chevron sable, between three buckets sable, handled or."

This is the first recorded connection with the ancient family of Pemberton with which the Rudds were subsequently further allied by marriage. One of the Pembertons was Constable of Higham Ferrers Castle in the reign of Edward IV. (1461-1483), and another member of the family built Pemberton Mansion.

The wills of Thomas Rudd and Alice his wife are preserved at Northampton

¹ Bridge's *History of Northants.*

Registry, and afford a certain amount of information about them, but both wills were exceedingly difficult to decipher.

The will of Thomas Rudd, 1536 :—

"In the name of God Amen. The xiiijth day of December in the yere of our Lorde Gode MDXXXVJ I Thomas Rudd of Highm Ferrars in the Countye of North. syke in body and hool of mynde and of good remembraunce thanked be God seying and dredyng the mieten heure of deth ordeyn and make my last Wyll and testament in manner and forme followeing that is to say fyrst I bequeath my soule to Almightye God to our lady Saynt Mary and to all the holly company of heyven and my body to be buried in the paryshe Church of Hyghm afforesaid before the ymage of Saynt Mychell there. *Item* I bequeyeth to the hye Altar there for tythes by me neglygently forgotten xijd. *Item* to the Belles there xijd. to the Brydges there xijd. to saynt Katerine Gylde there on oake Chysst *Item* to the Mother Chyrche of Lincoln iiijd. *Item* I bequeath to Deane Church in the County of Bed xls. to be bestowed in that thyng that is most nedefull and necessary by the dispossyon of my executors *Item* I bequeyeth to Yelden Church xijd. *Item* to Tholston and Caldecote Church xjd. *Item* to evy one of my godchildren iiijd. *Item* to evy one of the chyldren of my son Freman sen^r. . . . Shyfft (? Chysst) It to evy one of the chyldren of my son Thomas Rudde on. . . . Shyfft (? Chysst) It to my Cosyn John Rudde xxd. It to evy one of my servnts excepte John Lambe viijd. over and above theyr wages *Item* to the said John Lambe on Shyftte *Item* to Willm Gurter my covrlett . . . and my long Dublett *Item* I desyr that John Freeman of Polgerdean be recompensed for the tythe of Brunebury and Kuernaroste pasture for the tyme I pyed *Item* I wyll that Alice my wyffe have my two burgages in Highm afforsaid for the teryme of her lyf naturall viz one of them is lett and sett in the . . . there next my free tenement of the south syd of the Burgage of Wm. Dyx of the north syde and the other Burgage is sett in a strette called Saynt Botulf ende nexte a burgage of o^r Lady of the west syde and a burgage belongyng to the College of the . . . of . . . of the Est syde the residue of my goode in this my wylle nott bequeathed after my wyll assigned I gyve and bequeth to Alyce my wyff whom I make my sole executrix she to dispose the same to the pleasure of God as she deemeth bestt These beareth witness Robt Poldston Warden of the College of Highm afforsaid . . . Gull, Wyllm Dolman George Thomson Thomas Rudde," etc.

This will discloses the existence of a cousin, John Rudd, who is not mentioned in the pedigree, and whose cousinship shows that there was at that time more than one line of Rudds at Higham. This we gather also from the registers, for in 1627 is recorded the burial of Mr. Anthony Rudd, aged 108 years. This would place his birth in 1519, so he would have been seventeen at the time Thomas made his will.

The college that is referred to is that which was founded by Archbishop Chichele (a native of Higham) in 1415. This foundation provided for eight chaplains



HIGHAM FERRERS, WITH THOS. RUDD'S HOUSE TO THE RIGHT.
(CHAP. VIII.)

Rudd of Hertfordshire

THOMAS RUDD=ELIZABETH
Rector of Datchworth,
1569-90, buried at Datch-
worth 2nd August, 1604.
will dated 30th July,
1604, proved Hitchin 9th
January, 1604 (Reg. 4,
fol. 241).

who was buried do.
14th March, 1613.
will proved Hitchin
12th April, 1613
(Reg. 5, fol. 106).
The parish priest
made her will for
her.

Probably identical with Thos. Rudd, clericus, who
held 11 acres of the Manor of King's Walden, which he
surrendered to his son Thomas, 17th Sept., 1595.

THOMAS RUDD=MARY FIELD,
reported to be deceased
at Manorial Court held
13th April, 1614, leaving
a son and heir, Thomas.

CLEMENT RUDD=ANN
Rector of Datchworth,
1590-98, buried at
Datchworth. See will.

RICHARD RUDD,
of Datchworth, yeoman,
held land in Datchworth 1607,
buried there 18th Oct., 1639.
Will dated 21st March, 1637.
proved at Welwyn 14th Nov., 1639.

JOHN RUDD,
married 29th May, 1570,
at Datchworth, to
MARJERY MITCHELL.

WM. RUDD=CHRISTIAN
of Datchworth, yeoman,
held land 1607, buried
at Datchworth 25th Oct.,
1630 (will proved Hitchin
28th Jan., 1630).

ROBERT RUDD,
living 1613.

ALICE=RD. BOCKETT,
living 1613.

THOMAS RUDD,
reported deceased at
Court of 17th Oct., 1636,
will dated 28th July,
1636, proved
Archdn. Hunts, children
then minors.

EDWARD RUDD.

DAUGHTER,
married CONISBLE.

DAUGHTER,
married CHAULKLEY.

AGNES,
bapt. 11th Oct., 1590
? Annis living 1637,
married Thos. Cocke.

JOHN RUDD.

WM. RUDD,
bapt. 2nd March, 1593.

JOANE.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. 18th May, 1595,
living 1637, and married
RIFFED.

THOS. RUDD,
bapt. 29th April, 1598,
living 1637?

ROBT. RUDD,
of Datchworth, yeoman,
will proved 5th Oct., 1679,
married (1) SARAH
(buried 31st Jan., 1651),
married (2) ELLEN
(buried 23rd Sept., 1684).

MARY,
bapt. 15th March, 1600,
living 1637, married
LUTON.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. 16th March, 1605.

WM. RUDD,
bapt. 24th Jan., 1607.

THOS. RUDD,
bapt. 12th Aug., 1610.

EDWARD RUDD,
bapt. 11th April, 1613.

MARY,
bapt. 7th Jan., 1615.

THOMAS RUDD,
4 years old at 17th Oct., 1636,
married at King's Walden
11th Nov., 1658, to SARAH FIELD.
Buried at K. Walden as "yeoman"
8th March, 1711. Will speaks of him
as of Walden End, gent., dated
17th Jan., 1703, proved at Hitchin
9th May, 1712 (Reg. 13, fol. 143), mentions
his wife Mary, children as below, and
son-in-law Wm. Hogsey, buried
K. Walden 16th Feb., 1711.

ELIZABETH.

SARAH,
married at King's
Walden 1653.

ANNA,
married at King's
Walden 1653.

MARY,
married at King's
Walden 1653.

MARTHA.

RICHARD RUDD,
bapt. 1st Oct., 1645.

EDWARD RUDD.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. 19th Jan., 1648.

JOANE,
bapt. 14th Nov., 1649,
married 1674 Wm.
LYNNWELL, of St. Giles
Cripplegate, cooper.
(1 daur., Mary, living
1679).

JOHN RUDD,
bapt. 15th Jan., 1628.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. 8th Nov., 1636.

MARY,
bapt. 1st Sept., 1642.

SARAH,
bapt. at K. Walden
25th Oct., 1662, married
at K. Walden 23rd Oct., 1684,
to RICHARD.

MARIE,
bapt. at K. Walden
17th March, 1668.

ISAAC RUDD,
bapt. at K. Walden
15th Nov., 1671.

JOHN RUDD,
bapt. at K. Walden
13th Jan., 1674.

DANIEL RUDD,
bapt. at K. Walden
4th Feb., 1676.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. at K. Walden
20th July, 1679.

WILLIAM RUDD,
bapt. at K. Walden
7th Sept., 1684.

ANN,
bapt. 15th Feb., 1676,
married 10th Dec., 1698,
to Rd. PIERIN,
of Sheppall.

ROBERT RUDD,
bapt. 8th Oct., 1679.

ROSE,
bapt. 24th June, 1683,
bur. 24th May, 1688.

ISABEL,
mentioned in her
grandfather's will.

(These are probably children of one of the former.)

WM. RUDD=ELIZABETH,
b. 1713, of Walden End,
d. 28th Feb., 1781,
aged 68, buried at
K. Walden. Will proved
6th Mar., 1781 (Hitchin
Reg. 22, fol. 98).

DANIEL RUDD=ANNE,
b. 1717, of Alnshoebury,
Ippotits, yeoman, d. 23rd
Sept., 1755, aged 38, buried
at K. Walden. Will dated
22nd Sept. 1754, proved
Hitchin 22nd Oct., 1755.

ISAAC RUDD,
living 1755.

PHILIP RUDD,
of King's Walden,
will proved Hitchin
9th Dec., 1800 (Reg.
24, fol. 130).

EDMOND RUDD=
of Stevenage, yeoman,
will dated 16th Sept.,
1602, proved 3rd Nov.,
1602 (Archdn. Hunts.
Reg. 4, fol. 245). Wife
living but unnamed in
will.

SISTER=BASTOW
WM. BASTOW.

WM. RUDD=SARAH,
b. 1760, of Walden End,
d. 29th Oct., 1808, aged
48, buried at K. Walden.

CHARLOTTE RUDD,
d. 28th June, 1778,
buried at K. Walden.

WM. RUDD,
b. 1749, d. 2nd June, 1766,
aged 17, buried at
K. Walden.

JOHN RUDD,
living 1755.

DANIEL RUDD=? ELIZABETH
who d. 5th March,
1796, buried at K.
Walden.

SARAH RUDD= FIELD.
b. 1754, d. 25th Aug.,
1831, aged 77, buried
at K. Walden.

DANIEL RUDD,
of Walden End,
died 14th March, 1862,
aged 70,
buried at K. Walden.

ROBERT RUDD,
servant to Thos. Harwood,
of Temple Dursley, Gent.,
will 16th May, 1772, proved
4th June, 1772 (Archdn Hunts,
20, fol. 1542).

RICHARD RUDD.

WM. RUDD,
and 5 daurs. all minors.

WILLIAM RUDD.

ABRAHAM RUDD,
of E. Barnet, yeoman,
will 19th March, 1725, proved
P.C.C. 2nd May, 1727 (123
Farrant) mentions cousins
Rd. Chapman, of London,
and Anne his wife, Robert
Speed, of London, turner,
James Lucas, of London,
turner.

THOS. RUDD
(dead 1725).

ANDREW RUDD.

THOMAS RUDD.

HENRY RUDD.

ELIZABETH,
married JOHN NODS,
of Stevenage, who was
born circa 1553.

GRACE.
ANN.
BETTERIDGE.
JOHAN.

THOMAS RUDD,
of St. Alban's, gent., made his
will at Besford, co. Worc., where
he was taken ill 23rd Dec., 1760.
Proved P.C.C. 12th Feb., 1761 (72
Cheslyn). Bequeathed land at Walden
End in K. Walden and the Holt,
and Black Green in St. Stephen's
Herts. Further admons. 1766,
1772 and 1806.

VALENTINE JAMES RUDD,
living 1800.

ELIZABETH RUDD,
a minor in 1760,
married before 8th Dec.,
1766, to ISAAC FIELD.

THOMAS RUDD=ELIZABETH,
of Hitchin, maister and
draper, will proved Hitchin
6th June, 1753 (Reg. 18,
fol. 267).

daur. of Jonathan Burr, of
Hitchin, d. 27th Nov., 1753.
will proved Hitchin 9th
Jan., 1754 (Reg. 18, fol. 313).

SARAH RUDD=WM. LUCAS
of Astwick, in
L. Munden,
d. 17th Jan.,
1746, bur. at
Hitchin.

ELIZABETH RUDD,
married JOHN YOUNG,
of Stamford, Lincoln.

ELIZABETH RUDD=JOSHUA WHEELER,
1726, of Hitchin,
woolstapler,
(1704-1749).

LUCAS,
of Hitchin.

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
b. 1727, married
JAMES POULTERER.

RUDD WHEELER=FIDELITY PINNELL,
of Hitchin, woolstapler
(1728-1807).

ANN WHEELER=JOHN HEAD,
(1730-1813),
of Ipswich.

JOHN WHEELER,
of Kitchin.

FIDELITY WHEELER
(1759-1793), married ISAAC
SHARPLES, of Hitchin (1738-
1806), their granddaughter,
Anna Maria Sharples, married
Alexander 1st Baron Peckover,
of Wisbech.

ANN HEAD
(1758-1829), married
JOHN WARDER, of
Philadelphia.

JOHN HEAD,
of Ipswich (1759-1813),
married MARY SEAMAN.

JOSHUA HEAD,
of Ipswich, weaver
(1765-1817), married
ISABELLA WAKEFIELD,
of Ipswich.

ELIZABETH HEAD
(1768-) married
RICHARD TAPPER CADBURY
of Birmingham.

SARAH RUDD,
b. 31st May, 1741,
d. at Isleworth
13th Nov., 1820,
bur. Brentford.

and four clerks as well as six choristers. One of the number of the chaplains was Warden, one taught Grammar and another Song. The remains of the college stand in the main street of the town in a very ruinous state, and diverted from their original pious uses to secular purposes. In the beautiful Bede House we have another witness of Archbishop Chichele's love for his native place as well as of his piety.

Many are the remains of the religious devotion of past ages which are left at Higham, sadly in decay for the most part, but calling up to our minds sights which were familiar to these former generations of whom I write.

Alice Rudd, the widow of Thomas, makes her will in 1540 as follows :—

"In the name of God Amen the 27th daye of September in the yere of o^r Lord God MCCCCXL. I Alice Rudd of Highm Ferrers wydowe beyng of holl mynde and good memory thanks to God make my testament and last will after the man and fform followynge Fyrst I bequeth my soule to God Almightye to o^r blyssed lady Sant Mary and to all the holye company of hevyn and my body to be beryed in the Church of Hyghm befornamed by my husbnde Allso I bequeth to my daughter Ffrances on Russett gowne a black gowne and a blak kirtle It I bequeath to Anne Rudde my doughter a blak gowne and murrey kertle and a redde petycott It I bequeth a 8 poundd pece of sylver and six sylver spoones beyng slypps to my son Thomas Rudd and my son Henry Freeman And my son Thomas Rudd to have the haffe of the pece or spons It I bequeth to Elizabethe Neylle my mayden ij pewter platters too pewter dyshes too sawcers ij candlestyle a brasse pot a kettle of brasse a mattres a payre flaxen shette and a hardey shette a bolster and a coverlett It I bequeth to Eliz. Saunders on awld tawny kyrtle a whytt petycott a smok and a napdey I bequeth to Als Burton on kercheff and to each of my jades Allso to Margaret Bedford a smok and on Apron The Resydew of all my goodes and catalls befor not bequethed I gyve and bequeth to Thomas Rudde and Henry Freeman afornamed whom I mak my executorrs these bearyng witness," etc.

Of the marriage of Thomas Rudd with Alice Pemberton there were one son and three daughters, two of whom, Frances and Anne, are not mentioned in the pedigree. Jane married Henry Freeman, of Irchester, Northants.

The son Thomas Rudd married Ann, daughter of . . . Colefax, of Essex, who bore for arms, "Sable, on a chief argent three unicorns' heads erased gules." Of this marriage there were five sons, William, Anthony, Barnabas, Augustine, and Thomas, and two daughters, Isabell and Sybill.

I think it must have been this Thomas Rudd who is defendant in two cases in Henry VIII.'s reign (the exact date of which I have not got) about a disputed right to election of Mayor and Burgesses of Higham Ferrers, Thomas Rudd having been Mayor.¹

¹ *Cal. Inq. P.M. and Cal. of Pleadings, Duc. Lanc.*

The will of Thomas Rudd, made in 1553, is of great interest. It is preserved at Northampton :—

"In the name of God Amen. The iiij daye of Aprill in the yere of oure Lorde God on Thousand fyve hundred fyfthe and three I Thomas Rudde of Highm Ferrers in the countie of Northampton the Elder beinge of goode and *perfett* remembrance thanked be God make this my Testament and laste Will in maner and forme followinge Ffyrste I bequeth my soule to Almyghtie God to oure blessed Ladye Saynt Marye and to all the holye companye of Heaven my bodye to be buryede *within* the *parishe* Church of Highm next to the place where my father is buryed Item I will that Anne my wyffe shall have duringe hyr lyffe the house wherein my sonne in lawe Ffraunce Dyxe nowe inhabythe in Highm aforesaid and also the howse in Higham aforesaid next adioynynge to the howse wherein I nowe inhabyte nowe in the Tenure of Richarde Curtyes wall gardens closes and outhowes to the said howse belongynge for the terme of the lyf of the said Anne and after the decease of the said Anne I will that the said howses wall gardens closes and outhowes to the same belongynge do remayne discende and come to William Rudde my sonne and his heyres for ever Item I will geve and bequeth all other my howses Land tenements and hereditaments lynge and beinge *within* the towne of Highm aforesaid to the said William Rudde my sonne and to his heres for ever Item I give and bequethe to Sybell my daughter Thurteyne pound syxt shillinge eyht pence of Lawfull money to be paid to hyr by my executors in the daye of hyr maryage Item I geve and bequethe to Anthonye Rudde my sonne XIIJlb VI s VIIJd to be payed to hym by mye executors the daye of his maryage." (Here follow similar bequests to Barnabye and Thomas, his other sons.) "Item I geve and bequethe to Marye one of my god chyldren *within* the towne of Highm dwellinge one shepe Itm I geve and bequeth to Mary Dyxe and Raphaell Dyxe the children of Frances Dyxe and Elizabeth my daughter deceased fourtye shillings to be devyded betwyxt them The Resydewe of my goode and cattelles not bequethed my dettes payed and my funeralles dyfrayed I geve and bequethe to the said Anne my wyffe and to the said William my sonne whom I ordayne and make my executors of this my present testament Item I ordayn and make Robert Pemberton of Rushden gent and Henrye Freeman of Irchester my brother in lawe supervisors of this my preste and testament and do geve to eythr of them for there paynes and Laboure in token of my special trust and confydence reposed in them as my most assured frendes . . . for a further declaracion of certen poyntes doubtfull in this above worryded will be it knownen to all men that the above named testator in the xxiiij daye of Aprill beinge mayor Of Higham Ferrers abovesaid John Coxe Thomas Kyddell Wm. Dyxe the elder John Gryfforn Fraunte Dyxe John Dyxe and others assisting [? after] open Redynge of the said Will did declare that as tuchinge hys legacyes to hys fyve younger Chyldren the men chyldren to have it at XXIJ yeres of Age doune unto

them and Sybell hys doughter to have hyr legacie immediatlye after hys decease doune unto hyr and the charge of the Bryngenge Uppe of hys said chyldren from . . . unto the said terme of xxij yeares there age to be at the coste of hys above named executors Also he did furthye open and declare that yf Anne Rudd hys wyffe woulde styлле dwell in the howse wherein be then dwelled she shulde so do holding the same fore yearlye to byr sonne William Rudde XLs by the year and in all hys goodes and cattelles hys dettes payed to be equallye halff portenes with the said William hyr sonne to have and to hold . . . and in all thinges together Also to each of hys Godchyldren as well in the Countie as in the towne Of Higham Ferrers he willed . . . and to each of his aforementioned supervisors xxd. and yf it shulde happen anye of his fyve younger chyldren to deceasse before the tyme lymytted for the payment of theyre legacies that then such Legacies of any of deceased descend to the use of his above named executors for wyteness thereof we the said etc. subscribed oure names the XXth daye of Aprill MC . . . here wrytten by us. . . ."

Probatum fuit at Northampton 1555.

We must now trace the careers of the sons and daughters of Thomas and Ann Rudd, leaving to the last that of the eldest son, William.

Anthony Rudd, the second son, was of the Inner Temple, London, and of him nothing has been recorded.

Barnabas Rudd, the third son, of Carleton in Bedfordshire, married Alice, daughter and cobeir of John Cox, of Higham Ferrers. They had two sons, Robert and Christopher, and two daughters, Eliza, married to Henry Tuke of Higham, and Anne, married . . . Wright of Liverpool.

Robert seems to have descended in the social and moral scale, and died 20th Oct., 1634, leaving no legitimate heir, but devising his goods to his three "naturall sonnes," Barnabie, Robert and Henrie, and naming his beloved brother Christopher his executor.

Christopher, of Higham Ferrers, married first Ann Lynacre, also of Higham, on 22nd Oct., 1599. She died in 1617, and was buried 14th June. On the 19th Nov., 1618, he married Sara Gill, of Higham. He is mentioned in the Churchwardens' Accounts of 5 Chas. I., 21st Nov. Less pleasing are the ensuing recollections. On 5th Feb., 1618, was presented a petition to the House of Lords (see *MSS. of House of Lords*) from Hen. Freeman, Mayor, and the burgesses of Higham, stating that by charter they are privileged to have in the town two persons to draw wine, but that now there is only one, namely, Henry Linaker, and they ask that Christopher Rudd may be the other. In the reign of Elizabeth or James it appears that Christopher had obtained a part of the college buildings, previously mentioned in this chapter, from John Smith and Richard Duffield, money-lenders of London, and had turned it into the "Saracen's Head." It continued to be used for this purpose and to be so known down to the time when Bridge wrote his *History of Northants*. This despoiler of church property appears to have had no children.

Augustine Rudd of Higham, fourth son of Thomas and Anne Rudd, married Ellen, daughter of John Kellet, of Adderstone, co. Warwick. They had two sons, Barnabas and Thomas, both of whom resided in London, and one daughter, Frances, married to Thos. Wright, of Higham. This is according to the pedigree, but the registers mention the christening of "Elizabeth daughter of Austen Rudd" on 14th June, 1580.

Barnabas Rudd married Susan, daughter of Robert Hopkins, of London, and died in 1631, leaving apparently no son, but having two daughters, both of whom were married. In his will he is called Citizen and Salter of London, and he leaves his land at Higham Ferrers to his wife Susan, and also the benefit from the lease of a bowling alley near Bell Passage which he held. His sons-in-law, Jethro Chelsam and Seth Bull, are mentioned, and the will was signed 8th May, 1631, and proved the 25th of that month.¹

Susan Rudd, of St. Antholin's, London, dated her will 30th March, 1652, and it was proved 27th May, 1653. She mentions Seth Bull and his wife her daughter and their children Seth, James, and Thomas and her brother Hopkins. She also mentions her daughter Chelsam and grandchildren Susan and Jethro.²

Thomas Rudd, brother of Barnabas, would appear to be Thomas of St. Mary Creechurch, citizen and goldsmith of London, whose will was proved 4th Sept., 1655. In it he mentions his cousin Thos. Rudd, of Higham, citizen and salter of London, Marie Trigg his cousin, and several others, including John Wright, gent., brother of Thomas Wright, of Higham, and Theodotia Cutter and her daughter. He probably died unmarried.³

The fifth son of Thomas and Ann Rudd was also named Thomas, and lived in London. He had a son Thomas, who returned to Higham Ferrers and married Jane, daughter of George Hughford, of Barbell Park in co. Warwick, widow of John Digby, of Luffenham, co. Rutland. The marriage took place in 1581, by general licence granted by the Bishop of London: "1581. May 29. Thomas Rudde and Johanna Digbye widow, of City of London."⁴ This lady bore for arms, "Vert on a chevron or, between three stags' heads cabossed of the same, as many mullets gules."

Thomas and Ann Rudd's two daughters were both married. Isabell married Francis Dix, of Higham, and had two children, Raphael and Mary, and Sybill married Thomas Boughton.

William Rudd, Esq., of Higham Ferrers, the eldest son of Thomas and Ann Rudd, married Cecill, daughter of . . . Cooper, of . . . , and had seven sons and three daughters.

I have nothing recorded of William Rudd except a presentment of constables, designers or tithing men in 1577-8, who presented Wm. Rudd, gent., as well for the land that he had from his father as also land that he had from Robert Pemberton,

¹ P.C.C. 58, St. John.

² P.C.C. 299, Brent.

³ P.C.C. 198, Aylett.

⁴ Harl. Soc., vol. 25.

gent., and from Thos. Wright, John Cotton, John Cox, etc. The lengthy wills of William and his wife, both of which are preserved at Somerset House, give us the fullest information regarding their life and family that we are likely to obtain, as well as an insight into the care for religious and charitable duties equally with those he appears to have fulfilled so well as a father.

Will of William Rudd, 1580:—¹

"In the name of God Amen. 28th March 1579.

"I William Rudde of Highm Fferrers Co North. Gent. being weake in body but of a good and *perfte* remembrance thanked be to God etc. do make this my last Will." Bequeaths his soule to God trusting by the merittes and passion of his Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christe and faith in His Blood to be a partaker and inheritor in the Kingdom of Heaven, His body to be buried within the Church of Higham Ferrers near his parents there at the discretion of his executor. "Item I give to the Mother Church of Peterborough for tythes forgotte 6s 8d Item to the reparation of the Psh Church of Highm 20s. Item to the reparation of the tolls and bridges £3 5s. 8d. Item to the poore of Highm Ferrers £3 5s. 8d. I give and bequeath to my deare and well beloved wife Cicelie Rudde the messe or tent whrin Richd. Warner now inhabitethe with all the houses and close to the same belonging To have and to hold to her for the terme of her life and after her deathe I give and bequeath the said messe and close to Ffraunces my sonne for the term of his life Item I will that my exor shall permit and suffer my said wife to have and occupie duringe her life the yearde land with all landes and tentes to the same belonging now in the occupation of the said Ricd. Warner and after her decease my said son Ffraunces to have the like occupation thereof during his life Item I give and bequeath to my said wife £100 to be paid to her within 5 years nexte after my decease that is to say yearly £20 Item I give to my said wife the bedde wherein we accustomed have used to lie with all things belonging to the same Item I give to her 5 paire of sheets two dozen napkinges 5 platters 12 dishes 6 porringers two pottes two pannies upon condition nevertheless that she shall be moderately after my decease welfare (?) to my sonne and give all such tythe of Dower and Jointure as she may claim out of any my Lands tentes or hereditmts Item I will that if Katheryne my daughter be ruled in her marriage and choise of her husband by my said wife and the most part of my supervisors then I give to the same Katherin 100 marks to be paid to her the day of her marriage but if she marrie without their consent then I give to her onlie £40 to be paid to her at her full age of 35 years And if she die having children before the said years then I give the same £40 to her children then living." (Similar legacies and conditions here follow for his daughters Agnes and Marie.) "Item I give and bequeath to Wm. Rudde my sonne one Annuitie or yearly rente of £5 issuing and going out of all my lands and tentes in Henwicke Podington and Farnedish in the Co. of Bedford To have and enjoy the same annuitie to the said

¹ P.C.C. 12, Arundel.

Wm. Rudde and his assignes at two terms in the year that is to say at the feastes of the Annunciation of our blessed Ladie the virgin and St Mychaell the archangel by even portions The first payment thereof to begin at such of the said feastes as shall first happen after the said William shall accomplish the age of 21 years Item I give and bequeath to the said William £50 to be paid to him in the day of his marriage Item I give to Anthony John Edmonde George and Ffrances my sonnes to each of them £40 to be paid at their full ages of 21 years And I will that if any of them fortune to die before the said age of 21 years that the parte and portion of him so dying shall be equally divided amongst the residue that shall then be living Item I give to Thomas Rudde my eldest sonne All my leases and copies for years as well in Higham Ferrers as also in Irrlingborough and Cwanforde and also the Lease of Kinges Lyemdwoode for and towards the bringing uppe of his brethren and performance of this my last will and testament Item to the said Thomas all my stock of shepe beastes and other cattell and all my . . . household stuffe and implements whatsoever Whom I make and ordaine my full and sole executor of this my last Will and testament Item I will that my said wife have her meat and drink and lodging if it please her with my son Thomas whom also I charge to have care in the bringing up of his said brethren and sisters Item I give and bequeath to Raphaell Dix my sister's sonne if he within (one) month of my death upon request to him made by my said sonne Thomas Rudde make a sufficient release unto the said Thomas my sonne of all such legacies and bequests as were in anie wise given or devised to him by any means by the last Will and testament of his father Ffraunces Dix or otherwaies the sum of £20 to be paid unto him within one year after my death Item I will that my said son Thomas shall within two years nexte enfollowing my death redeme one piece of grounde and certain lands and tenements in Godmansister mortgaged by one Richard Gore gent. unto one Younge Wyorne and cause and promise the same to be dismissed unto my sonne Wm. Rudde and to his heirs according to the custom of the said Manor And I will and my meaning is that after the dismissal of the same made to the said William in manner and forme aforesaid that the said Annuitie and yearly rent by me given to the said William oute of my landes and tentes in Henwick and Farndishe shall from thenceforth be voide cease and determine Item I give to Richard Kepese my servant £5 to Marie Margettes my servant 20s. to Alice Punde my servant 6s. 8d. To Thos. Grace my servant 10s. and to all the residue of my servants as well men as women 3s. 4d. apiece and besides their wages Item I ordain and make my Supervisors of this my last Will and testament my said Well beloved wife my verie deare and approved good frende Lawerence Maidewell gent and my brethren Anthonie Rudde and Thomas Rudde whom I desire to see and promise my said sonne Thomas to accomplish and perform this my last Will and Testament according to the tenor content and meaning thereof as my trust ys they will."

Proved at London, 3rd April, 1580, by Thos. Rudd, son and Exor,

Cicely Rudd survived her husband twenty years, and died in 1600. Her will is very full and interesting.

Will of Cicely Rudd:—¹

"In the name of God Amen. 18 Oct. in the 42nd year of Elizabeth etc. I Cicely Rudd of Higham, Ferrers Co. Northampton widow being sicke in bodie but of perfecte remembrance thanks be given to the Almighty though well waying and considering the uncertaine state of my life have thought it good and my bounden duty to call unto God for His wonderful helpe and assistance and by His grace and sufferance to order and dispose such my goodes and chattells as it hath pleased him here in this transitorie lief to lend me to my children kinsfolkes and frendes and therefore doe make this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following That is to say First and principally I bequeath my soule to the mercy of my Maker and saviour God the Father God the Sonne and God the holie Ghoste three persons and one God trusting only by the merit of his most blessed passion to be saved and in the fayth of his holie Catholick Church And my body to be buried in the Church of Higham Ferrers aforesaid at the discretion of my executors Item I give unto my son Thomas Rudde one gould ringe being a Turkeys the great chest in my chamber my bedstead one court Cubbord the rounde table and two formes being in the same Chamber Item I give and bequeath to William Rudd my sonne £14 in ready money £10 being in the hands of my sonne Thomas Rudd and £5 in the hands of Edmonde Rudd my sonne to be paid unto him within 5 months next after my decease also one feather bed one bolster one mattorse in my outer chamber and the white rugge that is now on my bedd in my owne chamber my biggest brass pot a pair of flaxen sheetes a pair of harden sheete two pillowbeares a longe flaxen tablecloth and half a dozen playne white napkins Item I give to Anthonie Rudd £5 in readie money to be paid to him within . . . monthes next after my decease Also I give and bequeath to Anne his wief a gowne of Spanishe Calamanco with black silke buttons a kirtle of Lyon Tansind grogowan and my imbrodered of taffata Item I give and bequeath to Edmond Rudd my son £15 in ready money in his own handes one featherbed one bolster one matterese which I now lye on one brass pott one pair of flaxen sheetes a pair of harden sheets two pillow bearers a tablecloth fringed half a dozen napkins wrought with blewe And my will and meaning is that my brother Thomas Rudd of London shall deliver unto my said sonne Edmond Rud one bill of £20 of his own hand writing which my said brother now has in his hands Item I give and bequeath unto Francis Rud my son £30 in ready money being in the hands of Thomas Rud of London the black leather chest in my chamber and all the things therein contained two downe pillowes a great hanging bottle a litle pan one box of powder whereon is . . . and 20 peeces of pewter one covering of tapstrie work lyeing in the great chest one table in the hall one frame and £3 Item I give and bequeath to Mary Best my daughter £5

¹ P.C.C. 80, Wallope.

in ready money to be paid within 3 months after my decease my gown of Turkey growowan and a damaske kirtle a pair of ell broad flaxen sheets and a pair of fyne pillowbearers with seames Also I give and bequeath to Cicely Best my goddaughter my great brass pan Item I give and bequeath to Katherine my daughter one cloth gowne one petticoate of tamonie cloth and 40s. in money to be paid as aforesaid Item I give and bequeath to my daughter in Lawe Jane Rud one gould Ringe with saphier and a ruby and one kirtle of Taffata a stainell petticoate with two yards of velvet two downe pillowes one chafewe and two of my best smockes Item I give and bequeath to my sister Rud of London one lattin bason And to Thomas Rudd her sonne one piece of gold of 30s. Item I give and bequeath to Suzann Rud daughter to my sone Thomas Rud one juell with two rubies and two turkies one great box of linen with a pertition in it two smockes a chaffing dishe a poswitt and a flimmer Item I give and bequeath to Thomas Rud sonne of my said sonne Thomas Rud one piece of gold of 30s. And to William his brother my godsonne one piece of gold of 20s." (Here follow money bequests to Joan, Margaret, Elizabeth, Jane, Francis, and Mary Rudd her grandchildren, sisters to Thomas and William.)

" . . . Item I give and bequeath to my brother Anthonie Rud one Englishe crowne in gould Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Collbert two smockes one black apporne a cloake and a safeyard and half a frenche crowne in gould Item I give and bequeath to Margaret Pooly wief to my coson William Pooly one black soulk gowne one flannell petticoate with a broad yard of velvet one pincked taffata hat and two smockes And to her daughter Mary Hill one paire of flaxen sheete Item I give and bequeath to her sister in lawe Ellen Rudd one silcke wascote and a smocke and to Barnabie Rud her sonne One paire of flaxen sheetes Item I give and bequeath to Cicely Pooly widdowe one paire of harden sheetes and a smocke Item I give and bequeath to Jane Pooly wief to my cosen Raphaell Poolie two smockes and to her daughter Ffraunces one pair of flaxen sheetes and to my goddaughter Frauncis Pooly daughter to my cosen Nicholas Pooly one pair of flaxen sheetes Item I give and bequeath to William Chambers sonne of John Chambers of Bedford One piece of gould being half a double duckett and to both his brothers 5s. apiece Item I give and bequeath to Annie Bottom my servant one pair of middle harden sheetes one smocke and . . . wastcote Item I give and bequeath to Annie Noble one pair of middle harden sheetes One smocke one fustian waistcoat and a pair of hose The residue of all my goodes and chattells household stuffe implements of household or other goodes or chattells whatsoever not heretofore by this my last will given and bequeathed my debts paid and funerall expenses discharged I give and bequeath unto Thomas Rud and Ffrauncis Rud my sonnes whom I ordain and make my full and sole executors of this my last Will and testament hoping and trusting that they will trulie and faithfully performe the same according to my trust in them reposed In Witness etc. (The marke of) Cicely Rudd, Anthonie Rudd, William Rud, Richard Rud, Ffrancis Rudd, Richard Robinson."

Proved in London 22nd Nov., 1600, by Thomas Lovell, Notary Public, by proxy for Thomas Rudd and Francis Rudd.

The careers of the seven sons and three daughters of William and Cicely Rudd are partially known to us.

William Rudd, the second son, of "New Inn," London, died without issue.

Anthony, who appears to be the third son in the pedigree, married Anne Robinson at Higham Ferrers on 12th Feb.,¹ 1597, and went to reside at Boston, Lincs. To this marriage a little history is attached, which is to be gathered from the Chancery suit (Eliz. R. 4, 13) *Rudd v. Wilson*, 14th May, 1601. In this suit Anthony Rudd, of Boston, in the County of Lincolnshire, gent., complains that Thos. Robinson, late of Wainfleete All Saints in the County of . . . , deceased, did by his will give the moiety of his goods and chattels unto Elizabeth his wife and the other moiety unto his daughter Anne, the said moieties amounting to £104 15s. 6d. And did further ordain that the said Anne's portion should remain in the order and government of Robt. Wilson, of Wainfleete, gent., he finding her meat drinke and apparell and all other things needfull untill she reached the age of 21 years. He did also make his said wife executrix and died. After which decease the said Elizabeth did pay to Robt. Wilson the said sum of money. Anthony Rudd did marry Anne 16th Feb., 40 Elizabeth, she being then seventeen years of age or thereabouts, after which time she was no longer chargeable to Robt. Wilson, nevertheless the said Robt. Wilson has detained her said portion in his hands during her minority and conspires with Elizabeth her mother to get into his own hands the bond for £200 whereby this Orator is altogether without remedy.

The reply of Robt. Wilson throws a somewhat different light upon the marriage. He says that he had placed Anne in the house of Mr. Jasper Hickes, Alderman of Boston, where she continued till the said Rudd did subtilly entice and procure the said Anne now his wife (without consent of either her mother or himself) to be contracted unto him, and shortly after took her out of the house of the said Mr. Hickes. And although this defendant did by sundrie frendes require him that she might come agayne and remayne at his keepinge as before until she was 21, yet the said Rudd refused to do so, and soon after married her. After the marriage the said Defendant thought not himself bound to keep her: yet for part of her maintenance did then yelde unto them the said landes and rents of yearly value of 26s. 8d., etc.

It is owing to the fact of Anthony's only surviving son having become a Jesuit that further details of the family have come down to us. In the *Records of the English Province S. J.* (vol. iii., p. 189, Br. H. Foley) we find the following account of Gaspar Rudd.

The account says, under date 1633:—

"Gaspar Rudd, *alias* Pemberton, was a native of Lincolnshire but converted to the Faith by a Catholic priest in York Castle. He states in his replies to the

¹ According to the Registers at Higham Ferrers. The date in the Chancery suit is probably incorrect.

Scholars Interrogatories: 'I am son of Anthony Rudd and Anne Robinson. My father was of the higher class, and the youngest of seven brothers who are all dead. I have no brothers or sisters. I was born in the town of St. Botolph, in English called Boston, Lincolnshire, where I studied for 7 years. After this I lived for several years among some friends in another part of the same county. Excited by the desire of travelling I left England, and landed in Holland and spent 3 years in Flanders and in France. At length tired of travelling and entreated by my friends to return I did so. On my return home I diligently read both ancient and modern history, and earnestly implored of God to instruct me in the right way. Nor was it in vain, for in a very short time afterwards by the Grace of God I was united to the Catholic Church. I was reconciled by Fr. Wm. Ford, at that time a prisoner in chains for the Catholic Faith in York. After my conversion I began to renew my studies under care of James Sharp (*alias* Pollard), George Palmer, William [? Thomas] Stapleton and other priests of the Society of Jesus. I am in my 28th year.' In the diary of the English College it is stated that he entered as an Alumnus Nov. 6th, 1633, in the name of John Pemberton: took the usual College oaths on May 1st, 1634, received minor orders the same year, was ordained sub-deacon and deacon Feb., 1636, and whilst preparing for ordination as priest was suddenly seized with consumption and took to his bed, from which after a long probation and a very careful preparation he passed to Heaven on the vigil of Easter itself March 22nd, 1636, there to celebrate with his Lord an eternal Pasch."

It does not seem quite fair to the Pemberton family that their name should have been appropriated by a Rudd for the purpose of hiding his identity under such dangerous circumstances.

Of Francis Rudd, the fourth son of William and Cicely Rudd, we have the register of burial at St. Lawrence Jewry in 1627, also his will,¹ dated 19th April, 1625. In this will he describes himself as of Staple Inn, gentleman, then in perfect health, and desires that he may be buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn, or in case of departure in another parish then according to his executors' arrangements. He ordains that his loving cousins Elizabeth and Jane Rudd, daughters of his brother Thomas Rudd lately deceased, should be executrices of his will, so that they both of them be sole and unmarried at the time of his death. But if either of them be married before that take place then the unmarried one is to be sole executrix. He bequeaths to his nephew Thomas Rudd 40s. To his wife 20s. to make her a ring. To his cosen William Rudd, son of Thomas Rudd, £10 now remayning in his owne handes for which some he has his Bill of debt. To the minister of the parish wherein he shall be buried 20s. presentlie to be paid unto him, so that he mayke or cause to be made a sermon before his buriall. "And I do hereby desire. if I maie request so much favour of him that one of theis may be his text, 'And thy blessing is upon thy people, Selah, Psalm 38' (or this) 'The dead which die in the Lord

¹ P.C.C., 52, Skynner.

are fullie blessed.' Nevertheless I restraine him not to either of the places aforesaid because I knowe not how time will permitt Also that I maie in some measure accordinge to that abilitie which God hath enabled me, thankfullie declare my dutie and obedience unto my mercifull God and father by whose onelie providence I have allwaies been fedde and maintayned, remember him in his poore servants who in theis daies are too much neglected, the which with greefe of heart I have dailie seene. And likewise that I maie by myne example stirr up and incite some other thereunto Therefore I give and bequeath to the poor people of the towne of Higham Ferrers in the Co. of Northants. fiftie shillings to be paid to them within 6 months after my decease And to be distributed to them at the discesion of my nephew Thomas Rudd gent. dwelling in the said towne Item I give and bequeath towards the reparacon of the Church of Higham Ferrers aforesaid the some of 50s. to be paid to the Churchwardens. Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish wherein I shall be buried 40s. Item I give and bequeath unto my uncle Anthonie Rudd 20 shillings to make him a ringe. Item I give and bequeath to each of the children of my brother Anthonie Rudd £5 to be paid to them within 12 months next after my decease. Nevertheless my meaninge is that my exors. shall paie them such legacies as are given them in my late brother Edmund his will in respect they are poore fatherless children (if I in my lifetime paie not the said legacies given by my said late brother Edmund). Item I give and bequeath to my good friend Edward Gwyn of Furnivall's Inne gent. one of my best printed books whichsoever of them he shalbe pleased to choose. And I desire my exors. to thanke him for his kindness to me in my lief time. Item I give and bequeath to Marie Best my sister 20 shillings to make her a ring. Item I give and bequeath to my Chamber fellowe John Leigh gent. my Bedd boulster and Rugg nowe in my Chamber. . . . Item I give and bequeath to my faithfull and sorringe friende John Emerson nowe of Brainford in the Co. of Midx. gent and late of St Martins le Grand cittizen and Marchauntaylor of London the some of £3 And . . . to his wife Eve the some of 20 shillings. And I desire my exors to thanke them hartilie for their exceedinge kindnesse to my late brother Edmond in his sickness the which I cannot but remember duringe my lief and acknowledge myself much behoulding unto them for it. To J. Kitson of Staple Inn gent 20s. to make him a ring. To Henry Millett the elder of Staple Inn gent 40s And I further bequeath to him all my written President books desiring him to give his sonne Henrie some of them, which he please." He bequeaths all his lands, houses and tenements to his executrixs or executrix. "And I hartilie desire and charge them or her that they deale favourable with those that were my debtors in my lief time (yett lawfullie gettinge their or her one) Soe that by beinge mercifull here in this world unto their or her debtors they or she maie the better hereafter in the last daie at the handes of the Allmightie (through the blood of Jesus Christ the righteous) obtain mercie and forgiveness for their or her sinnes and offences towards God remitted Beata sunt enim misercordes etc. And whereas it pleased God to make me mindfull of the poore in the beginninge of this my will

I humblye thanke him that he now causyth me to be myndfull of them in the end therof, not that I think to merit thereby etc. . . . yet because I am Comanded to give unto the poore as fruittes of my faith that thereby men maie see my good workes and glorifie the Allmightie God Therefore whereas my late Brother Edmond did give and bequeath unto the soycetie of the aged Almsmen of Higham Ferrers the some of 20s. (the which I have yearlie paid them during my lief), Now I desire my extrix. or extrixs yearlie to paie the same during their or her life and to add to it if possible, Henry Millett the elder and John Emerson being supervisors thereof.

“(Signed) FRANCIS RUDD.

“Witnesses: Nicholas Tooker, Wm. Woodward, Henry Millett, Morgan Johnson.

“Codicil.

“Item. I bequeath all my houses and lands and tenements, etc., with the orchards, etc., which I have in Chertsey in the Co. of Surrey or elsewhere in England to my extrixs. to have and to hold to them etc. for and towards the payment of my debts and legacies and that they may have some profit out of the execution of this will . . .

“Also whereas I have formerlie received a Privie Seale from the late Kinges most excellent Majestie James of happie memory by vertue wherof I have lent unto his said Highness the some of 20 markes as appeareth by the receipts thereof within the said Privie Seale Nowe I will give and bequeath the said Privie Seale with all the Proffitt that thereby maie arise or come unto theis my two friendes hereafter named that is to saie unto Mr. Wm. Caverley one of the King's Pantry and unto Henrie Millett the elder equally to be divided.

“Codicil 2. To cosen Barnaby Rudd of London Salter in whose house I do now lodge my best cloath cloake which I have nowe in his house. To my cosen Susan his wife my gould ring with a death's head thereon. To my cosen Susan their daughter 10s. to make her a ring. To Anne the maid servant 5s.”

His cousin Jane having married, Elizabeth is made sole executrix 1626.

I have given a somewhat full abstract of this will, as we gather so much of Francis Rudd's character by his charitable dispositions. We can rightly picture him, I am sure, as a lovable character, having several good and dear friends whose friendship filled him with gratitude, full of tender pity for the poor and of consideration for all his relatives, and above all of a deeply religious nature.

Of the two next sons of William and Cicely Rudd, namely John and George, I have found no further record.

Edmund the seventh son had predeceased his brother, having made his will 5th Aug., 1609.¹ He describes himself as Citizen and Carpenter of London (this latter term meaning more what we should designate a builder in modern language), then in perfect health and memory. He desires that his body be buried at

¹ P.C.C., Dorset, 87.

St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, leaving to the poor of that parish 40s. and to the Towne Clerk other 40s.

"Item I give to my brother Mr. Thomas Rudd of Higham Ferrers gent. the somme of 3 Angells in gold and to my sister his wife the like somme of 3 Angells. Item I give to his daughters my goddaughter Frances Rudd the somme of 5 markes and to each of my said brother's children the somme of 20s. a peece in money. To my uncle Mr. Anthonie Rudd 20s. To my loving uncle Mr. Thos. Rudd £3. To my cosen Thos. Rudd the only sonne of my said uncle Mr. Thos. Rudd of London Salter the somme of 40s. To Mary Calverley my cosen 20s. And to my cosen Raphaell Dixe her brother 20s. To my cosen Barefoote of Boston 20s. And to his wief 20s. To widdow Bottam of Higham Ferrers 20s. To my Aunt Ellin Rudd of Higham Ferrers 20s. And to my cosen Thos. Rudd her sonne the same. To Thos. Watts the elder my brother's servant 20s. and to all my brother's servants now dwelling with him 5s. a peece. To my sister Katharine Mathewe 5 markes to be payd by my Exor my said brother Thomas or his assignee to be payd my sayd sister by 2 equall portions in their discretions. To each of my said sister's children 20s. apeece. To my brother Best 1 angell in gould and to my sister his wife 2 angells in gould and to each of her children now living 1s. apeece.

"Item my will is that those implements of brasse and Lynnen being at Higham Ferrers shalbe equally divided between my neece Suzan Rudd and Alice Rudd daughters of my brother Mr. Thos. Rudd. To George Brice silkweaver one Aungell in gould and to his wife Mrs. Brice 10s.

"Item I give to the Livery of the Mysterie of the Carpenters whereof myself am 40s. to be paid to the oldest in the said order to be orderly spent at a brotherly meeting, and that the Master and wardens for the time being be by them invited thereunto at the said brotherly meeting. Item I give to the Towne of Higham Ferrers towards the erecting and building of a convenient Markett shed to be made for the markett folkes to sitt under the somme of £5 Provided that the same be finished within one yeare after three yeares terme after my death."

His brother, Mr. Francis Rudd, is left sole executor.

Witnesses : Thos. Rudd the elder, John Emerson, Thos. Rudd.

A codicil ordains as co-exors. his uncle, Thos. Rudd, and Mr. Emerson, marchant taylor, who are to have 5 marks apeece for their trouble.

"Whereas I specife £5 for and towards the building of the marketplace I now would have him allowe £10 and 20s. yearly to the poore beadsmen." Added 12th Sept., 1609.

"If you can conveniently so to pay 40s. to the poore of the carpenters as in your discretion. I doe appoint Anthony Messenger to distribute it."

Of the daughters, Ann married John Chambers, of Bedford, Katharine married Mathew, of Capull, co. Bedford, and Mary married James Best, of Foxton,

co. York. Another daughter, Agnes, is named in her father's will but not in her mother's, so presumably she had died.

We must now return to Thomas Rudd, the eldest son of William and Cecily, who married at Maxey on 28th May, 1581, Jane, sister to Mathew Robinson, Esq., of Maxey Castle, co. Northants, and who bore for arms, "Vert, on a chevron or, between three stags passant or, three lozenges gules."

Either this Thomas Rudd or an earlier appears as defendant in a case concerning the repair of Irchester parsonage in 1550-1.¹ Doubtless it is this Thomas who is mentioned as holding houses and land in Higham Ferrers Manor in 1581 and several years later.² He also figures as defendant in three Chancery suits, the two last in 1587 and 1598, concerning lands and personal matters.³ By an Indenture made 20th Oct., 1588-9, Wm. Sayre, of Hinwick, yeoman,⁴ sold to Thomas Rudd two little closes of pasture in Hinwick, one of which was situated within a close of Thomas Rudd's and the other between the ground of Anthony Tyringham, Esq., on the west and the ground of John Stratton, yeoman, on the east. An Inquisition taken at Bedford 7th Sept., 1624, mentions all other lands "in Poddington and Hinwick which Wm. Payne bought of Thomas Rudd senr., gent., and Thomas Rudd junr., gent." Thomas the younger was also possessed of land in Bozeat, Northants.

It would be during the lifetime of Thomas Rudd, senior, that Dr. Anthony Rudd would be passing through Higham from Cambridge on his way north, or to Stathern or Gloucester, on which occasions the bonds of cousinship, though distant, were sufficient ground for the hospitality doubtless extended to him. That the two branches of the family kept in touch is evident from the marriage alliance which was made later on between two "cousins."

Thomas Rudd died in 1619, and was buried on 18th Aug. The pedigree records that he had seven sons and nine daughters. Of the eldest son, Thomas, mention will be made later. Mathew was the eldest son, but having been baptised at Maxey on 20th May, 1582, he was buried two days later. William Rudd the third son was of London. Lawrence the fourth son and the two Johns, one of whom was christened 26th Feb., 1591, all died without issue. Barnabas, the seventh son, was of London. Susan, the eldest daughter, married George Trigge, of Somerby, co. Leicester. Joan Rudd, the second daughter, was christened at Higham 14th July, 1589, and married Wm. Walter, of Thingdon, co. Northants. Margaret, the third daughter, married Wm. Pill, of London. Alice the fourth daughter was christened at Higham 16th Sept., 1593, Elizabeth the fifth 28th March, 1596, Jane the sixth 25th Sept., 1597, Frances the seventh 24th Dec., 1598, Mary the eighth 10th Aug., 1600, and Theodosia the ninth daughter 23rd Dec., 1604.

Thomas Rudd, Esq., the eldest surviving son, was the last heir male in the direct line of the Rudds of Higham Ferrers. He was born in 1583,⁵ and probably

¹ *Cal. Inq. P.M. and Cal. of Pleadings, Duc. Lanc.*, vol. 1.

² *Cal. Inq. P.M. and Cal. of Pleadings, Duc. Lanc.*, vol. 3.

³ *Pro. in Chancery, temp. Eliz.*, vol. 3.

⁴ *Genealogica Bedfordiensis*.

⁵ His age given on his memorial tablet cannot be correct.

it was he who is recorded to have been admitted to Gray's Inn 1st Nov., 1604, as "Thomas Rudd son of Thomas Rudd of Higham Ferrers Co. Northants. Gent."

Thomas Rudd married for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cassell, of Glatton, who died without issue. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Edward D'Oyley, of Overbury in Layham, Suffolk. This marriage took place at St. James's, Clerkenwell, 18th Nov., 1613, by licence. One son, Thomas, was born of this marriage, who died young.

The third wife of Thomas Rudd was Sara, daughter of John Rolte, of Milton Ernest, Esq., the marriage taking place at Milton Ernest 24th April, 1621, there being one child, Judith, christened at Higham 25th Feb., 1622.

In 1618 the Heralds visited Northamptonshire, and the Rudd pedigree was drawn out and certified.¹ The common seal of the borough was then exhibited, Thomas Rudd being Mayor at the time and Henry Freeman amongst the Aldermen. The arms of Rudd are there described as "Quarterly, 1 and 4, Az. a lion rampant or, a canton argent; 2 and 3, Argent, two greyhounds courant in pale gules." Crest: "A lion rampant or." This does not quite correspond with the arms as depicted on Thos. Rudd's tomb, which are correct.

Over the west window of the tower of Higham Church are two stones recording the building of the steeple. The second bears this inscription: "Anno Domini 1632. Thos. Rudd Esq. being Maior, Xtop Rudd succeeding in November, Anno Domini 1632, this steeple was finished. Humphrey Vivian, Tho. Linaker, Churchwardens. Rich. Atkins of Northamp. the workman. Lord I have loved the habitation of Thine House, and the place where Thine Honour dwelleth. Glorie be to God on High." Both Thomas and Christopher are named in Churchwardens' Accounts in 1619 and one or other in 1640 and 1641.

Thos. Rudd was again elected Mayor in 1640, but it appears from a petition to the Earl of Newburgh, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, that a minority called the election in question.²

In 1648 Thos. Rolte, of Milton Ernest, made his will on 8th Jan. in the presence of Thomas Rudd and Sarah his wife.³

The evil days of the Civil War now came on the country, and sore was the distress of the stout-hearted old Royalist. On the 9th May, 1649, the year of the King's Martyrdom, he was assessed at £100 and summoned to pay. On 3rd July it was certified that he had paid £30, and on the 20th it was ordered that he be discharged, as his estate was much encumbered and he greatly in debt.⁴ He had, on the 1st Oct., 1646, begged to compound, by a friend, for delinquency in residing in the King's quarters, and was then stated to be aged and to have a dead palsy. On the 14th Nov. of that year his fine was fixed at one-tenth of £150.

Judith, daughter of Thomas Rudd, had married her "cousin" Anthony, grandson of Bishop Rudd, and son of Sir Rice Rudd, of Aberglasney. He never

¹ Harl. Soc., *Visitation of Northants.*

² *Cal. State Papers, 1640.*

³ *Genealogica Bedfordiensis.*

⁴ *Cal. Pro. Com. for Advance of Money.*

succeeded to the title, as he died before his father, about the year 1648, and was buried at Higham Ferrers.¹ She appears from this fact, and also as being her father's executrix, to have resided at Higham Ferrers, and one hopes she was able to support her father through the trying years of his old age. The house which belonged to Thomas Rudd still stands in the square near the market cross, and is a fine old mansion with a long low frontage, but its appearance has been modernised somewhat by alterations of windows, etc., since the days of the Rudds.

Thomas Rudd died in the year 1656, aged 76. He had composed his own epitaph, and this is now to be seen (though with difficulty owing to modern obstructions) on a black marble square tablet on the wall of the north aisle of Higham Church. The tablet is adorned with coats of arms. At the top: "Azure a lion rampant a canton or," quartering "Argent three greyhounds courant in pale sable collared or." Crest: "On a ring a lion rampant or, holding in his paws a field azure, a canton or." Motto: "Serpit humi tutus nimis." In an escutcheon on the right side the same arms as above impaling "Gules 2 bars argent, on a canton of the second a castle triple towered sable." On the left side the same arms as the first, impaling "Gules, three stags' heads caboched or."

The inscription is as follows:—

"Here lieth buried Thomas Rudde Esq. the sixth of that name by descent, since his ancestors came to Higham Ferrers to dwell. God blessed him with three good wives: the first was Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Castle of Glatton in the County of Huntingdon Esq. and Justice of the Peace: the second was Margaret the daur. of Edward D'oyley of Overbury Hall in the Co. of Suffolk Esq.: the third was Sarah the daur. of John Rolt of Milton Ernes in the Co. of Bedford Esq. By the last onely he had one onely daughter who was married unto Anthony Rudd deceased, son and heir of Sir Rice Rudd, of Aberglasney in the Co. of Carmarthen Baronet. This interred was Justice of the Peace and Quorum of the County until the turbulent distracting times, and since growing decrepit in his latter days, hopelesse of recovery, made this subsequent Epitaphs of himself for himself.

Here lies one beleev'd no mould'ring to dust,
 Could hinder his rising to praise the just.
 Always looking up to Christ's onely merit,
 Hopes now Jerusalem to inherit.
 Here sleeps one long slumbered lull'd in pleasures net,
 Repenting beleev'd the best paid his debt:
 Who nere so much griev'd he should turn to dust
 As th'a's wicked life help'd to slay the Just:
 Trusting Christ cur'd all his imperfection,
 Enjoys sure hope of a bless'd resurrection.

¹ Le Neve's *Baronets* (Heralds' College).

Know truly converted who happs this to read,
 For such sinners onely Christ's heart did it bleed.
 Underneath this stone
 One lies dead and gone
 Of God's good making :
 Hee again dearly bought,
 Being made worse than nought
 By first father's mistaking.
 Here lies one long look'd for his remigration,
 The end of all careful peregrination :
 Seeing death's a due debt, and here 's no sure station,
 Whold not yeeld to dye without procrastination.
 Or thus

Being incomprehensive joy endeth all sorrow,
 Who 'ld not dye to-day as well as to-morrow.

Obiit A.D. 1656. Aetatis suae 76."

By his will made in 1655¹ Thomas Rudd, Esq., being weak in body but sound in mind, after pious disposition of his soul and leaving his burial to the discretion of his executrix, leaves to Theodosia Butler, his sister, all his messuage and lands which he had lately purchased of Walter Urlyn, gent., "for the time and service of Three Groveyears," if she should live so long, and the said property is to be charged with an annual payment for ever of £2 16s. 4d. to the Almsmen of the Almshouse in Higham, who are to receive 4d. a piece for 13 weeks in the dead quarter of the year, namely on Mondays from St. Martin's Feast to Candlemas. To his daughter Judith he leaves all his freehold messuages, burgages and tenements, etc., and his goods and chattels for life and after to his grandchild Rice Rudd, and for failure of his heirs to his grandchild Mary Rudd and her heirs. He leaves to the said Mary £1,000 as soon as she is twenty, and to his cousin Thomas Rudd, of Higham Ferrers, £100 or a yearly annuity of six pounds, and he is to be provided with competent board and lodging, etc., for life. He gives to Francis Gray, sen., of Wellingborough, gent., £5, and to his brother John Wright, gent., 20 shillings to buy a ring. He also leaves money bequests to three men servants and two women servants, and his daughter Judith Rudd is sole executrix, his kinsmen Francis Gray and Thos. Rudd overseers, Jethro Chelsome, Nat. Agutterson and James Moun witnessing 13th Dec., 1655.

Sir Rice Rudd, grandson of the testator, was sometime Member of Parliament for Higham, as stated in the previous chapter, which also see concerning the Pembertons.

The year following her father's death Judith Rudd married Goddard Pemberton. During the period of the Commonwealth the publication of banns and celebration

¹ Pro. Reg. Northampton

of marriage in church was not allowed, so Judith Rudd had to submit to the odious regulations of the Government, and an agreement of marriage between herself and Goddard Pemberton was published at the Market Cross on 13th and 27th Sept., 1657, and they were married by Mr. Lingard, Mayor of Higham, on 13th Oct., 1657. Judith died in 1681, and her husband in 1690. A tablet of white marble to their memory was erected on the east wall of the north aisle of Higham Ferrers Church, and bears the following coat of arms: "Argent a chevron between 3 water buckets sable," quartering "3 boars' heads coupé erected sable langued gules," impaling "Azure a lion rampant and canton or," quartering "3 greyhounds in full course in pale sable."

Below is the following inscription:—

" Here lye the bodies of Goddard Pemberton
Of Higham Ferrers Com. Northamht. Esq.
second son of S^r Lewis Pemberton late of Rushden Kt.
Colonel of a Regimt to K. Charles Fst
and Justice of Peace and Quorum to K. Charles II.
Who died the 27th of DECEM. 1690. Etat. suae 80.
And Judith his wife
daughter and heir of Thomas Rudd of Higham Ferrers also Esq.
Relict of Anthony Rudd, son and heir of Sir Rice Rudd
of Aberglaseny in Com. Carmarthen Bart.
Which Judith died 23d. of March 1681."

With the death of Judith the direct line of Rudds of Higham Ferrers appears to have died out in the place, though the investigation of the pedigree seems to indicate that there must have been a number of relations in the town. There are twenty-two entries in the parish registers.

NOTE.—In the Visitation of Essex, 1634, John Wright, of Harlow in County Essex, is stated to have married Elizabeth Rudd, of Higham Ferrers. John Wright bore for arms: "A fess counter compony arg. and sable between three eagles' heads erased of the last."

CHAPTER IX

RUDDS OF BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, BUCKINGHAM AND ESSEX

RUDDS OF BEDFORDSHIRE.

THE Rudds first went to Bedfordshire from Yorkshire at an early date, for in the ancient pedigree of Northants Rudds Thomas, son of John Rudd, of Yorks, is stated to have settled at Upper Dean, Beds., and to have been the ancestor of the Rudds of Higham Ferrers. From that time no traces of the family have been found till the will of Thomas Rudd, of London, who died in 1597, being a wealthy haberdasher. He divided his goods into three parts, one for his wife Temperance, one for his son Thomas Rudd, and one for the discharge of his legacies. He leaves his brother Richard Rudd £300, and various large sums to his brother William, to Catharine Hunte his sister, wife of Fentin Hunte, to Thos. Oowpen his sister's son, his sister Daghoweowe's children, his sister Jane, wife of Wm. Rudd, to Thomas son of the same, as well as to every of the children, his sister Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Rudd (an annuity of £8), to his uncles Robert, Christopher and John Rudd, and to his aunt Ellen Brewer, his cousin Robert Rudd, and to his wife's children, including Temperance his wife's daughter, besides bequests to his cousin Robt. Sibthorpe, his cousin Amye Hill, wife of Thos. Hill, and her daughter Catherine Meeres, to his son-in-law Wm. Ledesham, to Prudence Harrington his aunt, and Ellen Chorley his cousin, and to others for mourning and rings. To 35 poor persons mourning gowns, to the poor of Carleton, Beds., £5, to the poor of Chellington £3, besides gifts to the poor of St. Mary Woolnoth, and to the Haberdashers' Company. If his son Thomas die under 21 half his goods are to go to his wife Temperance and the rest to the children of his sisters Catharine, Jane, Elizabeth and Phebe. The will was dated 4th Sept., 1597, and was proved with extraordinary haste on 5th Sept. by the widow. She proceeded to marry again, for in the Allegations for marriage licences issued from the Faculty Office we find this entry:—

"1598. Ap. 21. Francis Duncombe of St. Lawrence Jewry gent. 40, hath been a widower about 10 months and Temperance Rudd of St Mary Woolnoth, 40, widow of Thomas Rudd of same Haberdasher, who died half a year since or more : at St. Lawrence Old Jewry."

Probably the registers of Leighton Buzzard contain references to descendants of Thos. Rudd, for the uncommon name of Temperance occurs in the list of burials on 30th Aug., 1667, as also Thomas Rudd "generosus" 4th Feb., 1663, Sarah Rudd "generosa" 29th Nov., 1675, and Ann, daughter of Thos. Rudd, 9th Feb., 1655. There is also in the nave of the parish church a stone with the inscription missing

but bearing the arms, "A chevron between three bells," which are those of the Carmarthenshire branch. For the connection see Chapter VII., 5, which, however, does not fully explain it.

Henry Rudd, of Stratton, near Biggleswade, died in 1643, leaving a will in which he mentions his sons Edmund and William.¹ Apparently William is complainant in a Chancery suit 11th Feb., 1649, against Michael Rowell, who refused to pay for two cartloads of corn he had bought.² Probably the same William, yeoman, of Stratton, is Orator in another case of 22nd June, 1678, in a trust matter under the will of Katherine Spicer, *alias* Helder, for her daughter Margt. Abbott. The two Edward Burres are also trustees.

The name Edmund, which occurs several times in the Bedfordshire branch, is first to be noticed in the Visitation of 1566-1634 in the pedigree of Nodes of Tempsford, when John Nodes married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edmund Rudd, of Stevenedge, co. Herts.³ There is probably a connection between this Edmund and those Rudds which appear in the Dunton registers:—

- " 1683. Apr. 25. Rudd Margaret d. of Mr. Edmund and M^ris Elizh. bapt."
- " 1686. Dec. 25. Rudd William s. " " " bapt. Bur. 30 Dec."
- " 1688. Sep. 13. Rudd Edmund s. " " " and Mrs. Elizh. bapt."
- " 1689. Nov. 21. Rudd, Margaret, wife of William bur."
- " 1693. Dec. 25. Rudd, Henry s. of Edmund and Elizabeth bapt."
- " 1693. Jul. 13. Rudd Elizabeth, wife of Edmund bur."
- " 1697. Dec. 1. Rudd William, bur."
- " 1698. Jul. 15. Rudd, Edmund s. of Edmund, gent. bur."

Additional burials are of Wm. Rudd in 1700, of William son of Wm. and Mary 1702, Elizabeth 1708, and Jonathan son of Jonathan in 1708.

Edmund Rudd married again on 17th Nov., 1698, the registers of St. Dionis Backchurch recording that he espoused . . . Barr, of Streetly, co. Beds., spinster.

The son Henry mentioned above may be identified with Henry Rudd, of Newton, Dunton, gent., who married Susan Lyle, and whose will is dated 10th Aug., 1745, being proved at Hitchen Nov. 26th, 1756.

The will of Edmund Rudd, of Dunton, gent., dated 10th Feb., 1727, mentions his second wife Elizabeth, leaving her £20 for mourning and the furniture she brought with her. To his daughter Margaret Willis £20 and 2 pairs of sheets, and the same to his daughter Elizabeth Reynolds. £20 apiece to his grandchildren William, Ann and Margaret Rudd; John, William, Edmund, Henry, and Sarah Willis, Henry Burgiss and Edmund, William and James Reynolds. To the Minister and Churchwardens of Dunton two acres of land in Dunton for the benefit of the poor of Dunton for ever. His son Henry is exor. and residuary legatee. Proved 17th May, 1728.⁴

¹ P.C.C. 24, Crane.

² Reynardson, 2, 203.

³ Harl. Soc., vol. 19.

⁴ P.C.C. 161, Brook.



EDWARD RUDD OF BIGGLESWADE.



RICHARD RUDD OF GT. QUEEN ST.



ELIZABETH RUDD (MRS. VINCENT).
(CHAP. IX.)

William, the second son of Henry of Stratton, I think is very probably the ancestor of the Rudds of Biggleswade as drawn out in the accompanying pedigree. Stratton and Biggleswade are close together, and the first Rudd in the pedigree of those of Biggleswade, given me by Mrs. Wathen, the sole representative of that family now living, is William. In that case he would be identical with the William of the two Chancery cases.

The second William of this line was of Welburn, Lincs., and Biggleswade, and married for his first wife Mary Waller, granddaughter of Edward Waller, of Biggleswade, gent., who made his will in 1680, and left £16 to Mrs. Mary Rudd his granddaughter, who is also sole executrix and residuary legatee, and £60 to Edward, son of Wm. Rudd, of Biggleswade, gent., the said sum being in the hands of his brother, Mr. Henry Waller.

William Rudd married secondly Mercy Britain, and his sons were Edward and Jonathan, and his daughters Mary, married to . . . Crump, and Margaret, married to Mathew Lee, of Clifton, Beds. A stone in the floor of Clifton Church records the deaths of Margaret Lee's husband and of several of her eleven children. Her daughter Mary married Thomas Miles, whose daughter Mary Elizabeth married her cousin Richard Rudd.

William Rudd, of Welburn, made his will 18th June, 1720, and after long pious commendations bequeaths to Mercy his wife all his plate, linen, household goods, and sundry farm goods, £100 and the arrears of rent due from his tenants Richard Myles and Wm. Randell. To his son Edward Rudd he gives two closes called Holme-side-prier and Manhole Close in Biggleswade; also Crown Close and meadow land in Herwcroft Nook and in Longmead, *alias* Raemead, and in a furlong called Shortdryholme in Biggleswade, also a close of arable land called Rye Close, and one cottage with a hempland being in Shortmead St. to be held during the lifetime of Mary Crump his daughter, chargeable with £20 a year to be paid to her, and after her death the said lands are to be divided between Edward and Jonathan, his sons. After the decease of Mercy his wife he leaves to Jonathan for life and then to his grandson William, son of Jonathan, fifty acres and one rod of arable land lying in Common Fields of Southill, Stanford and Brome, co. Beds. To his granddaughters Mercy Rudd and Mary Ann Crump £100, and a further 11 guineas apiece "to put them out apprentice." To the poor of Welbourn 20s.¹

Edward Rudd, elder son of William, was born in 1678, and married at Eyworth to Mary, daughter of Edward or Edmund Anderson, whose great-nephew Charles took the name of Pelham and became first Baron Yarborough. He had three sons, Edmund, William who married Dorothy Reynolds, and Edward, born in 1720, who died in 1743, whose gravestone to the south-east of Biggleswade Church is the only Rudd monument there now distinguishable.

From an Indenture dated 1744 between Edward of Biggleswade and Edmund

¹ From documents in the possession of Mrs. Wathen.

his son it appears that the latter then lived at Rawncey in the Parish of Southill. Edward Rudd died in 1760, and was buried at Biggleswade.¹

Edmund Rudd, born 1712, married Mary Dilly, and predeceased his father in 1746, being buried at Biggleswade. His wife survived till 1790, and was buried at Flitwick. Their children were Edward, William, John, George, Richard and Elizabeth who married Wm. Vincent. Richard was born in 1742, and was a solicitor of Great Queen St., London. He married his cousin Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Miles, D.D., Rector of Broadwas, Worcs., who was son to the Rev. Thos. Miles, M.A., Vicar of Biggleswade 1681-1708. She died in 1807, and Richard in 1827. Their only child, Mary Elizabeth, born 1st Nov., 1776, died unmarried 13th June, 1861, and was buried at Kempsey, Worcs. She inherited half the estate of Anne Waller, daughter of James Waller, of Great Queen St., in 1826.¹ Probably there is a connection here with the legatee's great grandmother Mary Waller. Portraits of Richard, Edward and Elizabeth Rudd as children were in the possession of Mrs. Wathen, and have now passed to Mrs. Edwards by bequest.

Edward Rudd the younger, of Biggleswade, was born in 1737, and married his cousin Margaret Miles at Broadwas in 1769. Their children were Edward Miles, Richard Edmund, Thomas Anderson, and Anna Maria, besides five others who died young, namely Ed. Thomas, Harriet Thornton, Thomas Thornton, Harriet Elizabeth and Harriet Mary. Edward Rudd inherited the land left by his great-grandfather, William, besides holding land in Town Fields, Biggleswade, abutting on Hunger Hill, Cowfairland, Gallow Ditch, Little Mead and Lower Picte, which had been bought in 1717. He also leased land in 1780 in Nether Caldecott Meadow in Northill Parish. The fine old red brick house in which Edward Rudd resided, of Queen Anne date, is not now to be found.

Edward Rudd made his will 12th April, 1797, leaving his wife Margaret executrix and guardian of his younger children. She was to sell all his freehold and copyhold estates at the end of three years after his decease and other goods for the benefit of his children, Richard Edmund, Edward Miles, Thomas Anderson and Anna Maria, of whom Richard E. and Edward M. Rudd are to have an allowance not exceeding £80 per annum. To his brother John Rudd £10 for mourning and 3s. for life, and to his brother George Rudd £5 for mourning and 1s. a week. To his other brother, Richard Rudd, of Great Queen Street, gent., and Mary Elizabeth his wife and Mary Elizabeth his daughter £20 each for mourning. To his nephew John Rudd £20 for mourning. There is a small oval marble tablet in the north aisle of Biggleswade Church with the following inscription: "In Memory of Edward Rudd Gent. who departed this Life Oct. 1st, 1797, Aged 60 years."

Margaret Rudd (of whom a portrait by Val. Green was in Mrs. Wathen's possession) died in 1824, and was buried at Kempsey, Worcs.

Richard Edmund Rudd died at Calcutta in 1804. The Rev. Edward Miles Rudd, born in 1777, entered Oriel College, Oxford, 1795, took his B.A. degree 1799,

¹ From documents in the possession of Mrs. Wathen.

M.A. 1801, and was Fellow of his College till his death at Kempsey, where he resided for some years, 20th Dec., 1848. Anna Maria died unmarried. Portraits of her and her brother were in Mrs. Wathen's possession.

Thomas Anderson Rudd, born 1780, was Major in the Bedfordshire Militia, his Commission being dated 1809. He married at Luton in 1811 Frances, daughter of . . . Hampson, and had seven children: Hampson Anderson, born 1812, died 1812; Thos. Miles, born at Bungay 1814, died 1816; Leonard Hampson, of whom later; Thos. Anderson, born 1819, who died tragically as the mural tablet in St. Andrew's, Amptill, records, "M.S. Thomas Anderson Rudd, A most interesting child of four years old, Who was unfortunately shot dead By a servant playing with a loaded gun, On the 10th Dec. 1823"; Anna Maria, born 1813, married Col. J. Henry Poole, C.B., of the 22nd Foot, and died in 1877; Frances Emma, born 1817, died 1818; and Frances Hampson, born 1821, married Miles, Manning Beall Cooper, of Evesham, whose daughter Frances married Major Eustace Gresley Edwards, R.A. Major T. A. Rudd died in 1827, and is buried at Taunton.

The Rev. Leonard Hampson Rudd, third son of T. A. Rudd, was born at Bungay in 1816, entered Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1833, was Scholar from that date to 1841, took his B.A. degree 1837, M.A. 1840, and having entered Holy Orders, was Perpetual Curate of Ruscombe, Berks, from 1844 to 1864, holding also the Chapelry of Twyford. On leaving there he went to live at Kempsey, having married Elizabeth Pruen, by whom he had two children, Leonard and Editha. He died in 1888, and was buried at Kempsey.

Leonard Rudd was born in 1847, and entered the medical profession. He died unmarried in 1893, and was buried at Elmer's End. Leonard Rudd had inherited an estate at Mattishall, Norfolk, which had come from the Hampsons through his mother, and he bequeathed this, together with a copyhold estate which represented the remains of the Rudd property at Biggleswade, to Arthur Wm. Stileman, solicitor, grandson of Mary Gibbard, sister to Frances Hampson. This property has now been sold.

Editha, born in 1848, married in 1891 H. R. Wathen, son of the Rev. J. Bateman Wathen, Rector of Guarlford. It is with deepest regret that I have to record her death at Cheltenham on 23rd March, 1920. The last of the direct line of Bedfordshire Rudds, she set forth their best characteristics in her spirit of hospitality, her fine sense of honour, and great generosity. A singularly beautiful character attracted by its tenderness, goodness, unselfishness and ever kindly thought for others. She was a highly skilled needlewoman, and had done much Church embroidery; she also distinguished herself at archery, for which she won several prizes. Her keen interest in the family history has been of the greatest help in writing this chapter. She is buried in the cemetery at Cheltenham.

The arms borne by the Bedfordshire Rudds are: "Gules a chevron between three pheons, on a chief . . . 3 maidens' heads, affrontée, coupée below the shoulders ppr." Crest: "A maiden's head as in the arms." There are thirteen



MRS. ED. RUDD (MARGARET MILES).
(CHAP. IX.)

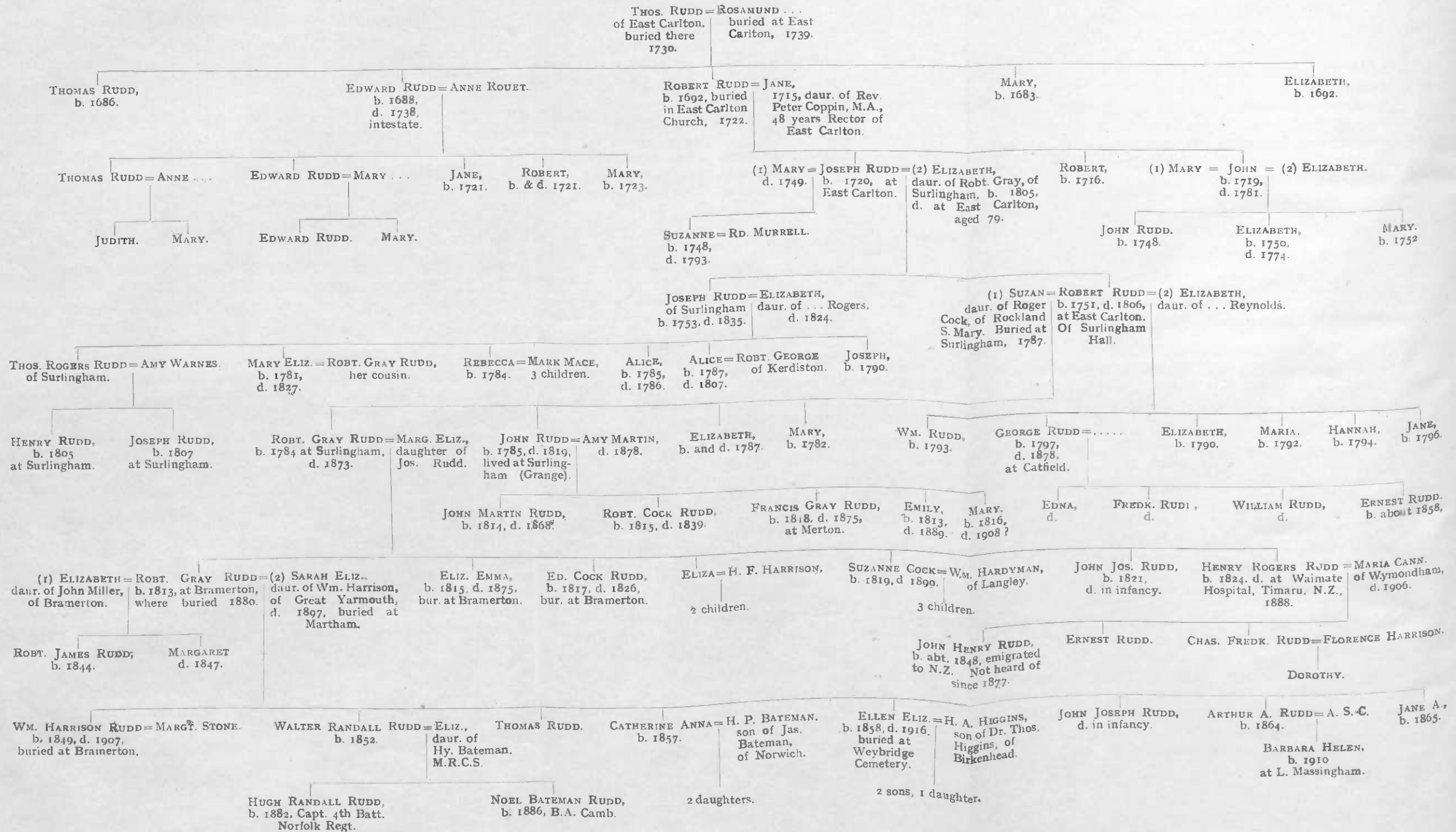


THE REV. EDWARD MILES RUDD.



ANNA MARIA RUDD.

Rudd of East Carlton and Surlingham, co. Norfolk.



entries in Biggleswade registers, and one each at Barton-le-cley, Bedford St. Mary, Warden, Turvey, Great Barford, Kempston, Sundon and Campton.

In Chancery the Rudds of Biggleswade appear in the case *Rudd v. Love*, in which Henry Rudd (probably of Stratton) mentions that Edward or Edmund Rudd his father sold an estate in Great and Little Wymondly to John Rudd and died about 14th March, 1672, Sarah his wife dying about Aug., 1686. As witnesses appear Samuel Rudd, shoemaker, aged about 39, Wm. Rudd aged 37, and Wm. Rudd, gent., aged 43, all of Biggleswade. In *Rudd v. Cotton* Henry Rudd, Church warden of Biggleswade, is concerned in matters for the poor.¹

RUDDS OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

The accompanying exhaustive pedigrees of the Hertfordshire Rudds, for which I am indebted to Mr. Perceval Lucas, himself a descendant, give us most of the necessary information about this branch. Those who desire more will be able to study the wills which are indicated in the pedigree. The following scattered notes may also be of interest.

We have not at present any clue to the cause of the first settlement in Herts, unless it is to be found in the appointment of the first Thomas Rudd mentioned in the pedigree to the living of Datchworth. The patronage of that living was in the hands of Thomas Rudd, of Preston, who in 1590 appointed Clement Rudd as Rector in succession to his father, who had resigned that year. Thomas of Preston was still patron in 1600, but by 1622 Edward Rudd, of King's Walden, had become patron.

Clement Rudd, who died and was buried at Datchworth in 1598, made the following will, the original of which is to be seen at Lincoln.

Clement Rudd, of Dapworth, in the County of Hertford, Clarke, after pious commendations of his soul, desires that his body be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Dapworth.

"My worldly goods I give and bequeath in manner and form following. First I give and bequeath unto Ann my wyfe all that Right Interest and title that I have or mohygt of right to have in the Advowson free disposition or presentation of in or to the Rectory of Dapworth in the Co. of Hartford to have and to hold the said advowson etc. Item I give and bequeath unto Thomas Rudd my father yearly duringe the naturale lyfe of my said father sixtene poundes of lawfull money of England to be paid unto the sayd Thomas my father by mine execr. at the usuall Quarter dayes in the year. . . .

"Item I give and bequeath unto the said Thomas Rudd my father all that . . .

¹ Collins, *Chan. Dep.*, 700, 8 and 47.

and . . . now being and growing before and neer of Cleek Land Lying in a common fold called Cobudell and now commonly by the name of the Dellneer."

Bequests of four pounds each follow to the children of his brother Richard—Annis, William, Elizabeth, and Thomas—and the same to the children of his brothers John and Robert. To his brother William £10. To his kinswoman Annis Bennett £5. To the poor of Dapworth 20s. To Elizabeth Rudd his mother £5. The remainder of his goods to his wife Ann.

"Overseers . . . my trustie and well beloved friendes Thomas Myrpell and Thomas Foster."

This will was proved at Hitchin 29th May, 1598.

(A seal with the device partly visible appears to be "A chevron between 3 trefoils." The crest is obliterated.)

The Datchworth Rudds appear later on in Chancery. In the case of Rudd v. Kempton¹ Wm. Rudd, of Puckeridge, co. Herts, husbandman, states that Wm. Rudd, of Datchworth, yeoman, was seized of land in the demesne near Datchworth to the value of £30, one portion being the Signe of the Quartt Pott with 6 acres late in the possession of Wm. Madewell, and a house in a back lane of Datchworth and 10 acres now in the possession of Thos. Kempton, and a wood or copse now in the possession of John Harte and diverse other lands. John Harte answers to the complaint of Wm. Rudd 15th Dec., 1689,² and states that Wm. Rudd, of Datchworth, grandfather of the complainant, mortgaged for £18 his lands, etc., mentioned in the bill to one Peacock, under whom the Orator claimed the said premises. Wm. Rudd the elder, on 25th March, 1622, did by deed poll sell for £42 to Henry Harte, then of Datchworth, yeoman, all the wood commonly called the Heathwood of 3 acres and the Broome of 2½ acres in the Parish of Waffon Alstone.

However, the name of Rudd appears first in existing records at Lilley, and this branch of the family owned Walden End in King's Walden early in the sixteenth century (see the will of Richard Rudd, of Lilley, 1534), this property remaining in the family until the death of Daniel Rudd, of Walden End, in 1862. Members of the family were settled at Stevenage and Weston as well as at Preston and Datchworth as already mentioned, and the name is found also at Hertford, Wheathampstead, Sandridge, St. Alban's, and St. Stephen's, all in Hertfordshire.

Some of the Hertfordshire Rudds became Quakers, and one, Sarah Rudd, of Astwick in Little Munden, married in 1709 William Lucas, of Hitchin, who mentions in his will lands in Datchworth that he had by his wife, which points to her descent from the old family, though no wills are extant which throw any light on the question. Her contemporary and possibly brother, Thomas Rudd, of Hitchin, by a daughter and sole heir is widely represented as indicated in the pedigree

¹ B. and A. before 1714, Whittington, 523.

² Chan, Pro., Mitford, 641, 17.

annexed. Other Quakers of the name were settled at Standon and afterwards at Hertford, the first of the line, Samuel Rudd, suffering much persecution for his adherence to that faith.¹

1. Will of Richarde Rudde of Lillie, 6th Sept., 1534. To be buried in the Churchyarde of Seynt Petere Lillie. To the Mother Church of Lincoln iiij^d To the high Altar of Lillie viii^d To the Church of Lillie vi^s viii^d To the Friars of Hitchin iii^s viii^d To the Friars of Dunstable iii^s iiiij^d. To the Friars of Bedford iii^s iiiij^d My wife Isabel to have my house at Vaudon ende until Roberte my Sonne cumeth to 21 also my son Thomas to have xx mks iii horses and a shode carte My daughters to have v^l apeece when marriagable, the child that my wife goeth with to have x^l My house at Mangrave to be sold to the behoofe of John Rudde and the money put into a trusty mans hands, if the said John decease his sister Anne shall have of his stooke what lawfully may be spared. Walter Rudde Thomas Pelk mine exors. Witnesses Sr. Richard Whitby curat, Robert Kychal, Thomas Wells the elder, John Pylgrym and Thomas Wells the younger. Proved 4th Nov., 1534.

2. Waltere Rudde of Stephenage 14th Sept., 1554. To be buried in the Churchyarde of Stevenage. To the High Altar of the Church of Lilley 8^d To the Church of Lillye 6/8 To Johane my wife my goods and chattels to bequeath at her pleasure. She to have my Copyhold tenement held of the Lord of the Manor of Lilley for her life then the said tenement to Richard my Sonne and his heirs he to pay to his other thre brethren Randall Edward and John my sonnes each of them £10 My wife Johan and sons Randall and Richard exors. Witnesses Richard Heldere, Agnes Broderton, Alice Rude. Proved 23rd Sept., 1544.

3. Richarde Rudde of Lilleye taylere, 12th June, 1550. To be buried in the Churchyard of Lillie. To Joane my Wife my Copyhold with appurts in Lillie until Joane my daughter come to 16 years my said wife to keep same in repair. If my said Wife neglect to keep the same in repair then my brother John to enter upon the same in behalf of my daughter until she attains 16 years. If my said wife is with a male child at my decease then the said child to enter into the said tenement and pay my daughter £10, if a female child my said daughter Joane to pay her £10 If all my children dye then my said Brother John to enter upon the same property To Thomas Brotherton my frease coate etc To Edward my Brother my blew coate To Randall my best clooke To William Catline a fustian dublette To Roberte Weekes my godsonne 1/- My brothers Randall and John exors. Witnesses, Henry Smythe curate Richard Elder, Richard Everarde. Proved 14th June, 1550.*

4. Randulph Rude of Weston Herts. yeoman 26th Aug., 1557. To be buried in the Churchyard of Weston. To the Mother Church of Lincoln ii^d To the High

¹ From notes kindly supplied by Mr. Perceval Lucas.

* Hitchin Pro. Reg., vol. viii., p. 215.

altar in Weston for tyths forgotten xii^d To Cecilie Same Widowe my Mother in lawe all my houses and lande in Stephenage bowght of Thomas Waren gentleman for her life. To Agnes my Sister one howse to dwell in for her life. Residue of goods to my Wife and my children at the discretion of Edward Willshere and Cecilie Same my overseer. Edmund Rude my Sonne sole exor. Witnesses Robert Resslyne clerke Vicare of Weston, Thomas Harmore, Richard Ysade, Thomas Pennyfather. Proved 19th Oct., 1557.¹

5. Lawrance Rudd, of King's Walden, 7th Feb., 1556. To be buried in the Churchyarde of oure Ladye in Walden. To the High Altar in Walden Church for tythes forgotten viii^d To the Mother Church of Lincoln iiiii^d To Thomas Rudde my sonne vi^l xiii^s iiiii^d a cowe the best except twaine and xx of my shepe neither of the best nor worst. To John Rudde my youngest sonne xx pounds at 20 years. To Jone Prudden and Pernell Wood my children xx^s apeece. My executors shall every yeare helpe my sonne John Rudde the elder to fallowe till winnie and sowe his land To the children of Thomas Lawrance of Chiltren greene vi^s viii^d amongst them. To the children of my sonne Richard Rudde vi^s viii^d to be divided amongst them. To my Sonne Starling's children vi^s viii^d amongst them. To John Crawler's children of Cockerhoo and to son John Rudd's children like sums, etc. The residue to Margery his wife and sonne Richard, exors. with Thomas Rudd his sonne overseer. Witnesses Richard Rudd, Thomas Rudd, Thomas Rudd. Proved 17th March, 1556.²

6. Richard Rudd, of King's Walden, husbandman, 16th Oct., 1571. To be buried in the Churchyard of King's Walden. To Richard my Sone 3 payre of shets etc. To Agnes my daughter £6-13-4 To Alice and Margaret my daughters and to Nicholas and Edward my sonnes similar sums to be paid at the age of 24 years. To Agnes my wife my household stuffe, with residue, two parts to my wife and one part to my sonne Richard. They to be exors. Peter Prudden supervisor. Witnesses Henrye Foster, Richard Tufnall, Richard Yonge, Edward Filed. Proved 18th April, 1572.³

In Chancery Proceedings⁴ we find Edward Rudd, of Masthide, Parish of St. Peter's, near St. Alban's, yeoman, making complaint on 13th Feb., 1659, to the effect that about eight years before he had had a treaty with Philip Oxtan, of Masthide, gent., who avowing he had interest for a long term of years in the farm of Masthide let the same to Rudd for nine years at the yearly rent of £190. Oxtan for some unknown cause began to vex Rudd, and caused him about three years past to be disgracefully arrested for some small cause, and he having intimate acquaintance with John Berisford, of Rickmansworth, Esq., the Sheriff, did in combination with him force the said Orator upon his arrest to enter into a bond

¹ Hitchin, vol. ii., p. 137.

² Hitchin, vol. ii., p. 35.

³ Hitchin, vol. xiv., p. 127.

⁴ Reynardson, 22, 141.

for £300 with two sureties for appearance in the Court of Comper Bench at Westminster in Easter Term following. The Orator did pay the said rent and satisfy Oxtou, who, however, never countermanded the prosecution, and the Sheriff, being amerced in £6, did cause Rudd to be again arrested upon his bond of £300. He pleads to have the confederacy discovered.

The following concerning the Rudds of Luton and Wheathampstead is obtained from a Chancery suit and will:—

? THOMAS RUDD.

THOMAS RUDD

the younger, of the Hide, Luton, Beds.,
yeoman, whose will dated 27th Jan., 1606,
shows he married AGNES . . . who was of
Wheathampstead, widow, 1642-60.

THOMAS RUDD,
of Wheathampstead, yeoman, a
minor in 1606. Will dated 2nd
May, 1660, proved in Archdeaconry
of Hunts, 4th Sept., 1662.
Married . . . Chaulkley, s.p.

FRANCIS RUDD,
a minor in 1606, died
shortly after reaching
the age of 21.

ROSE RUDD,
living 1660 as wife of
Henry Chaulkley.

The Chaulkleys above mentioned appear in Chancery in the case of Rudd *v.* Young, 24th May, 1653.¹ Thos. Younge, in answer to Thos. Rudd, complainant, says he knows nothing of his own knowledge but by hearsay and the answers of the other defendants, Henry Chaulkley and Rose his wife, which were read to him, and which he believes to be true. He says that Henry Chaulkley did in August, 1649, seal and execute a lease to this defendant of certain freehold lands of 16 acres in commonfields called Santfott and Battford, Pickford, part in Willcroft and part in Hubbins Grove, all in the Parish of Whetthamsted, co. Herts.

The following series of letters written by Thomas Rudd, of St. Albans, to James West, who was at that time a Parliamentary candidate for St. Albans, during the years 1747-1760, together with one letter of his son Valentine, is of considerable interest. Abstracts only are here given except where it is otherwise indicated.²

21st April, 1751. I have let your houses to honest Kinder, he has given warning where his sister lives. He does not come up to my terms nor I to his. I told him he should not take advantage of his votes. He will be a constant good tenant, and I must do as well as I can.

6th May, 1753. Mr. Spencer has been here and to the shame and reproach of the Christian profession, and filled his canal on Sabbath day in time of Divine service. He says he will return and spend some days, what he will do is uncertain. I wish in order to save you a thousand there might be a speedy settlement between

¹ B. and A. C., 17, 191.

² Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. Nos. 34734 and 34735.

D. Hon J. G. and yourself, to which I have fully paved the way. I return you thanks for saving the life of John Howard. It seems he was starving and we clubbed to make a purse to set him out.

18th August, 1754. Thanks for large share of Rum. Mr. Tims told me his brother's books were under examination. On Saturday Thomas Samuel Pryor came to me with a letter from the Salt Office which I send to you with my answer, that you may have an opportunity of pleasing a friend, we have none left here fit for the place. As soon as you come to London I will pay you a visit.

17th Sept., 1754. The day is approaching when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you. Our Mayor and Aldermen will make a public entertainment and receive you with much friendship and regard. Mr. Tims has paid me a generous compliment unthought of by anybody, and consequently a handsome treat, to drink your health, was given on Saturday to about 50 people in Mr. Tim's name, tho' the expenses were paid between us. I have partly finished your election affairs.

11th Jan., 1755. I send you the petitions. I am ready to think if the petitions appeared before the Board of Commissioners they might conclude Weeks has been a friend to the persons who signed it in their Excise. I assure you that is not the case.

11th Sept., 1755. Here are a few St. Albans politics. There has been a grudging in Messrs. Walths & Pembroke ever since Mr. Preddy was chosen without their knowledge. Hendley, Batersfield laid the plot. I was let into it. The gentlemen are extremely angry and show their resentment. The first attempt was on Hendley to throw him out of the place of Parish Surgeon. They were joined by Mr. Kinder, the brewer, they were joined by Mr. Roach in a villanous manner out of pique to Handley and the dissenting minister in favour of one Knowlton, we met in Vestry, Mr. Iremonger joined us and we carried at about seven to one to Mr. Hendley's great credit.

28th October, 1755. It is time for the renewal of the leases I hold of the Crown. Not being a master of ready money, shall be glad if you would let me have a mortgage of £400 on one of my estates, the Hall Farm, so much of it as is freehold £47 per annum. I have laid before you all my affairs, it will appear that I am worth £6,000 at an easy computation. I have paid this summer

Sir Peter Thompson	£70
Wm. Canner	£100
Lost at flower de luce	£80
The King's fine and Treasury fees will be	£100
	<hr/>
	£350
	<hr/>

I cannot spare so great a sum one year. I don't think it prudent to straighten myself and render life uneasy for that space of time when there is so plentiful a fortune between us and might be all my own if I live. If I die my stock will pay my debts and my estate be clear and Mr. Beldam's money ready for my children. If we all live till my sons come of age then I will sell the Hall Farm and set them up and keep 200 a year for myself and wife. You will be sure of your interest because the malt will always come to about £12 a year.

Stock at Farm	£600
Stock at home	£600
Malting	£400
	<hr/>
	£1600
	<hr/>
Out of which I owe	
Mr. Beldam	£1200 0 0
Thos. Smith	100 0 0
Daniel Fossey	100 0 0
Mr. Nay	100 0 0
Mr. Breadsell	100 0 0
	<hr/>
	1600 0 0
	<hr/>
Rental of my estate.	
Walden End	£100
Holt, 70 now	80 next Michaelmas.
Estate in St. Albans.	
Market House	75
Widow Canner's	12
Goodam & Dolimore	
Harding	6 10 0
Brackwood Green	2 2 0
Redburn	2
	<hr/>
	302 12 0
	<hr/>

The Holt is 194 acres and the great tythe my own.

19th Jan., 1758. Lord Harcourt has promise of a place as Groom of the Great Chamber. If he refuses he will first inform me and I may get it for my son if you will support me. I don't choose any connection but with you in politics nor desire to make use of my many powerful friends through Sir Thomas. There is £40 a year salary, attendance two months in a year, a sort of *sine cure* for life.

1st Oct., 1758. By desire of every person I have seen yesterday and to-day, I beg you would procure for us a Lieutenant and 30 tars to assist in pressing the ringleaders of yesterday's mob who came with clubs to prevent the gentlemen from putting the Militia Act into execution. They gained their end, no commissioner appeared, no one opposed them but our old friend Kinder and myself, we ventured amongst them, and by good words and some threats dispersed them without any damage but a few blows with sticks.

8th October, 1758. The Militia gentlemen with Lord C...n at their head came here on Thursday. I shall take it kind if you will think of my son, who now behaves well and will fight, and give me your opinion whether he should claim his commission in the new army. He may be a Lieutenant and Mr. Bydee asked me if he should take it, he must be under Captain Gage, who will never lead him into harm. They sent spies into the town the night before. I have a list of 30 soldiers who are now inhabitants of the town if they came, but it was much better. The end will be a Militia without trouble.

14th Oct., 1758. Am much obliged to you for taking notice of my son. I shall leave it to him after advising him to claim his commission which I can do cheerfully, as I see he does not lack courage. He and his brother with Mr. Kinder's son pleased everybody with their intrepid behaviour.

9th Nov., 1758. Our Militia goes on with great spirit and activity. We may see in this the true genius of these our Islanders, all fury wherever they turn their minds. We have more volunteers than we want.

30th Jan., 1759. My son has begged that I would use all my interest to succeed Mr. Young should he die. Finding him very solicitous I dare not deny him. now he is grown sedate. I therefore sent for Mr. Howard and examined him about the place. I soon found my son is equal nay superior in abilities to the undertaking but to secure the interest of the revenue, I entered into an agreement for Howard to be his clerk at £20 a year. I have the honour to call many members of Parliament my intimate friends.—Messrs. Gore, Plumer, Brassey, Jennings, the two Mr. Morgans, Grimstone, Calvert Harn and Potter. By my connection with Sir Thomas Sebright if I ask it I can call in the assistance of the Dukes of Bedford, Grafton, Devon and Bridgewater. The Earls of Holderness, Ashburnham, Gower, Coventry, and March, who is my own acquaintance too.

29th April, 1759. My son Valentine joins me in hearty thanks for your ready assistance. To-morrow he will begin his exercise under an old officer who will teach him the Prussian discipline and make him as good soldier as any new recruit can be and consequently of immediate service to the regiment the first hour he is presented to it, being already an uncommon horseman. I think no objection can be maintained against his person or family, of which I never boasted till the present occasion calls for it to justify my request and your recommendation. He now stands heir apparent to more than £800 a year, part of which his ancestors

have possessed ever since the Saxon Conquest, the oldest family in Hertfordshire in the male line. On the female, I believe it will appear the predecessors of the present Earls of Salisbury and Essex raised their fortunes as Stewards to my ancestors, the Cunningsbeys, Briscoes and Nichols, a pedigree so ancient as few officers in the army in his station can produce.

12th March, 1760. I have received an account from Carrickfergus. His relation is much the same as Hall's. Our men-boys were 130, they found fully 100 French killed and wounded by them, the French had retreated and it would have been a victory famous in history if they had had sufficient ammunition. He writes with great modesty, claims no share in the action, but appeals to others for his behaviour.

Copy of a letter from Valentine in Ireland :—

BELFAST, *April 2, 1760.*

DEAR HON. FATHER,

There is a vacancy in this Regiment. I beg you would acquaint Mr. West of this. If he should not procure me this vacancy I shall have to quit. Lieut. Thomas was an ensign in this Regt. when I joined it (whose commission was dated but three days before mine) has got a Company. Ensign Jolland who was a younger ensign than me by three years has got a second Lieutenancy in Col. Vaux's Regt. now raising in Wales. These gentlemen have no more fortune than myself, neither have they been longer in the service than myself, but their friends are sincere friends. Mr. West like a sincere friend should give me promotion. A new regiment is best. I have no chance in an old one and the further I go from England the less chance I have.

If Mr. West could get me a Company I do think my grandfather would not be against letting me have two or three hundred pounds to raise a party of men, the half of a Captain is a hundred a year.

July 19th, 1760. I received a line from Valentine. The vacancy is not yet filled up. I hope he will have it on account of his seniority, more especially as his character is confirmed by the officers who came from Ireland.

30th Sept., 1760. By a conversation with Mr. Kinder Brewer last night I find he is determined for mischief with about 7 or 8 more. I am under no pains, but would not hold our enemies too cheap. I have written to Mr. Parker at Great George Street for Mr. Spencer and you to come down on Saturday for about six hours. We shall have a Poll Book ready for both candidates. He may do business.

The mention of the Coningsby connection with the Rudd family in the foregoing letters is interesting, and Burke in his *History of the Commoners of England*, vol. iii., gives the following information: "Edward (2nd son of Ed. Watts Esqre of Blakesley)

wedded Elizabeth daughter of Sir Ralph Coningsby Knt. of North Mymms, Hertford, was engaged in the Royalist Army during the civil war, left by his wife Elizabeth Rudd an only daughter Mary who conveyed the estate to her husband the Revd. John Pettyfer."

Another alliance of Hertfordshire Rudds is found recorded in the Harleian Society's publication (vols. 37 and 38) touching the minor gentry. There we find the following :—

THOS. FIELD = SIBELLA HOBBE.
of Cockerhoc,
Herts, 1655.

THOMAS = MARY RUDD.

THOMAS = MARY RUDD,
d. 26th Nov., 1763. 14th Jan., 1728.

Valentine Rudd is stated in *Notes and Queries*¹ to have been the husband of a certain Mrs. Rudd who obtained an unenviable notoriety through her connection with the brothers Robert and Daniel Perreau, who were executed at Tyburn 17th Jan., 1776, for forgery.

Margaret Caroline Rudd was clever, beautiful, and wicked, and narrowly escaped with her life at the time of the Perreau trial. Later she called herself Mrs. Stuart, and claimed to be descended from the Earls of Galloway. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1800 her death is announced as having taken place at Hardington, Northants, on 3rd Feb. of that year. However, the parish registers of Hardington state that Mrs. *William* Rudd died at that date, so her identity cannot be established.

A deed of release exists at Dublin, dated 1783, between Valentine Rudd, of Tooley Street, Southwark, Gent., and Geo. Ruddell, of Knockrummer, co. Armagh, Ireland, whereby Valentine grants the messuage called "Wiley's tenement" at Ballyclough, Lurgan, Ireland, to Ruddell, during the life of the said Valentine Rudd.

The Christian name, Valentine, points to a connection with the family of that name in Hertfordshire.

A licence of marriage at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, was granted on 2nd July, 1621, to Richard Rudd, of Stondon, yeoman, and Elizabeth Chandler, spinster, and there are seven entries of Rudds in the Datchworth registers besides those recorded in the pedigree, and ten entries at King's Walden. Some memorials to Rudds remain in the churchyard at the latter place.

Subsidy Rolls of 1545 make mention of Lawrence and Ric. Rudd of King's Walden, Ric. Rudd, Lylley, Ralph Rudd, Stevenage, and John Rudd, Hexton.

Feet of Fines :—

1505. Thos. Rudd, messuage and land at Stortford.

1529. Walter Rudd, messuage and land in Offley and King's Walden.

¹ Vol. viii., 1907.

1547. Ranulph Rudde and Alice his wife, land in Stevenage.

1548 and 1582. Thos. Rudd, jun., Thos. Rudd, clk., messuages and land in King's Walden, Offley and Lylley.

1598. John Rudd, land in Stevenage.

1599. Edmund Rudd and Elizabeth his wife message and land in Stevenage; Edward Rudd and Joan his wife the same in Graveley.

In 1576 Thos. Rudd, Rector of Datchworth, is described as conciator and fit to catechize, not a graduate nor a Conformist.¹

1635. Thos. Rudd, of King's Walden, is presented for not receiving the Holie Communion neither is he satisfied in his conscience to receive the same kneeling. In 1670 Samuel Rudd of Wades Mill is presented for absence from Church, and in 1679 Samuel of Standon for the same offence.

22nd April, 1666. Thos. Rudd, of King's Walden, yeoman, widower, has licence to marry Mary, daughter of Thos. Nicholls, of Bushey, gent. His daughter Mary, aged 24, of Wandon End, in 1695 has licence to marry Wm. Fossey, of Caddington, Beds., yeoman.

1712. Daniel Rudd, of King's Walden, yeoman, has licence to marry Susanna Aldwin, of St. Albans.

The Poll Books mention the following :—

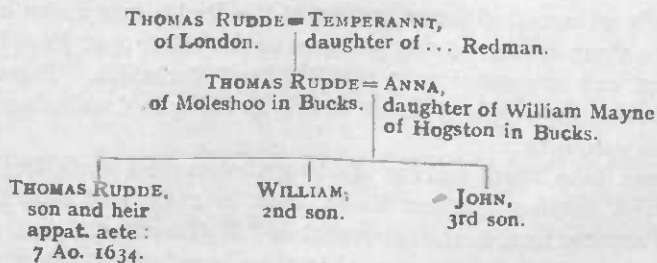
1754. Dan. Rudd, Ippollitts; Geo. Rudd, Stortford; Sam. Rudd, Hertford; Dan. Rudd, of King's Walden, owner of land, house and garden, occupied by Thos. Rudd (also in 1784).

1775. Geo. Rudd, Borringdon; Isaac Rudd, Hertford; Wm. Rudd, Gent., King's Walden.

1784. John Rudd, Ware; John Rudd, Preston; Philip Rudd, King's Walden; Wm. Rudd, Offley.

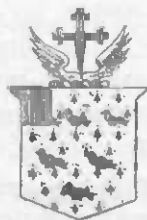
RUDDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Visitation of Buckinghamshire.

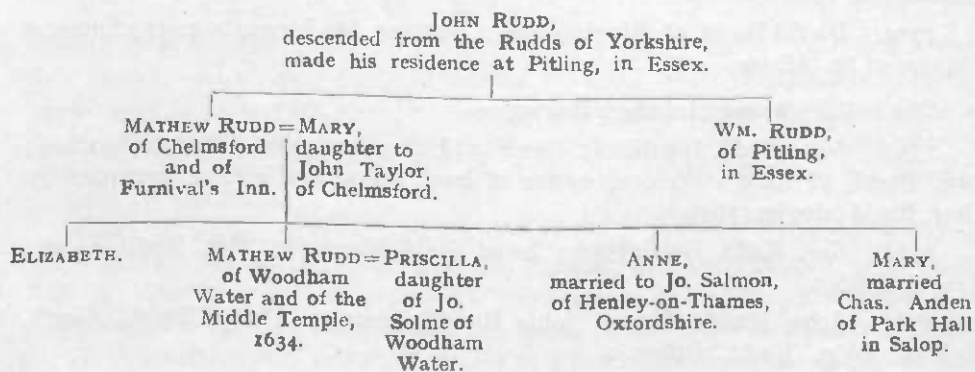


¹ Urwick's *Nonconformity in Herts.*

RUDDS OF ESSEX.

Visitation of Essex, 1634.

This coat and crest ratified and confirmed by Sir Richard St. George, Knt., Clarenceux King of Arms (by patent bearing date the 12th of Nov., 1634 (10th of King Charles) to Mathew Rudd, sometime of Chelmsford, father to Mathew Rudd, of Woodhamwater and of the Middle Temple, Esquire, and to the posterity of ye said Mathew Rudd for ever, bearing their due difference.



N.B.—Written below the above in small letters is the following : “ Robert of Pitling Co. Essex brother to Mathew.”

There is no record of the migration of the Rudds into Essex beyond the statement in the short accompanying pedigree to the effect that John Rudd, of Pitling or Rickling, was descended from the Rudds of Yorkshire. There appears a note which indicates the origin of Essex Rudds as being in Cumberland, but I can find nothing to confirm this.

Between John Rudd and the Mathew who married Maria Taylor there appears to have been another Mathew Rudd, born in 1555, and buried at Chelmsford, where the register records the interment of “ Mathew Rudd, gent. d. 1615 aged 60.” His marriage is recorded as having taken place in 1581 (at Chelmsford it is believed), but without stating to whom, and the baptism of his son Mathew took place in

1582. In 1590 Mathew the elder was Orator in a complaint in Chancery, ¹ wherein he is described as Mathye Rudd, of Chelmsford, co. Essex, gent. He states that one John Brett, of Bromfielde, deceased, yeoman, was in his time lawfully seized of a certain messuage in Chelmsford commonly known as Sorcaunte head and three acres meadow ground, etc., and dying willed the same to Richard Brett, of Danberye, co. Essex, husbandman, his son, who entered into possession. From him Mathew Rudd bought the said premises, but was unable to obtain some of the more ancient documents connected therewith, whereby his title is impaired. These documents have now either by sinister or casual means come into the custody of Johane Brett, of Boolye, widow, and John Brett her son, who, one of them, has entered into possession and pretended title thereto.

There is a monument to Mathew Rudd in Chelmsford Cathedral on the wall of the north transept, a stone tablet having a brass let into it whereon the figures of Mathew and two sons are on one side and his wife and three daughters on the other. The inscription is as follows:—

"In obitum Mathew Rudd generosi qui mortem obit anno domini 1615
et etatis suae 60.

Thus death triumphs and tells us all must die
Thus we triumph to Christ by death to flie
To live to die is not to die but live
To die to bliss is blessed life to give
Oh bless me then, oh strike me at the harte
Breath out my life and let my soule depart
Aske how he lived and thou shalt know his end
He died a saint to God to poore a friend."

Mathew Rudd the younger, born in 1582, entered the law, and was of Furnival's Inn. In 1609 he married Maria Taylor in London, the marriage being recorded in the Chelmsford registers, and his son Mathew was born in 1611. After his decease his widow married one Moody, and after her death there was considerable trouble about her personal estate, which we learn of in Chancery Proceedings. ² On 5th June, 1649, Mathew Rudd, of Little Baddowe, and John Moody, of Butsbury, co. Essex, gents., stated regarding the large personal estate worth £1,644 of Mary Moody, widow, of Great Baddowe, their mother, that fearing some contention between them she did in May, 1648, make a new will, whereby she made both these her sons (Mathew by her former husband) joint exors., and her personal estate to be divided equally between them. Whereon Nicholas Blackwell the elder, of Bradwell, co. Essex, yeoman, two days before her death, she being then not sensible to know or speak to any person, one other, Martha Anden, a kinswoman being present, he did take away most craftily the keys of three trunks belonging to

¹ Chan. Pro., Eliz., R. 4, 23.

² Chas. I., R. 61, 111.

the said Testatrix, wherein all her ready money, plate and jewelleringe and other valuable dyamonds were, the trunks then remaining in John Moody's house. He being away from home, the said Blackwell repaired to his house, and said Mrs. Moody had sent him to John Moody's wife for the money in the said trunks, and that he had brought the keys, and that Mrs. Moody had not enough money to maintain her in her sickness. Mrs. John Moody showed him the trunks out of which the said Blackwell took and carried away all the ready money, jewelry and diamonds, and as the Orators have heard, buried them in a dunghill secretly. After his mother's decease the Orator in a gentle and friendly manner requested an account of the said Blackwell, which he absolutely refused to give. He further gave out that Mrs. Moody directed him to take the money, etc., for the advancement of Martha Anden, also a kinswoman to Nicholas Blackwell, on condition that the said Martha should marry one Jeremiah Daners (?). The Orator had given Martha Anden a legacy left her in a former will.

Mathew Rudd at the age of 21, being then of the Middle Temple, was married by licence on 14th May, 1634, at St. Michael's, Queenhithe, to Priscilla Solme, of Woodham Walter, Essex, daughter of John Solme of the same, gent., late deceased. The marriage was attested by James Rudd, M.A., who was probably a relation, and who had taken his B.A. degree at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1618, proceeding M.A. 1629.

We learn some of the circumstances connected with this marriage from Chancery Proceedings, *Rudd v. Bokenham*, wherein it is stated that Priscilla, the sole daughter and heiress of John Solmes, now the wife of Mathew Rudd, of Little Baddowe, had about five years before a treaty of marriage with Mathew Rudd, and it was agreed between the said Mathew and one Priscilla Bokenham, widow, of Woodham Walter, mother to his wife, and John Knightbridge, of Chelmsford, gent., and certain other of the kindred and friends of the said Priscilla his wife, that the said Priscilla at such time as she should attain full age of 21 by conveyance should settle and assure on the said Mathew Rudd and their children all the freehold tenements and all copyhold lands, etc., which she stood possessed of as heir general to her father John Solmes, in consideration whereof and of a sum of £120 as portion received with the said wife, it was agreed that the said Orator should settle a jointure for the said wife in good freehold lands, etc., to the sum of £200 per annum. Which he did before the marriage, settling lands in Chelmsford, Writtle, Boreham, Little Baddowe, Bromefield, and Moulsham, co. Essex, equal to £124, to the satisfaction of Priscilla Bokenham and John Knightbridge.

To pay the rest he entered into a bond of £1,000 with Priscilla Bokenham and John Knightbridge, and at her influence and request did procure one Chas. Arden, of Wilter, co. Salop, gent., and Nicholas Blackwell, of Bradwell juxta Mace, yeoman, to be jointly and severally bound with him in the said bond, in

* Chas. I., R. 49, 15.

consideration of which the said Orator was then forced to give another security of greater value to them to save them harmless and indemnified. The said Priscilla Bokenham and John Knightbridge tried by every art to dissuade the said Orator's wife from performance of the said agreement, and they refused to give up the said bond, and Chas. Arden and Nicholas Blackwell have been much troubled and sued about giving the counterpart.

There are several entries in the lists of Chancery suits which refer to cases with which Mathew was concerned. Reynardson, 131, 69, is the answer of Thos. Bury, gent., to Mathew Rudd, 18th April, 1651, denying that Charles Anden mentioned in the bill did ever borrow the money mentioned. In *Rudd v. Barrington*,¹ Mathew Rudd, together with Dame Ann Mildmay and other tenants of the Manor of Little Baddow, has a complaint but not of family interest. Again on 23rd Dec., 1653, Mathew Rudd is with those whose depositions are taken at the "Black Boar," Chelmsford, concerning Broadmead, of public interest.²

William Rudd, of Entwistle, co. Essex, gent., brother to Mathew, made his will 17th Nov., 1640, wherein he recited that Mary Moody, his mother, had paid to Chas. Anden and Nicholas Blackwell £200 then delivered to Mathew Rudd, gent., testator's brother, to testator's use. He bequeathed 40s. to the poor of the parish where he was living, to his friend Wm. Andrews, of Coggeshall, gent., 40s., and the residue to remain with Mathew Rudd until Mathew, the son of his aforesaid brother, should attain full age, when he was to enjoy it absolutely.³

Mathew Rudd, of Burnham, co. Essex, gent., son of Mathew and Priscilla Rudd, appears in Chancery⁴ 4th July, 1674, and states that Priscilla Rudd, his late mother, was seized in her demesne of fee of a messuage and land called Whitwells at Little Badow in Essex, and also of divers copyhold lands, being overpersuaded and importuned by Mary Rudd her daughter and others, that the Orator being long married and having no children and likely never to have, by her last will 16th Oct., 1673, did give unto Mary Rudd her daughter and heires for ever all her lands, etc., situate in Hatfield, Boreham, Bromfield and Little Badow, provided nevertheless that the said Whitwells and all before-mentioned lands should be subject to a rent charge of £40 per annum during the natural life of the Orator to be paid half-yearly, provided that the Orator should join in any act or conveyance within one year for the better settling of the before-mentioned lands. And the said Priscilla further devised the copyhold tenement at Woodham Water, in the tenure of Henry Thorpe, unto the said Mary, and if she died without heirs it was to go to her daughter Priscilla Godbold and Elizabeth Cummury, though charged with another rent charge of £20 to be paid to the Orator. The said Priscilla died 18th Dec., 1673, since which time the said Mary conspires to deprive the said Orator of his rights and retains the original will.

Annexed is Mary Rudd's answer and defence, and also a copy of the indenture

¹ Chas. 11., Collins, 452, 57.

² Collins, 1002, 33.

³ P.C.C. 130, Evelyn.

⁴ Collins, *Rudd v. Rudd*, 87.

made between Mathew Rudd and Mary Rudd, of Torlenize, co. Essex, in 1674, which mentions Mildmay, Blackwell and others.

In Berry's *County Genealogies*, under date of the Visitation of 1634, we find that John Samon, of Henley-on-Thames, in 1634 married for his second wife Anne Rudd, daughter of Nicholas Rudd, of Chelmsford. From this we must conclude another family of Rudds was at Chelmsford, probably closely connected with those we have been considering.

In the will of Mary Butler, of South Weald, co. Essex, widow, mention is made of her nephew Humphrey Rudd, only son of William Rudd, of Orsett, co. Essex, apothecary. She speaks of her brother Rudd and Winrow. Date 16th July, 1744.

We learn more of Humphrey Rudd from the Chancery suit *Rudd v. Hallett*,¹ in which Elizabeth Rudd, of Bromley St. Leonard's, Middlesex, widow and executrix of the will of Wm. Rudd, of Orsett, co. Essex, gent., recites that Mary Butler, of Weald, widow, deceased, did make a will in 1744 leaving to her nephew Humphrey Rudd all the lands, shops and tenements being in the parishes of Gravesend and Milton, co. Kent, to which she was intitled with remainder, etc., to her brother Thos. Hall, of Gt. Ormonde St., Middlesex, Esq. Also £1,000 to the said Humphrey, but in case of his pre-decease she left the £1,000 to T. Hall in trust to pay for the benefit of her brother Wm. Rudd, father of the said Humphrey, and after his decease to Mary Hall her niece. About 1743, shortly before the death of Mary Butler, Humphrey Rudd was obliged to set forth on a voyage to the East Indies on board one of the East India Company's ships called the *King William*, and further some time in 1745, as he was homeward bound from the East Indies, he died at Galway in Ireland, but had before his death made his will in 1743, bequeathing all to his father Wm. Rudd, of Orsett, apothecary, should he be living, but otherwise to the children of Thos. Hall. He appointed Crowley Hallett, of London, ironmonger, his exor. His father survived him, but Thos. Hall seized all the personal estate, but made an effort to reinstate Wm. Rudd before his death in the legacy of £1,000. Wm. Rudd died in 1750, bequeathing his property, etc., to his nephews William and George Rudd and to his nieces Susannah and Elizabeth, who was wife to John King, of Bromley, but since his death had married Wm. Alston, of Orsett, haberdasher.

In the immensely long accounts which follow we learn that Humphrey Rudd had started from Gravesend with an enormous amount of merchandise, which is set out and priced in detail, and which affords much information of interest. The ship had started in April, 1744. After his death at Galway some of his goods were sold at the masthead and some were sent to East India House, his personal things being returned to Wm. Rudd. The whole case, which is of extraordinary length, gives one a great insight into the life of a sea-merchant of the time.

¹ Mitford and Hanmer, 1759, 1780.

CHAPTER X

RUDDS OF MIDDLESEX, BERKSHIRE AND WARWICKSHIRE

RUDDS OF MIDDLESEX.

IN the course of other chapters many Rudds have been mentioned as living in London, and have been identified with the families in the various counties under consideration. Many more are to be found in London whom it is now impossible to connect with any of the counties, but whose origin if we knew it would doubtless be in one or other of those counties. The natural drift of younger sons to London, engaged in merchandise, with the result of making a fortune as a rule, accounts for the constant flow of fresh individuals to the city and the return, often in a generation or two, of the descendants to their native county. Failing this return, the families do not seem to continue long in London, for the tendency is to die out.

Under the head of Middlesex I propose to consider the names of several hitherto unidentified Rudds who may be found later to belong to some of the counties.

There is an early list of wills of the Commissary of London (MS. Index, Somerset House) which gives a few names :—

Book D. 1566-9. Thos. Rudd, 156.

Book E. 1585-1638.

1592-3. Ricus. Rudd, 262.

1593-4. Alicia Rudd, 27.

1615-6. Thos. Rudd, 249.

1617-8. Wm. Rudd, 308.

1625-6. Egidius Rudd, 253.

1629. Johes Rudd, 78. Of Stepney, has a daughter Margaret.

1637-8. Johes Rudd, 342. Of Enfield, has a son Thomas.

1643-4. Thos. Rudd, 134. Of Bishopsgate, London. Joanna Rudd relict.

1674. Robert Rud, 100.

Amongst other wills in Somerset House are :—

John Rudd in partibus, 1700, 158, Noel.

Solomon Rudd, London, 1705, 307, Gee.

Jacob Rudd, London, 1719, 55, Browning.

Samuel Rudd, London, 1773, 307, Tavener.

It will be convenient to consider first the Rudds of Enfield, as probably the Thomas whose will follows is a son of John Rudd, of Enfield, mentioned in the list above.

1657. Thomas Rudd, of the Parish of Enfield, yeoman, left his body to be decently buried in the parish churchyard. To his son John he left his messuage house lying in Turkey St., with four acres of land, with all the barns, stables, and outhouses in the Parish of Enfield. Also to his son John two small pieces of land lying in Enfield, one of them butting on the west side of the Great roadway that leadeth from Ware to London and north-west joining to the Common field commonly called Puddell, and the other parcell of ground abutting and bounding northward upon a piece of land of Richard Barnett's, of Cheston, and west it butteth upon a great piece of pasture ground commonly called Great Lease, and southward it boundeth upon the pasture ground of John Wellforde, now of Hadlow, Esq., both of these pieces being one acre and a half more or less, and freehold. He leaves to his daughter Elizabeth one messuage being in Enfield standing upon the East side of the roadway that leadeth from Ware to London with three parcells of pasture ground, two of them lying from the houseside along the roadway towards Painter's Lane north, being 4 acres more or less, also freehold.

To his sister Joane Gray, widdowe, living now in the Parish of Parnton £10. He mentions his cousins Ann, Mary, Richard, and John Damsell and his deceased sister Isabell Groome, also his cousin Mary Gray.

To Elizabeth Rudd his wife he leaves for life the profits of all lands and houses to keep and maintain herself and children in good education. His brother-in-law, Thos. Bridges, of Enfield, yeoman, is overseer.

Proved in London 20th March, 1657.

It seems probable that the will of John Rudd, of London, gent., proved in 1689, is that of the son mentioned in the preceding will. He appears to have died unmarried, and leaves all his goods to his sister Elizabeth Thompkins, widow.

To go back in point of time, we find in Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis* Thomas Rudd, of London, gent., matriculated at Oriel College 4th Dec., 1612, aged 17 (born 1595).

In Rudd v. Rolle (Chancery), 1620, one Robert Rudd, citizen and leather seller of London, appears in matters of business, but nothing of his family is revealed except a connection with Barnstaple. Several members of the Rolle family are mentioned.

Anthonie Rudd, citizen and "milliner" of London, in 1625 makes petition concerning money matters against Dorothy Carnabie.¹

In 1630 the will of Andrew Rudd² states that he was of St. John, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, citizen and salter of London, and being sick in body but sound in memory he was asked by one Samuell Brookes a neighbour whether he had settled his affairs. Andrew Rudd then stated that he left all his goods to his wife and child, and also that he had no relations to whom he wished to leave anything.

The name of the wife appears to be Catherine, to whom administration was

¹ Chan. Pro., R. 53, 32.

² 82, Scroope.

granted 22nd Oct., 1630, and a note gives the name of Elizabeth Moore as that of a daughter of Andrew Rudd. No clue justifies us so far in assigning him to any special branch of the family.

William Rudd, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, senior, made his will 11th Jan., 1666, leaving £4 to the poor and £400 to his wife Rebecca with household goods. To his daughter Rebecca Rudd £250 when 21, to be left in the hands of his friends Robert Rudd and William Richards. He leaves £120 to his grandson William Rudd when 21, and mentions his sisters Katherine Norman, widow, and Jane Seamor, his sister-in-law Sarah Humfris and Mary Humfris and son-in-law John Shuckburgh. His son William Rudd is exor. and residuary legatee. Witnesses: Richard Sayer, Robert Rudd, and Wm. Richards. Proved 31st Jan., 1666.¹

In 1670, Rudd v. Taylor,² we have the Bill of John Rudd, of St. Ann, Blackfriars, Chymist, who states of himself that he is well experienced in making chymicall preparations of all kinds such as are usefull in Phisicke, being well approved of for his skill by many learned Doctors of Phisick and others in and about London and the suburbs thereof. One Wm. Taylor, of St. Olave's, Southwark, Brassier, being infirme and weak and stiff in his limbs having heard of the skill of the Orator most earnestly importuned him to visit him, having had many physitions for his said distemper and finding little ease by them. Whereupon the Orator out of compassion went to visit Taylor and undertook to make medicines for him. The recipes for these medicines follow, most of which are decipherable and form curiosities in the art of healing. He seems to have used 1 qt. of rosemary flowers, 2 drams spirit of guiacum, 2 drams potable gold, 1 dram of double panacea of Mr. Fiburre measured in his dispensary infused in the acid of spiritt of honey, 2 drams of the volatile salt of sulphur. A dozen pills made of these ingredients: Aloes, extract of rosemary flowers, salt of guiacum, salt of sulphur, mummy mavistory (?) of human blood, myrrh flowers, masticke galanga, "which was administered to keep the body laxative and the better to prepare it for the following quintessences which was the only way in art or nature as your Orator conceived and was advised for the recovering him the said Wm. Taylor the use of his limbs." A long account follows of the vegetable quintessence of great worth which he made after twenty-four distillations for internal use and a mixture of seven distillations for external use. Unfortunately before the cure of his patient could be effected, which he confidently expected by the summer of 1670, the Orator was struck dangerously ill of a pleurisy and megrim, and was forced to retire from work to his bedchamber, out of which he had not since scarcely gone forth, so that his preparations were only half finished. The petition of the Orator is for the recovery of the money laid out in ingredients.

Anne Rudd, of the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, widow, 19th Feb., 1691, for several years past had kept a milliner's shop near their Majesties' Royall Palace of Whitehall, during which time she had become acquainted with one

¹ 10, Carr.

² Chan. Pro., Hamilton, 294.

Nicholas Savage, formerly a merchant of London, but now for some years past a soldier or trooper in one of His Majesty's troops of horse guards. He had left with Mrs. Anne Rudd a considerable parcell of hats to dispose of, and she was to have 6d. for each hat she sold. When it came to settlement he cheated, and sued her for the full value of the hats.¹

In Chancery 29th June, 1671, Judith Rudd, of London, widow and relict of Michael Rudd, decd., states that about Christmas, 1668, Francis Heigham, Esq., of Eastham, co. Essex, owning 50 acres of marshland in Eastham, agreed with Michael Rudd for five 20 shilling gold pieces to let the said lands to him for rent of £120 for seven years. He stocked the same with several lots of great and small cattle. In Jan., 1669, Francis Heigham died, leaving Susanna his widow and one daughter, named Mary his heir, who married Robt. Bendish, of Sething Lane, London, merchant. Susanna Heigham also soon died. Michael Rudd (by mistake called Mathew) is said to die about 29th Oct., 1670, leaving his widow in possession of the said land stocked with oxen and sheep, with some portion of the seven years yet to run; but Widow Heigham and Bendish deny that the land was ever let or rent received. At the same time Widow Heigham tries to make out the rent was to be £140.²

Thos. Rudd, of Hoxton, co. Midx., Gent., takes proceedings in Chancery³ 6th July, 1696, respecting Thos. Jones, an apothecary of London, who about Dec., 1682, pretending much kindness and friendship and offering to administer suitable medicines, did prevail upon the Orator to take some small quantities of his medicines, and by reason of the said Jones coming to see him he became acquainted with the Orator's wife, Charity Rudd, who had been a very sickly and infirm woman and had cost the Orator much money in doctors and phisick, all proving fruitless. The physicians had advised no more physic but to rest content with careful and wholesome dyet. Jones prevailed on her to take some of his physic, and the Orator forbid his admission or sending medicines. About Dec., 1689, his bill was requested, which he promised to send. Sometime after, the Orator and Jones meeting, the latter desired him to send him several quantities of lillies and herbs that were useful in the said Jones his trade, promising to pay the Orator for them or to set them upon account with the Orator and to pay the surplus if any were. Accordingly the Orator did send to Jones' house in the Poultry in 1690 several woman's loads of lyllices and other valuable herbs in flasketts of much more value than the physic. Jones proceeded to cheat over the value, but in 1690 the Orator perceived the said Jones was coming to his house at Hoxton, and he again forbid him to supply medicines to his wife. He pretended he desired no money for physic, but later demanded payment for great quantities of physic which all unknown had been administered to the Orator's wife and children, and in Easter term 4 Wm. and Mary filed a bill in King's Bench against the Orator

¹ Chan. Pro., Mitford, 425/96.

² Chan. Pro., Collins, 52/73.

³ Chan. Pro., Collins, 551.

(the Orator being one of the Attorneys of that Court), demanding £50 for medicines. He had obtained judgment by default, but the Orator owes nothing, but rather money is owing to him. The said Jones had no bill or any directions from any Doctor for his medicines, and was not qualified, and did harm to his wife and children. The Orator desired a full account might be extracted from Jones.

Francis Rudd, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, merchant, proceeded to lay a complaint against John Pyns¹ in May, 1725, and states that in 1719, being acquainted with Pyns, who usually lived in Rotterdam and engaged in bartering certain commodities of Holland for those of England, the Orator being in Rotterdam sold him 25 firkins of butter @ 15 guilders, 15 gal. of ale @ 1 guilder, 20 ells of Yorkshire cloth @ 1 guilder 15 stivers and 6 pr. of gloves @ 13 stivers, total £40. He exchanged in part account 49½ ells of holland @ 2 grs., etc., total £20 10s. Pyns refused to pay the remainder, and caused the Orator to be arrested in Bow Court. He is now in the King's Bench prison, and Pyns has gone beyond sea and left the matter in the hands of T. Worlidge, who contends for £60.

George Rudd, of H.M.S. *Association*, mariner, dated a will 3rd May, 1706, proved 3rd Jan., 1707, mentioning only a cousin, John Giles, and no clue to his home.²

Robert Rudd, mariner, of H.M.S. *South Sea Castle*, in his will of 1st October, 1724, leaves his wife Elizabeth Rudd, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, sole legatee and exix. Proved 27th June, 1728.³

James Rudd, in his will dated 8th April, 1734, describes himself as of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, mercer. He mentions his sister Rachael Rudd, his nephew John Rudd then under age, his brother William Rudd, his cousin John Whitelock, senior, and his son John, junior, and his wife Margaret. His friends Mr. James Lardant and Mr. Daniel Auber, of Spittlefields, weavers, to be overseers. Proved 29th April 1734.

Thomas Rudd, of St. Luke's, bachelor, in his will says: "I have £70 in the hands of Mr. Cot of Flamstead at 4% which I bequeath to my father, mother, brother and sister equally." The said sister, Elizabeth Chapman, administered the estate 21st March, 1769, the father, John Rudd, renouncing.⁴

Thomas Rudd, of Islington, gent., dated his will 10th Dec. (?1778), and mentions his wife Elizabeth, his nephew Matthew Moore, son of Mathew Moore, senior, of White Lyon Row, Islington, his niece Ann Fulcher, his brother-in-law John Burgess Macham or Meecham, who has jointly with him £20 Consols, Mary wife of his brother-in-law Mathew Moore, Mr. Wm. Magrath of Angel Court, Friday Street, with three daughters, Mr. Wm. Sutton of the Bank, "who lived with me when in trade." There is a bequest to St. Mary's, Islington, altered to Pentonville Chapel. The will was proved 31st July, 1795.⁵

¹ Chan. B. and A., 1714-58, 2730.

² 20, Barrett.

³ 193, Brook,

⁴ 102, Bogg.

⁵ 473, Newcastle,

There seems to have been a small colony of Quakers in London in the seventeenth century, which probably originated in Hertfordshire. The following deaths are recorded in Quaker records :—

Martha Rudd, d. 9 iv., 1663.

Mary Rudd, d. 3 viii., 1665.

Elizabeth Rudd, b. 29 viii., 1666.

Solomon Rudd, b. 13 viii., 1669 (both of these are probably births).

Samuel Rudd, d. 24 v., 1675, æt. 2 weeks.

Solomon Rudd, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, d. 21 vii., 1705, æt. 80, married Susannah, d. 11 viii., 1710, æt. 80. Buried at Bunhill Fields, and had issue the names recorded above.¹

Anne Rudd, of St. Olave's, Southwark, d. 25 vi., 1679, æt. 57.

Elizabeth Rudd, of Charlotte St., Portland Place, London, d. 7 ii., 1818, æt. 92. Buried at Bunhill Fields.

Samuel Rudd, of Hertford, married Elizabeth, sister of Robert Dennis. The case of *Rudd v. Anderson*² shows that Samuel Rudd paid to his wife an annuity through the trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of St. Botolph without Aldgate. A further annuity was purchased from the trustees for the building of the church within the hamlet of Bethnal Green. This strikes us as a peculiar way both of raising funds for the church and also of providing an annuity. Elizabeth Rudd made her will 5th Dec., 1766, and desired to be buried in the family vault at Bromley, Middlesex. She left no issue.³

The printed parish registers of London contain the following numbers of Rudd entries :—

St. Dionis Backchurch, 1; St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1; St. Mary Aldermanbury, 10; St. Antholin, Budge Row, 1; St. James, Clerkenwell, 4; St. George's, Hanover Square, 16; St. George's Chapel, Hyde Park Corner, 5; St. Martin's-in-the-Field, 1; St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1; St. Olave's, Hart Street, 1; St. James, Westminster, 1; St. Giles's, Cripplegate, 3; St. Mary Abchurch, 1; St. Lawrence Jewry, 1; St. Bride's, 4; St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, 1; St. Mary Aldermanbury, 2; St. Augustine, 2; St. Faith's, 1; All Hallows, Lombard Street, 2; St. Margaret's, Lothbury, 1; St. Bartholomew-the-Less, 1; St. Peter-le-Poor, 1; St. Dionis, Backchurch, 1; St. Benet, Gracechurch, 1; St. Paul, Covent Garden, 9; St. Olave's, Southwark, 1; St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, 1; St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, 1.

There are several marriage licences of Rudds issued by the various authorities printed by the Harleian Society.⁴

¹ Susannah Rudd's will, dated 6th Dec., 1705, mentions her daughter Elizabeth wife of Thos. Dunn, and daughter Sarah, wife of George Edwards, both with children (218, Smith).

² Chan. Pro., Winter, 1749, 577.

³ 281, Legard.

⁴ Harl. Soc., vols. 23, 24, 25, 27, 30.

RUDDS OF BERKSHIRE.

There seems to have been a short line of Rudds in Berkshire who have left a few wills, but how they came to be in that county there is no evidence. We shall see in the next chapter that John Rudd, descended from the Rudds of Lincolnshire, migrated to Berkshire and died there in 1548, but if there is any connection between the two families the nature of it is not discoverable now.

Wm. Rudd, of Childrey, made his will 26th June, 1546, bequeathing sums of money to the churches of Childrey and Sarum. He left to his son Robert a taggyd cowe and 2 strex of barley, to Elizabeth his daughter a red heyffer, etc., to Edward his son a red calf a shepe and barley, to Richard his son a calf, etc., to his daughter Annes 3 strex of barley, and the residue to his wife Elizabeth and son William.

Wm. Rudd, of Childrey, made his will 9th Jan., 1618, and bequeathed to his kinswoman Jane Shephard £10. To his young kinsman Robert Rudd, of Childrey, the same. To his kind friend the Lady Fettiplace to buy her a ring of the value of A bequest follows to his daughter Julian Smith and grandchild Wm. Smith. This being difficult to decipher further detail is omitted.

In Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis* we find mention of one of the Berkshire Rudds :—

"Rudd Robt. of Berks. pleb. Queens Coll. matric. 21 Nov. 1628 aged 16. B.A. 24 Jan. 1631-2. Rector of Thornton, Bucks 1638. Of Waddenhoe Northants, 1641 and of Sutton under Brailes Co. Glos. 1660."

Robert Rudd, of Wittenham Parva, made his will 2nd Sept., 1558, and after a bequest to the Mother Church of Sarum he left various goods of an agricultural or domestic nature to his sons Hugh, Richard, Thomas, William, and Francis, his daughter Ann and wife Agnes, with mention of John Rudd.

The only further record is that of the administration of Wm. Rudd, of Sparsholt, granted to Joane Thruppe.

All these are to be seen at Somerset House.

RUDDS OF WARWICKSHIRE.

A small colony of Rudds likewise existed in Warwickshire, then in the Diocese of Worcester, and the following wills are preserved at the Probate Registry.

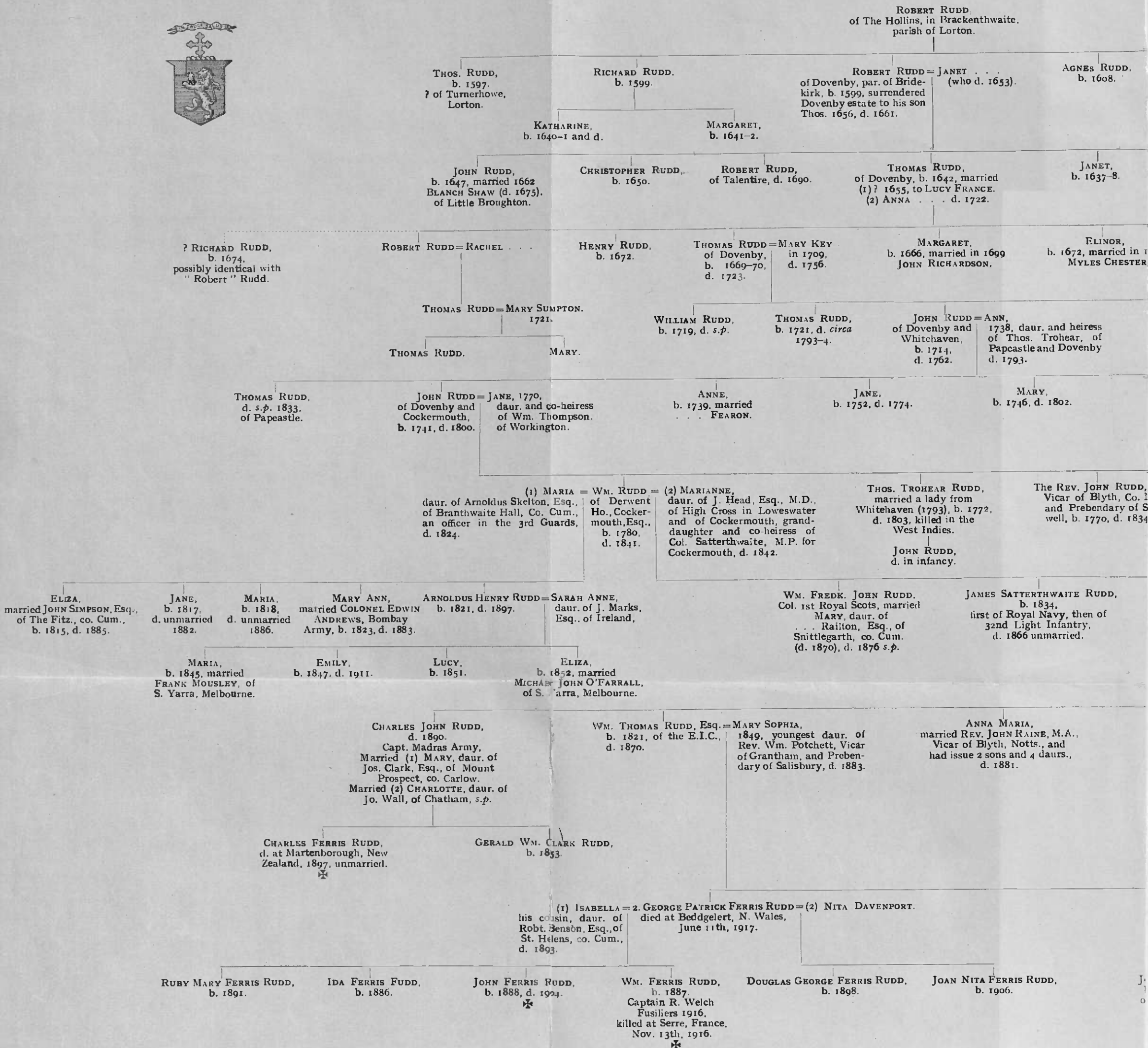
Edward Rudd, of Kyngton, made his will 20th June, 1560, and after the pious bequest of his soul to our Lady Saint Mary and all the holy company of Heaven and his body to be buried in the Churchyard of Kington, bequeaths to the Mother Church of Worcester 4 pence, and four pounds or more to Leonard Rudd his youngest son, to Alice, Elizabeth and Agnes his daughters, with lesser sums to his godchildren. He leaves Jane Rudd his wife and Richard his son residuary legatees. John Heritage

and Thos. Jussle are left overseers, and the will is witnessed by "Sir John Payne cureat," John Verna, Mr. Leonard Morelays, Roger Coutleys, etc.

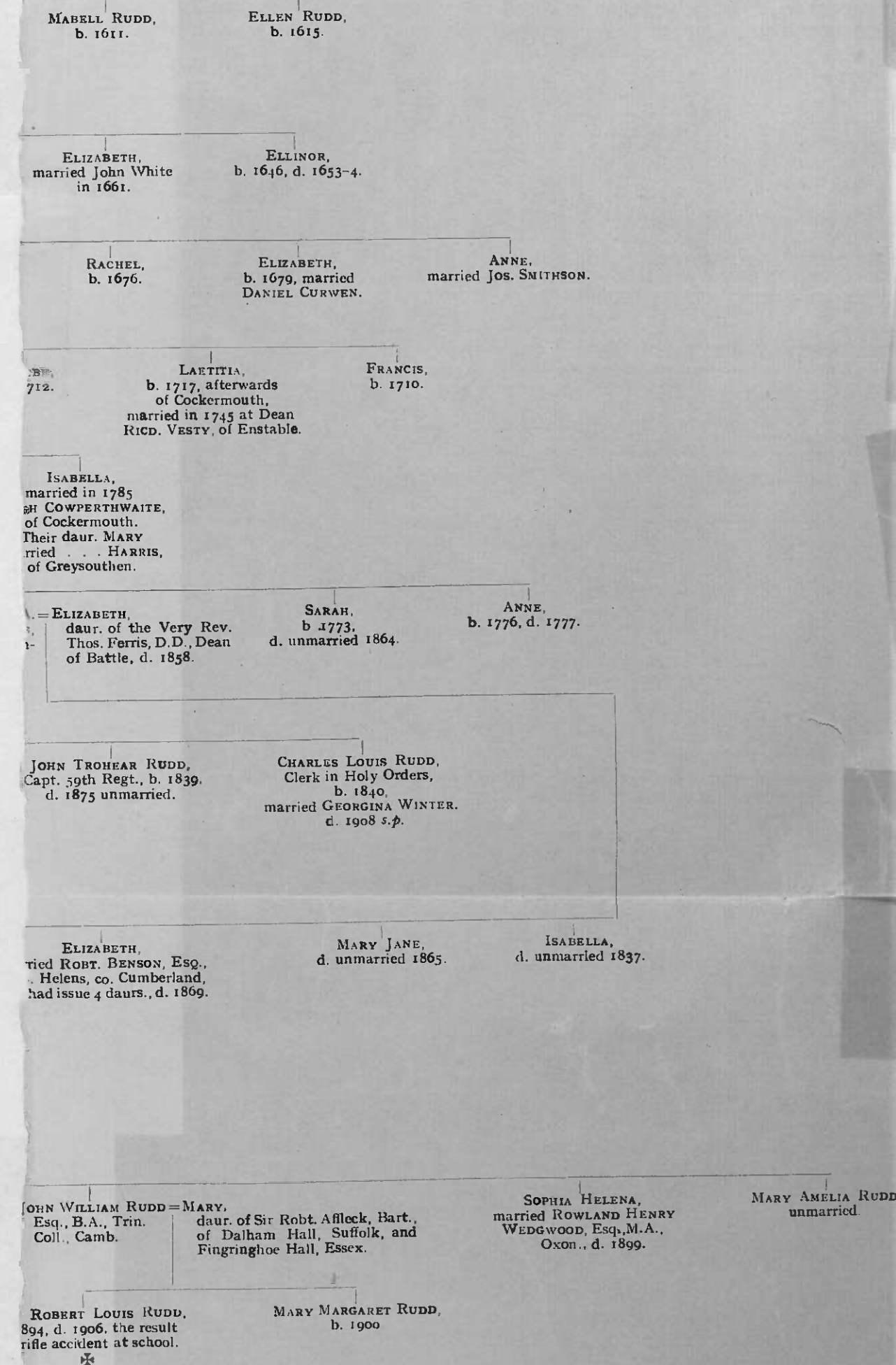
On the 29th Nov., 1695, letters of administration of the estate of John Rudd, of Idlicott, were granted to Maria Rudd his wife.

On the 11th Jan., 1695-6, the said Mary or Maria Rudd, widow of the above John Rudd, made her will and desired to be buried at Idlicott near her late husband, and bequeathed to her daughter Mary Hunt her silver porringer and spoon, to her son-in-law John Hunt the silver tobacco box that was her husband's. To her daughter Pittway her little silver cup and spoone. To her grandson Edward Pittway £10. To John Pittway the sum agreed upon by her late husband, and the remains of her goods and chattels to her daughter Elizabeth Rudd.

Rudd of Dovenby, co. Cumberland.



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of
the chart is
missing from
the book.



CHAPTER XI

RUDDS OF LINCOLNSHIRE AND NORFOLK

(Visitations of Lincolnshire from 1564 to 1592.)

Rudd of Winterton.

JOHN RUDD = Daughter to Portington,
of Winterton. | of Sawcliffe.

RICHARD RUDD = Daughter to St. Quinton,
of Winterton. |

JOHN RUDD = Daughter to
Martin.

RICHARD,
2nd son.

HENRY,
3rd son.

THOMAS,
4th son.

WILLIAM RUDD = MARGARET,
daughter to
Alderman Dingley, of
Kingston-upon-Hull.

EDMUND RUDD = Daughter
to Green.
WM. RUDD.

JAMES,
3rd son.

JOHN,
4th son.

GEORGE,
5th son.

KATHERINE.

BRIDGET.

JOHN RUDD,
eldest son.

SILVESTER,
2nd son.

WILLIAM,
3rd son.

RICHARD,
4th son.

JANE.

GRACE.

ANNE.

THE settlement of Rudds in Lincolnshire came about probably at an early date through members of the family drifting south from Yorkshire, where several were residing in the Hull district, from whence Lincolnshire was very easy of access. Either agricultural objects or the pursuit of the wool trade may have attracted them to the county. The earliest mention of them is to be found in a charter of the second year of King John, 1201, confirming certain gifts to the Canons of the Church of St. Augustine at Grimsby. Amongst other lands mentioned we find: "Dimid toft qd Nicol Rudde tenuit." Also: "Unu toft t dimid toft que Rainfrid' et Willmus Rudde tenu'nt."¹

In the Rotuli Hundredorum for 1275-6 for the Wapentake of Bullingbrock in Lindeseye (Bolingbroke) is the following entry:—

"D'illo capitulo De vic' et aliis ballis quibzcumq capientibz mun'a.

Dicut qd Johes de Luceby quonda balle de Bullingbrock cepit de Alano fil Godefr' ad removend ipm de assisn xijd.

Et de Henr' Molend pereod xvijjd.

De Rudo Rudde pereodem xijd."²

¹ *Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi*, vol. i., pars. 1, 94.

² *Rotuli Hundredorum*, temp. Hen. III. and Ed. I.

Probably the same Rudd is referred to in the "Pl'cta D'ni Reg apud Berewyk sup' Twedam," namely Edward I., 1291-2 :—

"Majus Record'.

L'inc. Judicium redditu contra Radum Rudde perimpetracoe brevis in decepcoem cur' . . . rot. 6."¹

On 7th Oct., 1322, at Yarmouth a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was granted to Lambert de Trekyngham, etc., on the complaint of Isabell, daughter of Hugh de Spanneby, that Thos. Rudde and others entered her close and houses at Poynton, co. Lincoln, broke her chests and carried away her goods and muniments and assaulted her servants.² The place here named as Poynton may perhaps be Ponton, no village of the name of Poynton being known.

Amongst the Rolls of the Curia Scaccarii for 1325-6 we find the following connection between London and Lincolnshire arising from the wool trade :—

"Rex assignavit Willm Rude et Willm de Hedersete cives R. London' ad colligend' et recipiend' ad opus R. in portu London' custumam de lanis etc. custod' qmdu R. placuerit, etc. Ro. 9.

Extracte finium Cancellar', Ed. II.

Mand' est Maltheo Broun' ese' R. in com' Lincoln', etc., qpt cap' . . . de quibz Wills de Rude q' . . . obiit seis. Ro. 21."³

The above-mentioned Willm. de Hedersete, Receiver of the Custume des Leynes in the City of London made petition to Parliament some time after the death of Willm. de la Rude concerning the default of his companion the said Willm. de la Rude. He himself had been thrown into the prison of the Flete.⁴

On 26th April, 1333, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer investigated the complaint of Gerewin de Pynkeston and Bar. de Heying, Merchants of Almain, that Robert Rudde and others had carried away their goods at Hotoft, co. Linc. (near Spilsby), and assaulted and imprisoned their servants.⁵

On 15th Feb., 1336, pardon is granted to William, son of Roger, son of Nicholas de Misterton, Stephen, son of William, son of Richard de Misterton and William Rudde of their outlawry in the County of Lincolnshire for non-appearance before the King to answer touching a plea of trespass of John, Earl of Cornwall, on certificate by Geoffry le Scrope, Chief Justice, that they have surrendered in the Marshalsea Prison of the King's Bench on account of outlawry.⁶

12th Feb., 1348, Commission of Oyer and Terminer to Wm. de Thorpe, Ph. le Despenser, etc., on complaint of Nicholas de Ry that Robert Rudde, of Surflete, and others carried away his goods at Spaldyng and Surflet. By fine of 20s. paid in the hanaper. Lincoln.⁷

¹ *Abbreviatis Placitorum*, p. 287.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

³ *Rotuli Originalium in Curia Scaccarii*, vol. i., 225.

⁴ *Rotuli et Petitiones in Parlamento*, vol. ii., 405.

⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

Probably the pardon of outlawry granted to Richard Goseberkyrke, co. Linc., clerk, 7th Oct., 1464, for not appearing to answer Thos. Rudde, clerk, touching a debt of £17 13s. 8d. concerned one of the Lincolnshire Rudds.¹

On the 28th July, 1523, the King's assent is granted to the election of John Rudde as Mayor of Boston.²

In Letters and Papers of the reign of Hen. VIII., under the head of Lincolnshire Rebellion is the following: "Mem. to send for Rud (de) of Croxton who put the petitions of the traitors to write to one Surdon of Lincoln, clerk to Peter Afford, registrar of the Archdeaconry of Lincoln. 1536."

In folio 853 of the same volume we find that John Rud, with Ph. Turwyte and Robt. Hopkinson, is named a Captain of the Commons of Louth.³

Mr. Rud is mentioned as Counsel of a priest of Lincoln in a letter dated 27th Oct., 1531, from George Hennage, priest, to Cromwell.⁴ A letter from the Abbot of Peterborough to Cromwell dated 26th Jan., 1532, will be given in connection with the Rudds of Winterton.⁵

Volume vii. of the *Calendar of State Papers* gives the following list of grants made in June, 1535 (18), to John Rudd, junior:—

1. Patent of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, dated 20th June, 19 Hen. VIII., granting to Thomas Hennage, one of the Privy Chamber, the office of feodary of his possessions in co. Lincs., with £3 6s. 8d. a year in that office.

2. Deed of the said Thomas, dated London, 8th Feb., 19 Hen. VIII., appointing the said John his deputy in the said office.

3. Other letters patent of the said Earl, dated at his Manor of Hagney 12th Nov., 25 Hen. VIII., granting to the said John the office of surveyor of the Possessions of the said Earl in co. Lincs., with fee of 4 marks a year.

Further trace of the Rudds of Lincolnshire is to be found in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII., vol. iv., p. 36:—

"Monasterii' de Kerksted. Ri'cus Haryson Abbas ib'm.

Solu coes an'ual viz ass' et forinc' et allii

Item petunt allori et exonar' de . . .

Et de XXs. solut' Johi Rudde genos' senio cur' de Gayton, Covenham et Ulseby," etc.

Page 73:—

"Monasterii' de Thorneton, Unde Joh'es More Abbas Co. Lincs.

Feodis divs' senes-callos mon' pd' viz. . . .

Johis Rudde XIIJs. IIIJd."

Page 84:—

"Monasterii de Bolyngton. Ricus Prior ib, m. Inde in mis' et Rep's Foed Johis Rudde senescalli de Redburne 13s 4d."

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls.

² Cal. State Papers, vol. iii.

³ Cal. State Papers, vol. xi.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, vol. v.

⁵ Cal. State Papers, vol. vi.

In the Bodleian Library, amongst conveyances to Thos. Reve and G. Iveleyn of lands, etc., formerly belonging to monasteries, is a copy of a conveyance by T. Reve and R. Rudd to R. Thomas of lands, etc., in Lincolnshire formerly belonging to Thurgarton Priory, to that of St. Katharine, Lincoln, and the Hospital of St. Lazarus at Burton.

These records show that there were many Rudds in various parts of Lincolnshire, but more especially are they found at Winterton and Quadring. The former place is but a short distance south of the Humber, and there is little doubt that the Rudds came there from Yorkshire, perhaps from Hessle. The first resident at Winterton was a Hull merchant. When a petition was presented in 1450 to King Henry VI. respecting money lent to him by the Merchants of the Staple of Calais, it was signed amongst others by John Rudde of Hull, who contributed 1,200 marcs.¹ This same John Rudde, merchant, "of Winterton," in 1454 had a Chancery suit against Thomas and Robert of Crosse, his goods having been arrested by them at Hull for a debt of John Wetherby his attorney.²

In 1463 a pardon was issued to this same John Rudde of his outlawry in the County of Middlesex for not appearing before the King to answer him touching divers trespasses, he having surrendered to the Marshalsea Prison.³

The Visitations of Lincolnshire for 1564 to 1592 contain a short pedigree of the Rudds of Winterton (which see), beginning with this same John Rudd. This pedigree is repeated in various Harleian MSS., and in Vincent (Heralds' College), 150, p. 21. The arms given in "Lincolnshire Pedigrees" (MS. vol. iii., Heralds' College) are, "Arg. on a canton az., 5 martlets or." Crest, "A cross bottoné or."

John Rudd the elder in 1472 benefited by a release to him of rights in certain property in the Manor of Kirton in Lindsey, of which Winterton is parcel. The following is a copy of a document in the possession of the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Winterton, and though the property cannot now be identified, Canon Fowler believes it to refer to some now belonging to him :—

"Nouerint Vniuersi me Joh'em Burgh de Kirkton in Lyndesey in Com. Lincoln. Armigerum remisse laxasse et per praesentes omnino pro me et heredibus meis quietam clamasse seu interesse quae tenentur de Baron' et quae nuper fuerunt Joh' de Maydenwell nuper de Kirkton predict. in quibus idem Joh'es Rudde in praesenti possessionatus existit. Ita quod nec ego praefatus Joh'es Burgh nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquid ius statum titulum clameum seu interesse de caetero exigere vel vindicare peterimus in futur. set ab omni accione juris indepetend simus exclusi imperpetuum. Noueritis eciam me praefatum Joh'em Burgh remisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse praefato Joh' Rudde omnimodus acciones debita transgressiones delata et dimanda quas versus eum vnquam habui habeo seu quonismodo in futur.

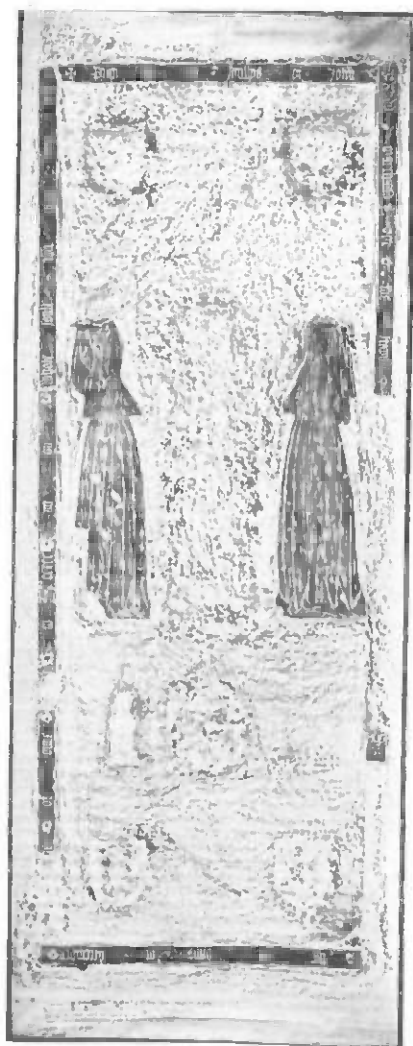
¹ *Rotuli et Petitiones in Parlamento*, vol. iii., 51 B.

² Early Chancery Proceedings, Hen. VI.

³ Cal. Pat. Rolls,



BRASS TO JOHN RUDD, DEAN OF LANCHESTER.
(CHAP. V.)



BRASS TO JOHN RUDD OF WINTERTON.
(CHAP. XI.)

habere potero a principio mundi vsque diem confeccionis praesencium. In cuius rei testimonium huic praesenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Dat. vicesimo quarto die septembris Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post Conquestum Angliae Duodecimo."

John Rudd was twice married, first to Jean, daughter of Portington, of Sawcliffe, and secondly to a lady whose name was Elizabeth. He died in 1504, and was buried in the Church of All Saints, Winterton, where a slab of blue marble marks his grave in the chancel floor. Formerly a figure of John Rudd in brass was let into the slab; now only those of his two wives remain, with a part of the marginal inscription, which runs as follows:—

"Pray for the soullys of John Rudd marchand of the Stapull [of Callas and of Joan and Elizabeth] his [Wives which John deceased] the XX day of december [in ye yea]re of oure [lo]rde MCCCC IIIJ on whose soule Ihu haue m'cy ame."

The portions of the inscription in brackets are now lost, but are known to us through De la Prynne, who saw and copied the whole. Besides the figures already mentioned there remain matrices in the slab for the representation of a child, of something unknown and of four shields.

John Rudd the elder left the following will:—¹

"In Dei Nomine Amen. I John Rudde the Elder of Wynterton in the Countie of Lincoln merchaunt being in full and whole mynde the 10th day of the moneth of Januar in the yere of our Lord God 1503 ordeyne and make this my last Will in forme folowing—ffirst I bequeath my soule to Almighty God and my body to be buried in my Parishe Church of Wynterton wt. my mortuary aft the custome Also I bequeath to the high altar of Wynterton for recompense of tithes and offerings afore this tyme forgotten 3s 4d Also I bequeth to the Cathedrall Church of Lincoln 3s/4d Also I bequeth to the 3 orders of freers that is to say to evry order Xs. Also I bequeath to the house of Gowkswell XXs. Also I bequeath to the house of Thornholm XXs. Also I bequeath to John Rudde the y^r 10/- Also I bequeath to John Malton 40/- Also I will that a convenable and able Chaplayn shall syng and rede and say masse for my soule and for the soule of my fader and mōder and all Cristen soules by the space of VII years taking evy yere for his labour during the said tyme Also I bequeath to Agnes Rudde XXs. Also to John White y^r 40/- Also to Anne Rudde daughter of Christofer Rudde X marcs Also to Jenet Aby 20/- Also I bequeth to Elyn Cowper my servant a cowe Also to John More 3 quarters barley malte Also I bequeth to each oon of my servantes 3/4 Also I bequeth to Robert Malton XXs. Also to Anne Malton XXs. Also to John Portyngton XXs Also I bequeth to Hy. Grey Chapleyn 6/8 Also to the Curate of Wynterton 6/8 Also to Thomas Fall Chapleyn 6/8 Also I bequeth to the Church of Wyntryngham 6/8 Also I bequeth to the Church of Roxby 6/8 Also I bequeth to the Church of Whyttn 6/8 Also I bequeth to the Church of Halton 6/8 Also

¹ P.C.C. 27, Holgrave.

I bequeth to the Church of Appulby 6/8 Also I bequeth to the Church of Rysseby 6/8 Also I give and bequeth the residue of all my goodes as well beyond sea as in England to Elizabeth my wif which I ordeyne and make my sole executrice And she to dispose for my soule and for all Cristen soules in such wise as she shall think most necessary Also I give and bequeth to Elizabeth my wif the Messuage or house which I dwell in with a Winde Myll and 2 Oxcgang lands lying in Wynterton holden of the manor of Kyrton to have to her for terme of XXXIX yeares immediately after my decease Also I geve and bequeth to the sd. Elizabeth a messuage a dovescote with a gardyn and a crofte thereto adioynnyng lying in a lane in Wynterton called Stuard Lane sometyme belong^e to oon John Garthrop to have to hir for terme of 39 years immediately after my decease Also I will that the said Elizabeth my wif have and peasibly enjoye all my londe in Wynterton which I purchased of oon Richard Grene for the terme of her life according to a state made by Robert Portyngton Chapleyn and Wm. Wawen of Burton without interrupcion lett or impedymment had or done to her by me myn heirs or any other to her use so that after the decease of the said Elizabeth all the said messuages lands and tents holly remayne to Elizabeth and Jane my daughters and to the heirs of their 2 bodies lawfully begotten And for defaulte of such yssue all the said messuages londes tents with the appurts holly revert and come to the right herres of me the said John Rudde There beyng Witnesses Nicholas Gyrlyngton Wm. Gyrlyngton John Spycer John Maydenwell Henry Grey Chapleyn Robert Aby Thomas Spycer John Tokke William Nawnby and others."

Proved 10th March, 1504.

It is interesting to note that the lane leading from Winterton to Roxby is called Soars Lane, and at the top of it, at the west end of Winterton, there used to be an ancient thatched farmhouse formerly surrounded by a moat and old trees and many wild daffodils about it. A modern house now occupies the site, but in olden days in all probability this was the residence of the Rudds.

Richard, the son of John Rudd the elder, who married a daughter of St. Quinton, apparently predeceased his father. He left four sons, John the eldest, named in his grandfather's will as John "the younger," Richard the second son of whom nothing is recorded, Henry the third son, and John the fourth.

Henry Rudd had a distinguished career at Cambridge, and held several important preferments. He was born at Winterton, studied the Canon Law in the University, and became Bachelor in that faculty in 1477, commencing Doctor in the following year. He was admitted to the Rectory of Weston Colville, Cambridge, 30th July, 1478, resigned 1480, and was instituted to the Rectory of Cottingham, Northants, 1st Oct., 1486, and to that of Pitchley in the same county 18th Feb., 1487. In 1490 he resigned the Rectory of Downham, Isle of Ely, and on 30th April in that year was instituted to the Church of Castor, near Peterborough. He was in 1500 appointed Vicar-General and Commissary of the Diocese of Ely by the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, the Sees of Ely and Canterbury being then vacant. The

presentations to Pitchley, Cottingham, and Castor were made by the Abbot and Convent of Burgh.¹

Doctor Henry Rudde was employed by the University of Cambridge in a negotiation between that body and the town, for in the roll of accounts of the treasurers of the town of Cambridge, from Michaelmas, 16 Hen. VII., to Michaelmas, 17 Hen. VII., is the item: "Paid for a breakfast in the inn called the Dolphin, at the time of the meeting had for the matter between the University and the town of Cambridge, there being assembled for the same Mr. Doctors Rudde and Sokeborn, Mr. Burgoyne and Wood, 19d." There was a hostel known as Rudd's Hostel over against Emmanuel College (where now is the Castle Inn), but this cannot have been named after Dr. Henry Rudd, as it is to be found mentioned in the foundation deed of Peterhouse in 1283.

Dr. Henry Rudd died in 1506, and left the following interesting will:—

"In the name of God Amen. I, maister Herry Rudde of Bury Seynt Edmonde, docto^r, the XXIIII day of August, in the year of our Lord MDVJ, w^t an hool and perfyte mynde being at Bury forseid make and ordeign this my present testament and last will bipertite in this manner and form followyng. First I byquethe and commende my soule to God Almighty, his most blissid mod^r o^r Lady Seynt Marie, and to all the holy company of heven and my body to be buried in the monasterij of Seynt Edmond byfor Seynt Cristofer Item I byqueth toward the making of ij blynde wyndowes in the seid monasterij and be syde Seynt Cristopher X^{ss}. Item I bequeth to the Chapell of Seynt Nicholas at the Estgate townes ende a vestement of whyte satyn and poudrid w^t Seynt Nicholas armes to the value of V mark. Item I byqueth to the monasterij of Peterborough L^{ss} w^t this condicion followyng that the Abbot of the said monasterij or his successores paye or do to be payed vnto myn executors vnderwretyn L^{ss} the whiche is owyng me beside that I bequethed them. Item I byqueth to the pariss chirche of Wynterton where I was born X marcs to bey w^t a cope. Item I byqueth to the chirche of Caster be side Peterborough X marcs to bye w^t a cope Item I byqueth to the chirche of Pycheley X marcs to bye w^t a cope Item I byqueth to the Blak Fryres of Cambregge towards peyntyng the IX ordrys of aungelis XX marcs Item I byqueth toward the making of an Ile in Seynt Andrewes chirche in Cambregge X^{ss} Item I will that S^r James Cartenell synge for my soule be the space of iij yeers after my discese where it shall please him for to synge and he to haue for his labo^r euery year viij marcs Item I will that myn executours geve for my soule at my buriyng day or ellis on the morrow after that to pore folkes at hom at their bowses in bred and fleesh to the value of X^{ss} And I will that myn executors shall spende oder X^{ss} abowte my funerall Item I will have songyn for my soule a Mⁱ messys as shortly as my executors can cause them to be songyn and euery prest to haue for his labour to sey Placebo Dirige comendacion and messe iijjd. Item I byqueth to Will^m Rudde my brodyr X^{ss} Item I byqueth to John Rudde my nevy V^{ss} Item I byqueth to John Wareyn of Castyr and to his

¹ Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabrigiensis*, vol. i.

wife XLs. Item I byqueth to Thomas Massenger my seru^{ant} XLs and XXVJs ViiId for his wagys for the yeer folowyng and an hors Item I byqueth to John Waleys my seru^{ant} XLs and XXVJs. VIIId for his wagys for the yeer followyng and an hors Item I byqueth to Herry Gannok XXs Item I byqueth to his wyff XXs. Item I bequeth to Nicholas Styles seru^{ant} wth Maister Berkyng IIJs. IIIId. Item I will that if myn executors be trowblid whyrby that this my will may not be fulfillid than I will that myn executours shall mynysse as they thynke accordyng to consciens Itm I anulle and revoke all the viles mad by for this date outhur by mouthe or by wrytyng The residue of my goods not byquethed I assigne and byquethe vnto the disposicion of myn executours vnderwretyn to selle resceyve and to geve in almes and oder dedys of charite as shalbe thought to them most best for the weell of my soule And of this my present testament and last will I make and ordeyn myn executours Maister Doctour Candelyn of Cambraye Maister John Belt of the same town and Dame John Barkyng pytauncer of the monasterij in Bury and I byqueth to eche of them for there labour V marcs In witnesse herof I haue sette my seall These witnesses Will^m Copynger Thom^s Godard Herry Gannok and othyr. Yoven the day and yeer aboue wretyn."

Proved 8th Nov., 1506, Court of Commissary of Bury.

John Rudd, of Scotton, whom we next notice, was in all probability connected with the Rudds of Winterton, though in what degree does not appear. John, Abbot of Peterborough, writing to Cromwell 26th Jan., 1532, says :—

"I have received your letter for granting a lease to John Rudde of our Manor of Scotton, which I cannot do by reason of a promise made to a servant of Mr. Page 3 years ago, as I beg Rudde to inform you. He caused my Lord of Wilts. to write to me for the same farm a twelvemonth since. The promise of an honest man ought to be as sure as his seal. Let him move Mr. Page to stay his suit and then I am discharged. If Mr. Page will release me of my promise, then some other thing convenient shall be devised for his servant." Peterborough, 26th Jan. ¹

John Rudd apparently obtained the lease he desired at Scotton or Scotter, a place only four miles from Kirton, as it is mentioned in his will, which runs as follows :—

1535. John Rud of Grey Inne bequeathed unto Fraunces his wife all her Joynts and feoffment according to the tenour of furthyr dedes thereof made and also his golde ring and he willed if his father John Rud peasible suffer his woife to enjoy her jointure and feoffment that then his said father have released to him all such debts as he then owed testator. And also the demise and lease of the farm that he had of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and also the lease of the parsonage of Scotter. He bequeathed to his Parish Church of Scotter 20d. And to be distributed to the poor people there 3/4 To the Parish Church where his father is 3/4 to be praied for. He willed that there be spent at his buryall 5 marks or £5

¹ Cal. State Papers, vol. vi.

² P.C.C. 26, Hogan.

at the discretion of Robert Aske. He bequeathed to every of his servants their wages due and 6/8. He made his wife his executrix.

Witnesses : Robert Aske, Agnes Tykill, Robert Lownde.

Proved at Canterbury 4th Aug., 1535.

To return to the direct line of Winterton Rudds.

John Rudd "the younger" went to reside at "Wanting," in Berkshire, which I believe to be identical with Wantage. There he died in 1548, and left the following will :—¹

"In the name of Almighty God so be it the 21st Oct. the 33rd year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII Supreme Hedd of the Church of England and Ireland I John Rudde of Wanting being of hole mind and in good helthe make this my will in this maner and form following First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God that made all the world of nothing and to all the holy company of heaven Item I will that my body be buried in the hallowed ground where it shall please God to call me to his marcies Item I will that there be given for thonor of the Holie Trinitie to poor people to pray for my soul 3/- And in the worshipp of Christe's Passion five shillings and in the worshipp of the twelve Apostles and all the Company of Heaven 12 shillings to poor people to pray for my soul Item I will that there be one poor man clothed with my wearing gear cote dublet shirte hoses boots and capp Item I will that my loving wife Elen (?) be my full executrix and to have all my goods and fearmes and copyholds and lands that I have this day during her life to keep her and my children with all And that all things be at her pleasure and commandement to give to my children and sons as she shall think best so that she marry not but keep herself free and unmarried. And if she do marry I will that she have a joynture of £4 yearly of my lands of Winterton in Lincolnshire and her chambre that is to saye a bedd wth the appurtenances thereunto belonging and her wearing apparell and 20^s in money or money worthe. And then I will that my sonnes William Rudde John Rudde Edmonde Rudde James Rudde and Anne Rudde my daughter be myne Executors and that my goodes be divided amongst them to bringe them upp with all And then I will that my cousin John Rudde of Croxton have 40/- And my brother William Rudde 40/- and Chrostr White of Gloucester gent 26/8 And Thomas Raff of Wanting 26/8 to be mine Overseers of this my will and that they have for their paynes the somes abovesaid Further I will that William my son shall have my Landes in Winterborne (Winterton) in Lincolnshire Item I will that my son John Rudde have all my Indentures and Copyholds (at) Wanting and Exo. . . (?) Item I will that Edmond Rudde my sonne have my farm of Great Cortey (?) Item I will that my sonne James Rudde have tenne pounds to help him to a farm to pay for the hyre of it And further I will that if it fortune that my sonne Edmonde Rudde do depart out of this world without children I will that my son James Rudde have the said farm to him and to his children during the yeres."

¹ P.C.C. 16, Populwell.

Here follow similar directions in the case of each of his children.

"And if it fortune that it please God that all my above named children do dye Then I will that my brother William Rudde have my farm of Huntcourte And further I will that my brother Wm. Rudde have 40/- Item if my wife do marry after my departing I will that my overseers abovenamed make the best for the proffitt of my poor children as my overseers shall think best That my farm may be delivered to fermehouse man with . . . and to make account to my overseers And my children to be brought upp to Scole as shall please God whom I beseech to take me to his mercy and goodness. Witness to this my will written in myne own hande. Syr Richarde Calamy prest. Thos. Raffe, John Brodoke, Edmund Yate."

Proved 13th Nov., 1548.

Edmund the second son of John Rudd, of Wanting, married a daughter of . . . Green, and had a son and grandson both named William. He made his will in 1592, and states he is of Dowdeswell, co. Glos., and after pious commendations and expression of deep repentance for his "sinfull lief" he leaves to his Parish Church 33s. and to the poor there 6s. 8d. and to the Church and poor of Badgworth £4. To his wife Alice £20 yearly, and to his grandson William, son of his son William, £5 yearly, to his son William and his wife £25 yearly. After a bequest of £20 to his sister's children he appoints Mr. Thos. Childe, parson of Dowdeswell, and Richard Rogers of the same overseers with 6s. 8d. for their pains.

Of the other sons of John Rudd, of Wanting, little is known except of the eldest, William, who married Margaret, daughter to Alderman Dingley, of Kingston-on-Hull. Arthur Larkin in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* states that William Rudd was aged 14 on 28th Sept., 1549, and that John his eldest son and heir was living on 19th Sept., 1562. His other sons were Silvester, William and Richard, and his daughters Jane, Grace and Anne. It has not been possible to trace the careers of these, except that the register of St. Mary Abchurch records the burial of Silvester Rudd 18th Feb., 1593. Apparently Winterton ceased to be the home of the Rudds.

The family had spread to various places in Lincolnshire at an early date. The will of Christopher Rudd, of Melton, dated June 15th 1496, is interesting in itself (though very difficult to decipher), and in it is mention of Winton, which I take to mean Winterton, but there is no clue to the testator's connection with the family there. After the usual bequest of his soul Christopher Rudd desires that his body be buried in the choir of his Parish Church of All Saints, Melton, and leaves to that church 6s. 8d. and similar sums to the Churches of Welton and Winton and 3s. 4d. to the Mother Church of Lincoln. He bequeathes to John Kynge, Chaplain, William Smyth and others sheep and barley. To his sisters 5 marcs. To Christopher Rudd his kinsman a plough, cart and four horses. He mentions his father, John Rudd, and Agnes his wife as executors, and the will was proved 11th April, 1497.¹

¹ P.C.C. 6, Horne.

It is, however, at Quadring, a village about 7½ miles from Spalding, that we find the family settled for several generations. The will of John Rudd of that place, dated 1st July, 1515, is as follows. After the usual commendation of his soul to Almighty God and all the holy Saints he desires that his body be buried in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist within the Church of Quadring, and leaves to the altar of the same 6s. 8d. for tithes and oblations forgotten, also 6s. 8d. for the reparation of the said Church, and 20 pence each to the altar of the Blessed Virgin and of St. John Baptist. To the Cathedral Church of Lincoln 20 pence. To the pupils and orphans of the house of St. Catherine without the walls of Lincoln 12 pence. All the rest of his goods he gives to Thomas Rudd, Hugh Rudd and Henry Robard, of Donyngton, whom he ordains his executors, that they may so order everything for his salvation and as may appear most pleasing to God.

After making provision for his wife Alice, he bequeaths to Thomas his son his messuage with all lands and tenements that belong to him by inheritance after the decease of his father Thomas Rudd. Failing his son's heirs, Hugh (his other son) is to inherit, whom failing his daughters by his former marriage with Agnes succeed.

Also he bequeaths to his son Thomas all his land in Billingham and Heckyngton in Kesteven, subject to a charge for Alice his wife, and he leaves to Thomas a cart, plough, harness and six horses. To his son Hugh all the lands not bequeathed to his son Thomas, with 3 roods of pasture at Chemptoft which he gives to the Chantry of St. John Baptist in Quadring, and 3 roods at the same place which he gives to the Chantry of the Blessed Mary there. His wife is to have the profits of this land for four years to dispose them for the health of his soul and that of his first wife. Agnes his daughter shall have £5 the day of her marriage. Amongst witnesses is John Adame, Chaplain of Quadring.¹

Thomas Rudd, of Quadring, son of John Rudd, makes his will in 1557, the 31st day of October. After the usual commendation he leaves his body to be buried in the Churchyard of Quadring, and gives to the hye alter there 20 pence for mortuarie, and to the Mother Church of Lincoln a small bequest. To John Rud his son his howse that he dwells in with all his goods in Quadring saving the house that Thomas Boyer dwelt in and one acre and a half in Also he gives him a beyd, a feyther beyd and a payre of shytt, a pyllo and bolster with the covlynge, a great black arc, the wors cobbard, a dystaff that he bought of Brandey (?), a counter, a appyll stok, his best brass pan saving two, a brass pott, a great bell candyllstok . . . "the hozy gallows that hangeth in my chamber," his mylle. To Thomas Rud his son 2 kyes 2 mares, a grey filly of 2 yere old his plowghe and cartt with the gerre thereto belonging, 2 beyddes that standeth in the chamber with all that longeth unto them, a reyd ark standyng ther to, the better cobberd, the best table, 2 brass pottes, the best brass pan, 6 pewter dysshes, a great bell candylstok with 2 other candylstoks, a chafing dyssh, a spytt with a payre cobbordes. To Rob a thele, a cow, a gin burlyng To Antone Phyllypp 2 stere burlynge, . . . of bennes

¹ P.C.C. 10, Holder.

(beans) To every pore howsseholder in the towne half a strik of wette so far as the corn wyll go agenst Xysmes To Ane Bardle a cow a yearin calf To James Newby a yearin calf To Robert Open a yearin calf To John Smythe his russett Jakkett To Robert Was his buckskin dubblett To Andye Harrington his best hatt To John Rud his son his violett cott with a worsted doblett To John Browne his best Cloak his worst hatt etc. He gives to Jenett Rud his wyffe the howsse wherein Thomas Browne dwells with all the land under it and one acre and halfie in Brockhorn (?) duryng hyr lyff and after hyr dyseas he wills the same to Thomas Rud his son and to hys heires. Failing which he wills his movable goods to be divided between his three sisters. To Anne Hood a bushell of wette. Also he wills that John Smythe have the custody of Hew Rud his son with hys land till he is 21, bestowing every yeare upon the howssyng and aboutt the ground £4 yearly as his trust is in him for the uphowldyng of his howsses, kyping of ground in repayr etc. He wills that Jenett Rud his wyff have her dwellyng in the howse where he dwells unto Mayday come 12 months with all the land under it and 3 acres of pasture in Barrowgarth (?) if Thomas Browne will not remove then he wills that John Smythe take the Rentt thereof for the use of Hew Rud his son. The rest of his goods not bequeathed he gives to his wife and leaves her sole executrix. Amongst witnesses is Syr Roger Pyrthe, vycar of Quadring.¹

Janet Rudd, the widow of Thomas Rudd, made her will 6th Nov., 1557, desiring to be buried in Quadring Churchyard, and leaving to the high altar there 4d. and to the Mother Church of Lincoln the same sum. To Thomas Rudd her son 3 Key (cows) 2 mares, 3 folles, etc. All her household stuff that she had by the death of her late husband John Rud his father as well things unnamed as named. She mentions her mother Alice Johnson. To Hew Rudd a burlyng. The rest of her goods to Thomas Johnson and Nycolas Johnson her brothers and executors.

The date of the following will of Thomas Rudd is not clearly to be made out. It appeared to be written as 15 vicessimo LVXco, the second of June :—

"I Thomas Rudd of Quadryng beyng of hole mynd and gud memory make my last wyll and testament in thys manner. ferst I bequeathe my soulle to Almyghtye Gode to owre lady Sanct Mary and to all the felyshype in hevyn And my body to be buried in the Church of Quadryng. Itm. my Mortuary as the custome of the town dothe require Itm. I gyffe to the hyghe altar for tythes forgotten xijd. Itm. to evy alter in the Church iiijd. Itm. to every lyghte in the Church ijd. Itm. to the Cathedrall Church of Lyncoln iiijd. Itm. to the howse of Sancte Katheryne ijd. Itm. to the amendyng of a broken bell vjs. viijd. Itm. to the manetenyng of an organ player a cove. Itm. I gyff to Katheryne my wyffe to hyr to hyr heyrys executors and assynges my land and howsyn of Inkesey (?) beyng in the towne and felde of Celyngbrowke for ever Itm. to the same Katheryne my wyffe my capitall mancyon wyth the apputenants and iij acres of land callied Heytoffth duryng the noneage of John my sone And yff the forsaid

¹ Lincoln Pro. Reg., iv., 335.

John my sone dye or he come to the age of 21 yeares Then I will that Katheryne my wyffe have all my tenements and lands in the town and feldes of Quadryng for the terme of hyr lyffe Itm. I gyffe to the Chauntre of Sanct John baptyst in Quadryng iiij acres of lande and a halfe in hold wt. thys condycyon that the sayd prest and all hys successores att my yer day shall gyffe the curet of the sayd Church of Quadryng iiijd And he that day to say dirige and masse of Requiem in the hys quere And a peny to be offeryd att messe Itm. iiijd to the dean (?) for ryngyng Itm a peny to the Belman And the forsayd Chauntre p'ste performe not the . . . in every condycion then I will the forsayd lande be sold be my executors and disposyd in dedys of almes as it shall thynk them best to God's plessyn and needful to my soull Itm I gyffe to Johane my doghter a brass pott wych was my mothers Itm. I gyffe to the same Johan my doghter ij kye and iiij shepe to be delyveryd to hyr proffet when she shall com to ye age of xxi yeres."

The remainder to Katherine his executrix.

Nicholas Prykes supervisor, Thos. Brown and John Gylle witnesses.

Proved 30th June.¹

Thomas Rudde, of Quadring, makes his will 3rd March, 1590:—

"I Thomas Rudde of Quadringe Co. Linc. husbandman, sicke in bodie etc. leave my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Quardinge and for my mortuarie as the lawe doth require In primis I give unto Timothie Rudd my sonne X rodes of lande that I bought of Roger Doath and if Timothie Rudd do die without issue I give the land with appurtenances to Ffr. Rudd my sonne I give to Johnne Rudd my sonne £10 to be paid out of my landes by Thos. Rudde my heire at the accomplishing of 21 yeres. To Margaret Rudd my daughter £10 6s. 8d, one trussle bed that was my grandson's with one fetherbed and all the furniture belonginge to yt one newe brasse pott the best in the house at the age of 21 yeres It. to Agnes Rudd my daughter £10 one newe trussle bed made of pearbrie with a fetherbed with all the furniture thereto belonginge one round brasse pott next the best in the house at 21 yeres of age. Failing heirs the 5 rodes of land to remain to Margaret and Agnes and their heirs."

Proved at Donnington 20th April, 1591. Lincoln Reg.

There remains one other will of the Rudds of Quadring, namely that of John Rudd, junior, made in 1644. He describes himself as single, and commends into the hands of Nicholas Compfer and James Frances two customary tenements of the Manor of Munkes Hall, one cottage and one aker of land lying under it to the use of John Rudd his father. He mentions Thomas Rudd his brother. To Katherine Rudd his sister he bequeaths £20 on her attaining the age of 18. To the poor of Quadring 10s. To Elizabeth Rudd 2s. 6d.

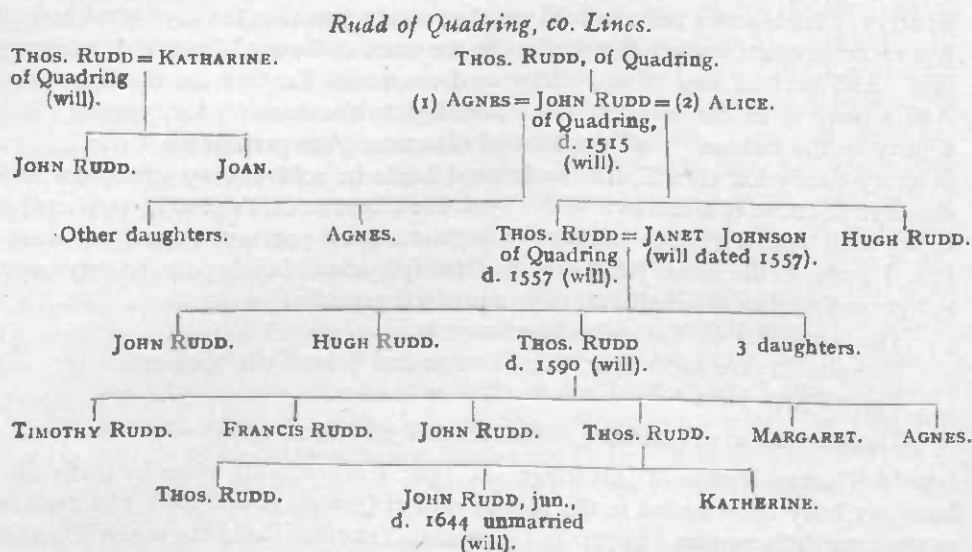
Proved at Kirton 1648.²

Presumably the Rudds ceased to exist at Quadring in the seventeenth century,

¹ Lincoln Pro. Reg.

² Lincoln Pro. Reg.

as no more wills are to be found, neither does one trace the members of that branch elsewhere. The ensuing pedigree tabulates what is to be gleaned from the wills I have given.



There are scattered records of Rudds in other places and various parts of Lincolnshire. William Rudd, yeoman, of East Keale, who made his will 11th Feb., 1560, desired to be buried at East Keale, and gave to the Church of Lincoln 4d. To the poore mannes box in East Keale 12d and at Crofton 2s. To Alan his son his white aumbling mare, 3 kye neyther of the best nor of the worst, a trussle bedde with a fetherbedde above yt a boulster a coveringe a payre of shetes, the hye table, a furm with the hanginge in the hall at Crofte, a cobard a leade and a payre of malte quarnes and 2 pewter dooblers. To William his son 4 kye of the best and all his sheep he has at Croft and 10 pewter dooblars, and candlestickke of the best, 3 flaxen shetes, one boulster, and 2 pillowes with hyllynge and fylllynge, a blanket, fetherbed, a coveringe, a redde chest that was his owne. Also to the said William $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen sylver spoones, 4 yearinge calves that were his own, a trussle bedde with a fetherbed above it in Crofte, a framed table with all other thinge that is unbequeathed within his house at Croft. To Alan his son his wayne at Croft with all the woode within the garthe. To Wm. Thurland a yew of 2 yeare olde and his wife a yuu of 2 yeares olde. To William his sonne all his crophe at Croft savinge two seame barlie that his wife shall have which is in the chaumber. To the said William all his apparell that belongs to his bodie. . . . He gives his lease that he has in Easter Keale to his wife Anna for the discharge of his bond that he was bounde to hyr 2 childer.

Proved at Spilsby 20th April, 1561. Lincoln Reg.

John Rudd, of Frieston, in Holland (about 3 miles from Boston), made his will 20th June, 1580, and describes himself as a "laborer." He leaves to Janet his wife one little colte, and 2 milk kye with calves and household stuff except 1 pair of flaxen sheetes which were his grandmother's whereof one he gives to Elizabeth and the other to Issable his daughters, to whom he also bequeaths his riding mare and his pin maire called Brock and £14 parcel of £21 10/4 Wm. Elared of Boston draper doth owe him. To Anthonye his sonne his carte and plow with all his geares, and his 3 other maires, a paire of harness and £23 wherof Wm. Foxe oweth £20 and the other £3 is parcel of £5/13/4 which Wm. Westland his landlord doth owe him. To his wife Janet one acre of land called Harryeacre for the space of 10 yeares towards the bringing up of his two daughters.

Proved at Boston 20th June, 1580. Lincoln Reg.

George Rudd, of Horbling, 4th March, 1597, mentions his two daughters Alice and Margaret and his father-in-law John Bowes.

Richard Rudd, of Surfleet, 1647-8, husbandman, mentions his son John and his daughters Mary and Margaret.

Other wills remaining at Lincoln are the following :—

Robert Rudde, Butterwick, 1591-3 (55).

Beatrice Rudde, East Stockwith, 1594-8 (156).

Abraham Rudd, Gainsborough, 1636-8 (28.).

John Rudd, Gainsborough, 1636-8 (28).

John Rudd, East Stockwith, 1669-70 and 71 (421).

William Rudd, near Gainsborough, 1694-99 (185).

In recent times the name of Rudd occurs at Grantham, and at this day there is a tablet in the crypt chapel of the parish church recording the fact of the restoration of that chapel in memory of a Mr. Rudd by his adopted son, both of whom were well-known and much respected inhabitants of the town. They do not, however, belong to the Rudd family.

RUDDS OF NORFOLK.

Many Rudds are to be found mentioned in Norfolk and a few in Suffolk, and probably they came from Lincolnshire in connection with the wool trade. Records are fragmentary, but not without interest for Norfolk Rudds of the present day.

The earliest record available is that of 1324, when John Rudde and his wife occur in a fine of land at Islington. In 1344 complaint was made to a Commission of Oyer and Terminer that John and Martin Rudd and others at Catelacii, co. Norfolk, had carried away goods belonging to Queen Philippa and assaulted her men and servants, whereby she lost their services for a great time.¹

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls,

In 1404 before another commission complaint was made by various Prussian shipowners and merchants of Dansk that when they were lately sailing at sea between England and Seland with ships laden with goods and merchandise they were captured (amongst others) by *le dogger* of Crowmer, of which Robert Paston is owner and Thomas Rudde master.¹ This proceeding is quite in keeping with the Paston family as revealed in the *Paston Letters*, and Thos. Rudde would be carrying out orders. At any rate, it seemed to be no drawback to his career, for in 1405 a commission to John Gold, master of a ship of the King's called *La Katherine de la Tour* and to Thomas Rudd, mariner, instructed them to take seventy mariners to serve the King's son Thomas, Admiral of England, in the said ship on the King's present voyage at sea.²

In a Catalogue of Ancient Deeds John Rudde is mentioned as holding lands at Shypden at an unknown date. The will of Roger Rudde, Chaplain of Shypden, 5th July, 1452, states his wish to be buried in the chancel of the church there, and he leaves gifts to the High Altar and to the Fraternity Guild of St. Anne, to the poor and to "le plowhyth." His sisters Margaret Clements and Annas Matson, nieces Agnes and Alice Matson, M^{ro} Walter Champneyes and Dom. Thos. Brynne, Chaplains of Shypden, benefit by bequests, also "to Richard Coye filioli meo."

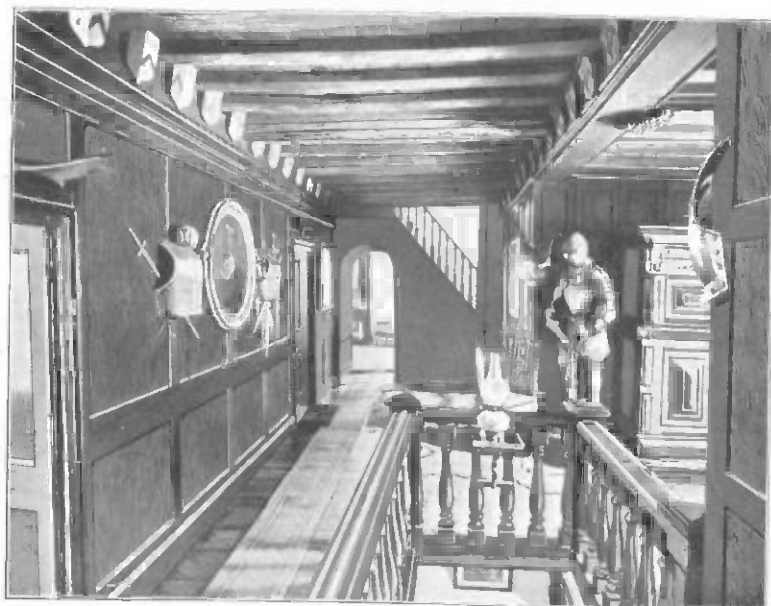
From the will of John Rudd, priest of the parish school of Kirksted, dated 28th Dec., 1560, we gather that he was buried in the chancel of the church at Lessingham. that he left 40s. to the poor, to Robt. Rudd his nephew £10, to his niece Eliz. Smythe £6 13s. 4d., a feather bed, and all belonging thereto and a brass pot, with other legacies.

Richard Rudd, mercer, of Norwich, who belonged to the Bradenham Rudds, dates his will 1st Nov., 1562, and after pious commendations desires to be buried in Christ Church (the Cathedral) next to Sir John Tuddenham his cousin, and he gives £4 to the repair of the church, and to St. Peter's Church £3 6s. 8d. for the same purpose. To the poor at the time of his burial £4, and to the priest choirmen, children and sexton £3. To the poor of Norwich £4 yearly for ever to be distributed by his executors on Ash Wednesday "to praye for my soule and all Christian soules. And also I will that my executors shall within 7 yers next after my decease insuer to the mayor shreves and commonalte of the city of Norwich and ther successors as moche lands and tenements as shall yearly amount and come to the some of £4 6s. 8d., above all charges of which said £4 6s. 8d. I will there be yerely for ever given and distributed . . . £4 by the discredessyon of the mayor and shreves for the time beyng, for whose paynes therein to be taken and done I will that the other 6/8 be to the said mayor and shreves, viz. to the mayor . . . 3/4 and to eyther of the shreves 20d." To his brother Nixon and to his sister, Nixon's wife, and to each of their children £10. "Liberal bequests to his servants follow. Two years after his decease the messuages and houses wherein he dwelt called "Curates "

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls,² Cal. Pat. Rolls.



ROBT. GRAY RUDD OF BRAMERTON.
(CHAP. XI.)



INTERIOR OF CURATS, NORWICH.

were to be sold. His lands at Bradenham and Colney are mentioned, and his brother Walden is to have his gold ring with his name thereon, his sister Walden "a demysent of gold," and to their children gifts of money. To Olive his wife £40. It appears from the Chamberlain's Accounts in 1625 that there was a close without St. Giles' Gates conveyed to the city according to Richard Rudd's will, and that it was then leased at £8 per annum and the profits applied as directed. It is interesting to note that probably Richard Rudd's house still exists in the house called Curats in the market-place at Norwich, one of the city's show places.

The charitable bequests of the city were increased by Alderman Rudd in 1632, when he gave 6s. 8d. to be expended in bread on Ash Wednesday for ever by the City Chamberlain.¹

Bradenham and its neighbourhood seems to have been the chief Rudd locality for several centuries, the registers (see Carthew's *History of West and East Bradenham*) extending from 1539 to 1760 with many Rudd entries. Wm. Rudde, of West Bradenham, who made his will 10th Jan., 1503, was a wealthy yeoman, and left alms for the repair of the bells and to the Guild of St. Andrew. To his wife he left his place called Recherss with land lying at Hymghm called Gate and the Middle Close, with £5 and all his kine, horses and farm gear, etc., his children being mentioned but not named.

There are several wills of these Rudds in the Norwich probate registry which I have not examined. One of Thos. Rudd "woolcomer," 1657, mentions his son Thomas and Eliz. Coote his daughter and also some small properties, and is at Somerset House.²

Thos. Rudd, of Beetley, in 1636 was lord of a manor there in 1647, and John Rudd, gent., was of Beetley in 1670 and also owned land in North Elmham.

From Proceedings in Chancery in the time of Elizabeth (Ss. 25, No. 54) we learn that Thos. Soames brought a suit against one Bagspoole and Wm. Rudde relating to the purchase of lands in Butley or Betley, Northelm, Bylney, Grenessengall (? Gressenhall), and Byttering Norfolk.

John Rudd who was entered at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, on 14th April, 1583, is stated to be the son of Clement Rudd, of Bittering, "mediocris fortunæ," and that he was born at Little Bittering. John Rudd remained a scholar at Gonville till Lady Day, 1584,³ and possibly migrated to St. John's (whence a John Rudd matriculated in April, 1584), but he certainly was a scholar at Christ's in Nov., 1586, B.A. 1587-8, and M.A. 1591. By 1596 he had become Vicar of Shephal, Herts, and on the 30th Jan., 1597, he preached a sermon at St. Mary's,

¹ Blomefield, *Topographical History of Norfolk*.

² P.C.C. 264, Ruthen.

³ Venn, *Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College*, vol. i., p. 118.

Cambridge, which brought him into great trouble. The following account of the circumstances is preserved at the Bodleian :—¹

"The Proceedings against John Rudd Vicar of Shephall as it is found under Mr. Smith's hand Register in those tymes in these words.

"1596. John Rudd Vicar of Shephall in the Countye of Hertford Mr. of Arts and late Prebend of Christ's Colledge in this University upon a publick offence by him given in a sermon preached at St. Marye's in Cambridge the 30th daye of January last past. The sayd Rudd being judicially converted the first day feb. last before the Vice Chancellor and other his assistants was personally examined upon the contents of his sermon drawn into certain interrogatories, the true coppye whereof together with his particular answere unto the same is herein also. . . .

"Interrogatoria ministrata per Donum praedictum ex officio contra John Rudd ut sequitur.

"1. Whether humanitie and humiane Arts may be used and the Authors of the same named and their Positions allocated in Sermons in the Church of England, viz. Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, Seneca poets and other to good and profitable order for the behoofe of the Auditorye ?

"2. Whether doe you knowe or thinke that not the tenth part of the Ministers of England are no teaching ministers 'but dumb dogs.' And what reverend fathers doe you take to be faultye in that behalfe for making such ministers ?

"3. Whether a minister allowed in the Church of England that is no preacher be no minister before God ?

"4. What Papistes or Lutherans lately reconciled have you known or heard sent out of Cambridge ?

"Personalis responsi Johis Rudd facta Interrogatorys praedictis seq.

"1. 2. 3. . . . respondat affirmative saving that concerning Bishops mentioned in the 2nd. article he knoweth nothing in particular.

"4. That he had noe meaning of any particular persons but of some late controversies. Joh. Rudd.

"Upon his sayd answers he was by Mr. Vice Chancellor suspended ab omni gradu suscepto et suscipiendo and admonished to deliver up his licence of preaching formerly granted by this Universitye untill he should make publick satisfaction to the Congregation and revoke his rashe and unadvised speeches in a sett forme etc.

"The sayd Rudd did expressly refuse to make satisfaction or to revoke in any sett forme of words but did openly promise to deliver publickly in St. Marye's pulpit on the 6 March the whole substance and effect of the sayd revocation. (This he did not do but rather reasserted his former doctrines again before the Vice Chancellor who reported him to the Archbishop of Canterbury 15 Mar. 1596.)"

Here followed his signed revocation. Before the Court of High Commission he submitted himself 6th Nov., 1598, and was restored by the Lord Chancellor.

¹ Academia Cant. Raw., B. 280, f. 43b.

An undated letter of John Rudd has a more peaceful ring about it than these proceedings. It is as follows :—¹

"Sir in desire I had to hasten your frame for books I went to Hartford not long after your beinge with me hopinge to have found it in some good reddynes, but cominge to the Joyner I found they had not so much as begynne it neither could I have (by reason of other worke then under their handes) any promise of providinge it wthin a fortnight after ; wherfore I couvenanted with them to make also for you such a plane cabbynet as you liked of at my house and the rather because I could not devise any more safer way in the foule winter for conveyinge your books without any wet or hurt I have therefore nowe wth many harty thanks sent you all your books so long tyme lent me, save that I reserve still with your good leave

Jansenius Maldonatus Esp. on Trin 1 & 2 Til. and Rebera upon the Revelation the which

also shall be reddey at your comande whensoever you shall give me warninge.

I have also sent my Greek Testament in fol. the which I had of Mr. Bill for 7/- and hope he will exchange me it for some such equivalent booke as you like of . . .

I pray you also if you meet with Mr. Barker to put him in minde of my debt the same is £159 5s. 3d. the particulars are expressed beneath : I have some bedding of his for which if he looke for anythinge above 30/- I will very willingly send it upp whither he shall appoint and assure you it taketh no damage with me. I heretofore offered more but I have less need of it etc. Nov. 10.

"Tuissimus

"J. RUDD."

In the Chancery Proceedings of Elizabeth's reign (R. 3, 30) is found the answer of Wm. Botteler to John Rudd, complainant, in which it is stated that the latter had demised to Botteler certain premisses, except the hall and house, etc., and he thinks he has a hard bargain. The same subject is probably pursued in R. 3, 51, in the same series.

Though John Rudd is named amongst the Vicars of Shephall by Chauncy in his *Historical Antiquities of Herts*, and by other authorities, yet there exists some doubt as to whether he was really Vicar or only a resident Curate, for Newcourt in his list of Vicars makes Robert Wood Vicar 1581-1613, and Thomas Marten his successor in the latter year. Neither does the monumental inscription of John Rudd solve the question. It is on a small marble monument under the window on the north side of the chancel, together with an effigy of the deceased priest (on a shield) wearing a short cloak, with a shepherd's crook in his hand and bearing a sheep on his neck.

¹ Bod., Tanner, 75. f. 331.

Inscription :—

"Near this place is buried the body of John Rudd the faithful pastor of this parish 45 years, who died a Bachelor the 13th of July 1640. Aetat 72.

Son of Thunder, Son of the Dove,
Full of hot Zeal, full of true Love.
In preaching truth, in living right,
A burning lamp, a shining Light."

John Rudd left a lengthy will, of which the substance is as follows :—

19th Feb., 1638. John Rudd, of Shephall, clerk, desired to be buried in the midst of the chancel of Shephall Church, and directed his exors to bestow £70 about his burial, whereof £6 was to go to the poor, and a convenient part for a monument in the church wall against his grave, the rest for the entertainment of his friends, especially of the Ministers and Scholars of his acquaintance and particularly of the Minister who should preach his funeral sermon.

He desired Mr. Craven, Minister of Ware, to preach his funeral sermon and his exors to give him a peece for his pains and to desire him to accept some of his fairest mapps in his Hall parlour or great chamber.

His plate he gave to his friend Mr. Doctor Ward, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, his great seale ring in which are engraven the names of two of his worthy friends of happy memory, Sir Rowland Lytton, Knight, and Mr. John Allington, Bachelor of Divinity, of whose bounty towards him it is composed. His gilded tankard to his cousin Robinson. His double gilt bole with the cover he desired might remain in the custody of the elder Wm. North until his son, testator's cousin, should be 21, but if he died before that age to Elizabeth North his sister. His double gilt salte to his cousin Richard Walker. His silver tankard to his cousin Nicolson Fleming. His silver bowle to his cousin Francis Trindall. His wine bowl to his cousin John Walker. Six silver spoons with gilded heads to his cousin Henry Hancoke. Two gilt spoons with the 4 Apostle spoons to his cousin Wm. North the younger. All his other silver spoons, being 8 in number, to his cousin Elizabeth North.

He desired his cousin, Wm. North the elder, to take all his library of books into his study. All his English books he would have divided between his cousin John Walker and himself, and desired them at their discretion to bestow some of them amongst all his kindred who show themselves willing and they knew to be able to make use of them. He gave all his written handbooks to his cousin Gabriel Robinson, and all his other books of what kind or language soever to be divided into two equal parts, whereof Robinson was to choose one part and Wm. North the other if able to make use of them, etc.

What was to be bestowed for pious uses and how.

His friends Mr. John Nodes, of the Swann in Stephenedge, Oliver North of Datchworth, and the two Wm. Norths of the Parish of Shephall had of him for

which he had their bond £400. He would have them take in their bond and to seale to these two bonds annexed to that schedule the one to Sir Wm. Lytton the other to Mr. Dr. Ward, Parson of Much Munden, whom he beseeches to bestow according to his intention expressed in the backside of either of their bonds. There was more moneys in the hands of the two John Norths of Ware, the recovering of which he committed to his friends Mr. Faultrop of . . . and Mr. Thornton of Knebworth to spend as specified on the backside of their letters of Attorney.

His farm at Stotfield in Beds. he gave to his cousin Wm. North, son of Isabel North, on condition that he paid £300 in various sums to several cousins already named in the will and their children.

To his cousin Pennyfeather his close at Aston. To one of his servants 20s. To Gabriel Robinson £5 a year for three years, by which time his testator's pension given to Christ's College will, he hopes, be for him to enter on.

He bequeathed to Master Roote, Vicar of Cotticote, Mr. Perkins' work in sol printed at Cambridge and to Mr. Thornton another volume.

Wm. North and John Walker are left exors. and Mr. Rooke and Mr. Thornton overseers.

Copy of Bond from Testator to Faultrope and Thornton incorporated with the will (*inter alia*).

8th Nov., 1638, John Rudd assigned £200 to Mr. Dr. Ward "humblie beseeching in the bowells of our blessed Saviour that God would vouchsafe to give warning and stirr upp the Rt. Worshipful Master and Fellowes of Christe College, Cambridge, to purchase against the day appointed £10 yearly to be bestowed on two scholars £5 yearly apiece in manner following.

"The one to be a Northern man the other a Southron. In the Northern scholarship I would desire them to prefer, 1^o, any of my kindred; 2^o, any who father have or had some place in the Cathedral of Durham; 3^o, some Durham scholar if some of them be ready to stande for it, etc.

"In the Southern Pension 1^o, any of my kindred; 2^o, the minister's son of Shephall; 3^o, such as come from Stephenedge, St. Alban's or Hertford Schools."

A second bond of £200 to Sir Wm. Lytton.

The will was proved in London July, 1640, by Wm. North and J. Walker. (98, Coventry.)

Concerning this legacy to Christ's College the following reference to a letter written 9th Feb., 1665-6, to Ralph Brearley, and which is mentioned in Peile's History of the College, tells us all that is known of the failure to carry out the good intention. Brearley in the same letter adds that one John Rudd of Christ's, a friend of Sam. Ward, had intended to leave £200 to the College for two exhibitions for boys from Durham School. He says, "This good man died soon after (10th July, 1640), and we were but in a tottering condition. His will I heard was left to the execution of Dr. Sam. Ward, who himself not long after was summoned out of the world (7th Sept., 1643), and we within a little while made dead in law to

all intents and purposes as to Christ's College." He asks Cudworth to inquire into this, but the inquiry did not produce the money, and to this day nothing further is known of it.

The mention of kindred connected with Durham and the North would lead one to suppose that the Rudds of Bittering originally came from that county. Curiously enough a later Rector of North Runciton brought a renewed connection between the two counties. (See Durham Rudds.)

John Rudd, of Langham, yeoman, brought a Chancery suit against Thos. Neave in Oct., 1627, in which he is said to have bought lands in Beetly and Great Bittering from Robt. Tuck.¹ John Rudd's will is dated 1632, and in it he desires to be buried at Langham, giving 20s. to the poor. To his wife Maude he leaves all his houses and lands in Great Bittering, Beetley, Langham or elsewhere in Norfolk, and after her death to his daughters Susan and Theodora. Failing them John and Clement Rudd, sons of his brother Thos. Rudd. The debt due to his sister Woodhaugh is to be met by the sale of his grass lands.

The will of Thos. Rudd, of Brynton, Norfolk, blacksmith, made 17th Oct., 1643, bequeathed to Elizabeth his wife a freehold messuage built within a garden plott, orchard and house land of one acre in Groshenhall betwixt the land of Thos. Rudd, of Beetly, in the south, and the land of the said Thomas on the north. The Easthead abutteth on the fayrstead there. And also one half acre of freeland lying in the fieelde of Great Bittering betwixt the landes of John Halroft towards the east and the land late Robt. Ourson's on the west which he had of his father John Rud, as appeareth more at large by a deede bearing date the 20th April, 1652. Also his coppiehold land of the Manor of Groshenhall which he had by coppie of Court Roll from his said father unto Eliz. his wife. Also to her all his freehold land which he purchased of Armiger Playford, gent. Also all the freehold land which he purchased of Thos. Pleasanor, worstead weaver, lying in Bearfield in Brynton, except 1½ acres being by the way leading towards Holt market. Also all his freehold land which he purchased of John Bond, late of Birningham, lying there in 3 severall peeces. Also all the coppiehold tenement wherein he dwelt holden of the Manor of Thornaye. An acre of copyhold land at Ivylands is left partly towards the bringing up of Robert his son. Proved 17th Oct., 1657.

On the 19th June, 1629, Robert Rudd, of Watlington, husbandman, had occasion to bring a complaint in Chancery against Christopher Postle, wherein he stated that on the 11 Dec. 4 Chas. I. he had 1 whether sheepe, 20 twynn Ewesheepe and 1 ram price £25 pastured in a close near the said Postle of Whatlington, yeoman, who had 2 mastiff dogs or mongrell currs suspected to be accustomed to byte and worry sheepe and other cattell. which said Mastiff dogs or mongrell currs on or aboutt 19 Dec. 4 Car. did byte worry kill and destroy some or most part of the sheep of the said Postle which then went or were depastured in the ground of the said Postle after which the said Postle the morrow after leaving

¹ Chan. Pro., Bills and Ans., Car. I., R. 40, 51.

one of his dogs for the safeguarding of the residue of the said sheepe did remove the same into other ground. One of the dogges of the said Postle not being hanged neither locked nor shut up, knowing his way to the grounds of the said Postle and where the night before he had bitten worried and killed went forth thither and through missing of his pray did then range abroad to seek his pray and in his ranginge did come into the grounde of the Orator adjoining and did worry kill and destroy the said Orator's twynn ewes and ram etc to the value of £25.¹

Needless to say, Christopher Postle denied that his dog was loose.

Robt. Rudd died in 1638, his will being proved in December of that year. From it we gather he was a man of considerable substance, and that he outlived his wife. Amongst his relations are mentioned his son, who married Isabell, and had a son Robert and daughter Isabell; his brother Henry with a son Robert and two daughters; his brother Paul, married and with children; and a sister Anne, married to . . . Holland. Other kinsmen are John Adington, who is to be supported for life, Wm. and Alice Webster, and Robt. Holland. A close in Eningfield of 18 acres is left to Isabell Rudd.²

Norfolk Rudds are well represented in the line of those of East Carlton and Surlingham, for whose pedigree (which see) I am indebted to Mr. Arthur Rudd, of Lower Massingham. There is said to have been a Robt. Rudd at Surlingham Hall as early as 1608. A later Robert of Bramerton and Surlingham, born 1751, married firstly Suzan, daughter of Roger Cock, of Rockland St. Mary, a descendant of the Cocks of Norwich, and owners of the Strangers' Hall there. A cousin of Robt. Rudd, James Miller, marrying a Cock heiress also, the Cock property at Bramerton and Rockland was divided between them. Robt. Rudd thus held land which enabled him to go from Rockland to Kirby Bedon, about five miles, without quitting his own property. Surlingham Hall was an Elizabethan house which formerly stood in the orchard adjoining the present Grange, where John Rudd lived. The Hall has been pulled down and the stables are turned into cottages. Robt. Rudd kept a pack of harriers, and these were continued by Robt. Gray Rudd and James Miller for many years.

Joseph Rudd lived and died at a house in Kirby Bedon, on the gable of which is still to be seen "J. R. 1786."

When the Millers sold their land it was bought by Mr. England, a relation through the Cocks, and he was in possession of some ancient deeds belonging to the Norwich family of Rudds, who were mercers. It is not known what became of these.

The crest with which the old Rudd silver is marked is a "Griffin's head coup. ppr. collared arg." On reference to Chapter I. it will be seen that the coat of arms belonging to this crest is, "Arg. 3 trefoils in fesse vert, a chief sable."

¹ Chan. Pro., Bills and Ans., Car. I., R. 31, 52.

² P.C.C. 174, Lee.

The Rudd property was sold after the death of Wm. Harrison Rudd in 1907, with the exception of one small portion, which was sold by Walter Randall Rudd in 1919.

At Bramerton are several gravestones of Rudds who occupied a house opposite the church. At Rockland there are tombs to the west of the church, and the house called "The Normans" near by was a residence of the family. At East Carlton there are gravestones near the south porch, and a mural monument to the wife of Joseph Rudd, yeoman, in the church. Monuments to the Rudds are to be found also at Surlingham near the south porch, and there are many registers concerning them.

The Rudds of East Ruston are thought to be connected with the Surlingham Rudds through a brother of Joseph Rudd. In 1754 John Rudd of East Ruston, gent., made his will, desiring his wife Hannah to pay his debts, which appear to be considerable, and empowering her and his exors. to sell his free and copyhold lands at Catfield, Ladham, Howing, Smallburgh and Hempstead, and if that did not suffice all rents and profits from property in East Ruston and Palling. Certain furniture is left to his wife, and to his cousin Sarah, wife of Robt. Read of Great Yarmouth, £20. To Jas. Pres, of Cottishall, £100, to be paid in the south porch of East Ruston Church. If his debts are met by sale of all his real estate, furniture, etc., not bequeathed, the East Ruston tenements are to be sold to Robt. Watts. The public-house called "The Chequers" is left to Thos. Rudd, of Bungay, yeoman, brother of John Rudd the elder, of Ellingham, yeoman, for life, then to Robt. Watts. Property at Ruston and Palling occupied by Lecke and Myhil is left to his god-daughter Anne Mapes. To Robt. Watts the inclosure in East Ruston on the west of the churchyard with a road running through it adjoining a lake on the south side on trust to pay to Stephen Watts, of Norwich, upholsterer, his cousin, £10, and to John Watts, his cousin, £5. Certain land at East Ruston and 1½ acres at Lessingham to his cousin John Rudd, son of Thomas. Failing heirs, to John, son of his cousin John Rudd of Ellingham. All his lands, etc., in East Ruston on his own occupation, which descended to him as heir-at-law of his late uncle John Watts, to Hannah his wife, together with £50 a year. Proved 20th Oct., 1755.

Ash Rudd, of East Ruston, born about 1793, and died 1866, had a son, also Ash Rudd, born 1837, who married in 1864 Louisa A., only daughter of Sendall Sutton, of Sea Pawling, Norfolk. Ash Rudd was of East Ruston Hall, and was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Norfolk. In the Domesday of 1873 he is stated to have owned 841 acres. His son Ash Rudd, born Feb., 1868, was at Uppingham School from 1881 to 1885, and died in Jan., 1898. Ash Rudd, sen., was living in 1904. Some of his property was at Potter Higham.

Another connection of the Surlingham Rudds was the Rev. John England Rudd, Rector of Covenham St. Mary, near Louth, in Lincolnshire, who wrote me some account of his family in 1894. He was the eldest son of his father, John England Rudd, and was born at Tooting, in the Parish of Streatham, on 8th June, 1817,

and received part of his education in King's College, London, from 1837 to 1839, when he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1844. He was ordained Deacon in 1845 by the Bishop of Peterborough, and Priest in 1846 by the Bishop of Worcester. He became Curate of St. Mark's, Birmingham, until 1848, when he accepted the living of Covenham, where he remained for the rest of his life. John England Rudd was the fourth who held that combination of Christian names. He was the third of ten children, Eliza Theodosia Rudd, Fanny Martha Editha Rudd, John England Rudd, James Bedingfield Rudd and Robert William Rudd, twins, Charles Sextus Rudd, Mary Courthope Rudd, Theresa Maria Rudd, Julia Bryan Rudd and Jessie Courthope Rudd.

It has already been stated that the Englands were connected with the Rudds through the Cocks, hence the continuance of the name as a Christian name.

John Rudd, who was buried in Thorpe Church by Norwich in 1688, aged 22, was son of Mary, daughter of Ralph Bagge, who married Christian John Rudd, son of John Rudd, of Holbeach, gent., of the Lincolnshire branch. This family is thought to be connected with Robt. Rudd, of Hardwick, who had a son John, and who died in 1684. In 1669 he had a case in Chancery *versus* Parker,¹ when it is stated that Robt. Rudd, of Hardwick, in the Parish of North Runcton, gent., exor. for Thos. Jaynes, gent., of the same place, sued Henry Parker, a tallow-chandler.

In another Chancery case, Rudd *v.* Clarke,² 1672, Robt. Rudd, of North Runcton, gent., owned Bayley End Marsh in South and West Lynne under lease from Sir John Davys, Knt., and in 1667 leased the same to John Clarke, late of Wootton, at a rent of £79. These Rudds have no connection with the Rev. Ed. Rudd, Rector of North Runcton, for whom see Durham Rudds.

¹ Chan. Pro., Collins, 187.

² Chan. Pro., Collins, 198.

CHAPTER XII

RUDDS OF CUMBERLAND

THE earliest trace of the Rudds in Cumberland that I have hitherto been able to find occurs in the reign of Edward I., in the year 1278, in the Pleas of Assize before John de Vaux and other justices itinerant at Carlisle.¹ "Jurors of Lyth and Eskdale and of Cumberland and Allerdale make a presentment regarding the great destruction in the waters of Edene and Esk and others in the county of salmon. Ordered that in each pool of the Edene, Esk and Derwent and other waters where salmon may be taken, in midstream, by old custom there shall be a pass wide enough for a sow with her five pigs and as the following are unduly narrowed, viz. at Cokermouth, Cambertone, Staynburne and Wyrkingtone, these openings shall be so enlarged at view of the jury, at the cost of those who contracted them." Amongst conservators chosen by consent of the whole county is Adam Rud, of Brinscayth.

This record points to an honoured position in the opinion of the county. The next record I have found is not of so honourable and pleasing a nature, being the grant of pardon for crimes committed in the course of the Scottish War, in common with those of hundreds of other soldiers on the same occasion. The pardon is dated 31 Ed. I., 10th Nov., 1303, at Dunfermline, and is granted in consideration of their service in Scotland, and releases them from the penalty of outlawry:—²

"To John son of Henry Rud of Louswatre for the death of Robert of the Kyn."

"To Robert Rudde of Preston in Aundernesse and for Robberies, etc."

Both of these places are in close vicinity to the Lorton Valley, which became the home of the Cumberland Rudds for so many generations, and where the name is still to be found.

At the Bodleian Library, in vol. 35, Dodsworth MS., being Rolls of the Pipe, on page 105 there is a long account of the gathering of the English army at Cockermouth under Lord Lucy for the war with Scotland. It would be here that our ancestors joined the force in all probability.

Now the question arises how the Rudds came first to Cumberland, if they are the same stock as the Yorkshire Rudds, and as it has always been believed that all the Rudds, rightly so called, have descended from that stock. It may be that at an earlier date than the settlement in Yorkshire, in fact before the whole family

¹ *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii., 146, M. 32.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls from 1216*, 31 Ed. I., Mem. 7.

had quitted Meath, one son sailed across to Cumberland, which was easy of access from Ireland, whilst another went to Wales, as we have seen. Perhaps again, on leaving Lancashire, some of the family wended their way through Westmorland, where there is an early settlement, into the neighbouring county. But a noticeable fact in the localities chosen in both counties is that the Rudds are mainly to be found living in the manors of Lord Lucy. The marriage of the daughter of Anthony Lord Lucy to Anthony Rudd, of Yorkshire, brings a connection between both counties and families, but only in the fourteenth century, and we have already found Adam Rudd in Cumberland in the thirteenth. In 1322 Anthony Lord Lucy received the grant in fee of the Castle and Honour of Cockermouth, in and round about which Rudds have lived for centuries, and also the Manor of Papcastle. Dame Alice Lucy, co-heir to Richard Lucy and wife to Alan de Multon, second son to Thos. Multon, who married the widow of Richard Lucy, gave Withope and half of Whinfell, now Lorton, the eighth part of Broughton and certain corn out of Aspatrick Mill and 3 messuages and 30 acres of land in Caldbeck unto John Lucy her son by the said Alan Multon, whom she named Lucy, as Lucy was the greater family.¹

Brackenthwaite in Lorton is specially noted in the possession of Thomas Lucy, and it was in that part of Lorton that The Hollins is situated which was subsequently the home of the Rudds.²

The further fact that two Rudds were in Lord Lucy's army in the war with the Scotch is another connection, but we can say nothing more definite as to the origin of this line.

The next trace of a Cumberland Rudd is to be found in connection with Queen's College, Oxford, which was founded specially for Cumberland and Westmorland scholars. In the will of Robert de Byx, sometime Rector of Wardhay, in the Diocese of Lincoln, which he exchanged for the living of Torpenhow, seven miles from Cockermouth, in 1371, and sometime of the Diocese of Oxford, we find the following allusion to William Rudd. The will is dated 20th March, 1379-80:—

"Item. Volo de pannis meis omnibus et quibus cumque in Oxen existentibus preterquam legatis Will^o Rudde Nich^o de Skelton et D^{no} Will de Kirkbride capellano quod vendantur pro sustentacione Will de Byx per discretionem Fratris Will de Penrith, Bacallarii in Teologia Dni Tho. de Stegith et Joh. de Penreth. Item lego Will^o Byx puero et Will Rudde lectum meum in quo jaceo sicut jacet.

"Hiis testibus Joh. de Morton. Will Rude et Rob. de Collderdowne clericis. Dat Oxon die mense et anno supradictis."

Proved at Oxford March, 1380.³

This reference is valuable as bringing one of the Cumberland Rudds into connection with the University, and one gathers he is present at the making of the

¹ *An Account of the most considerable Estates and Families in the County of Cumberland*, by John Denton of Cardew.

² *Hutchinson's Cumberland*.

³ R. S. Fergusson, *Testamenta Karleolensis*.

will at Oxford, and that he is in Holy Orders. His name is associated with those of several other Cumberland men. The Kirkbride mentioned in the will may either be the place of that name, or Bridekirk, which lay between Torpenhow and Cockermouth. This latter was somewhat nearer to Torpenhow than the former.

The will of John Addison, Curate of Caldbeck, 30th July, 1540, bequeaths to Annes Rudde his sister his best shorte gowne and a black gowne faced with saten of Apres, etc., and to John Rudd his nephew at London a fether bed with a bolster, etc., and all the sheets at London with sundry bookes, etc., for his lernyng, and further mentions two daughters of his sister Anne Rudd.¹

The will of John Rudd, of London, who was born at Cockermouth either late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century, is the next record of Cumberland Rudds, and is an interesting document.

By his will dated Oct., 1558, John Rudde, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, bequeathed his soul to the blessed Almightye the Father the Sonne and the Holy Ghost to the blessed Company of Martyres and to all the godly Company of heaven trusting in the Mercy of God and by the only merit of the death and passion to be saved and to have fruition of the Joyes everlasting and bequeathing his body to the earth to be buried within the Church or Churchyard of the Parish of St. Andrews-under-Shafte in such decent order as his Exors and ovrs should think convenient. He bequeathes to the Church and High Altar of the same parish for tithes and duties neglected 3s. 4d. To the Assistants and Company of Merchants Taylors that should be at his buryall to be dispended at a dinner amongst them 13s. 4d.

To the poor of the parish and ward that he dwelt in to be distributed at the discretion of his exors.

To John Blahat and John Mundly his godsons each of them £5. To the town of Cockermouth where he was born £5 parcel of the £6-6-8 that he lent to the townsmen and Harry Bacon in the suit for their libertyes, upon condition that they do paye the rest which is £6-6-8 quietly without any suit or trouble unto Henry Bulleyn and John Key his brothers-in-law, which sum he gives and bequeaths unto them, to either of them £3-3-4 each.

To the said Henry Bulleyn's children now living £3.

To the said John Key (or Kaye ?) the £3 lent to hym long past.

To his brother Rudde Vicar of Ashwell £10.

To his cosen John Rudde apprentice in London 20s. (or £).

To his cosen Blahat clothworker his workday gown faced with budge. To his mother Killingworth and to his wife's three sisters and to his cosen Margaret Parker to each of them a ring of gold of the value of 13s. 4d. to be worn in remembrance of him.

To Rose Deane his wife's niece to be paid by his exors at her marre £40.

¹ *North Country Wills*, Surtees Society, p. 127.

To his servant Walter Feson upon giving upp a true account to his Exor one years since of his Indenture and also in money £20. To Thos. Snape his gold ring with the cornelyne.

To his brother George Smythes £20 to make him a gold ring.

To his brother Richard Bull grocer his capock a tawny grograyne guarded with velvet. To his cosen Thos. Westrow a ring of gold value 13s. 4d. To Mr. John Good his dagger trimmed with silver. To his cosen Thomas Rudd fellow in Trinity College £20. To his cosen William Rudd shoemaker in London his workday gown trimmed with taffeta. To his nephew Robert Kay at Trinity College at Cambridge £20.

To Francis Tolmache his servant now in the parts of Spain upon a true account to be given by him of all things committed to his charge 40s. (or £).

To Margaret Bowmen for her paines taken with him in his sickness 6s. 8d.

"The residue of all my goods whatsoever they be or wheresoever they be not given nor bequeathed I give holly to Anne Rudde my wife whom I make my sole executrix willing and charging her as she will answer before God after my Funerall done first to see all my debts truly paid and discharged and afterward my legacies fulfilled which as near as she can I will to be done within one year after my decease And overseers of this my last will and testament I ordain and make my trustie and well-beloved friends my Bros-in-law Robert Dowe and Robert Welles desiring them to assist and help my executrix in all things according to the faithful trust that I have in them for their pains to be taken in this behalf I give to each of them £40.

"Witnesses : Edward Ryley, Alexander Pierpoint, Wm. Hedington."
4th June, 1559. Proved in London.¹

The interesting will of John Rudd's brother Richard, Vicar of Ashwell, Herts,² is as follows :—

"In the name of God Amen. The IX day of February in the yere of oure Lord God a MCCCCCLIX I Richarde Rude Vicare of Ashwell being in hole minde and Perfecte remembrance make this my last Will and Testament in manore and forme following first I bequeath my Soull to the hands of Allmightye God oure blessed Ladye Seynt Mary and all the holie company of heven and my body to be buried in the chauncel of the Parish Church of Ashwell or of some other Parish Church where it shall please God to call for me Item I geve to oure Mother of Lincoln XIIId. Itm I geve towards the reparacions of the parish Church of Ashwell XXs. to be paid by my executors or their assignys when the churchwardens have gotten and yrede wurkmen for that purpose and sett them to wurke Itm I geve to the Church of Cokermouth XXs. Itm I geve to S^r Rude my Cosen fellowe of Trynyte Colledge in Cambridge half of all my books unbequeathed And to Robert Keye my nevewe the other half of my books Itm I geve to Sir Rudde

¹ Som. House, "30, Chaynay."

² Huntingdon Pro. Reg., vol. 12, 215.

a fether bede a pillowe with 2 pillowberys and my furrde gowne that I were dailie at Cambridge my black gown at Ashwell facide with russells a peyre of sheats a table cloath and a towell Itm I geve him my unlyned clooke facide with russells my little silv^r spone and XXs in money. Itm I geve to Robert Keye a fether-bede a bolstare a mattresse 2 blanketts 2 peyre of sheats a pillowe and two pillowberys my gown of blacke pucke unlyned at London in my Sister's custodye wth my cappes ther and my furrde gown at Ashwell Itm I geve him XLs money which my executors shall paye oute of my other goods sold and unbequeathed which I desire Mr. Doctor Myche to keape for hym and to bestow it upon him in chargs necessary and also at his gramere and other lernynge Itm I bequeath unto Mr. Doctor Myche a white coblet of silver powncide and markt with the stampe of han'warpe desiryng him to be goode to Robert Keye that he may profite in lernynge and to keape his booke till he be able to occupie them Itm I geve to my Sister Jenet Keye his mother my beste gown and wode facide w^t chamlett and a silver spone Itm I geve to my Sister Amye Bulleyn my best furriede gown w^t the wode and a silver spone Itm I geve to John Keye my brother in lawe my wurstede froke Itm I geve to Hary Bulleyn my brother in lawe my chamlett froke Itm I geve to thre children at home with John Keye VI silver sponys emongst them Itm I geve to 2 children at home with Henerye Bulleyn IIII silver sponys emongst them Itm I geve to Master Roberte Bembare an olde ryall in gold and epustula Augustine in duobus Itm I forgeve Trynyte Colledge in Cambridge the XLs which I shall receyve of it at my deptyng Itm I geve to the poure in Ashwell XXs for to be distributed at the discretion of my curate. Itm I will messe and dirige to be songe for my soull and all Xpian soulls at Ashwell and every priest there to have XII^d. and every clerke and singngman 6d at ther dym's Itm I will that a quarter of weate bakede and a quartere of malte brewede in my house or otherwher to be destributed to the poure at the Church that day Itm I geve to S^r William Wilson my curate a matres a bolstare a blankett and 2 payre of sheats Itm I geve to S^r William Wilson quaquogena Augustim in psalmes Suma predicanan' Symonis Howlt with V other books of Symons which he will choice emongst my books at Ashwell Itm I give him Seynt Austens epistills and the book of his questions both at Ashwell Itm I geve to Mother Twyngton VI^s. VII^d. Itm I geve to the towne of Cokermouth for the elecon of a fre gramere scole there XX^{is} in gold so that my executors or their assigns do keape the same unto such tyme as the townshipe do knowe wher to purchase so much lande as the said peace of money will purchase and unto such tyme also as the money which Mr. Fletcher late Vicar of town Malling in Kent bequeathed to that Town to be part of it bestowed upon the highways to the Market Town of Cokermouth according to his testamente And all the residue bestowed in the purchase of lande tward the elecon of a fre gramare scole there Itm I geve to the Church of Cokermouth a vestyment with an albe and stole etc. Itm I geve to Emylton Chapel XXs. Itm I geve to the Church of Egermownte . . . Itm I bequeath to Herrye Fletcher my cosen my pupill all my books which Henrye

Bulleyn hath in his custodie at Cokermowthe now at this present and all others books which Mr. Gawen Boradels executors or assigns have of myn All the residue of my goods my detts and funeral expenses paid I geve to my 2 Sisters Jenet Kaye and Anne Bulleyn whom I do make my executors of this my last Will and Testament willing them to send ther 2 husbands for to see theis my legacies fulfilled.

"Richard Rude Vicar of Ashwell."

Proved 18th March, 1559.

I will now give the will of the cousin Thomas Rudd, of Bury St. Edmunds, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is mentioned as "Sir Rude" or "Sir Rudde" in Richard Rudd's will.

The will of Thomas Rudd, of Bury :—¹

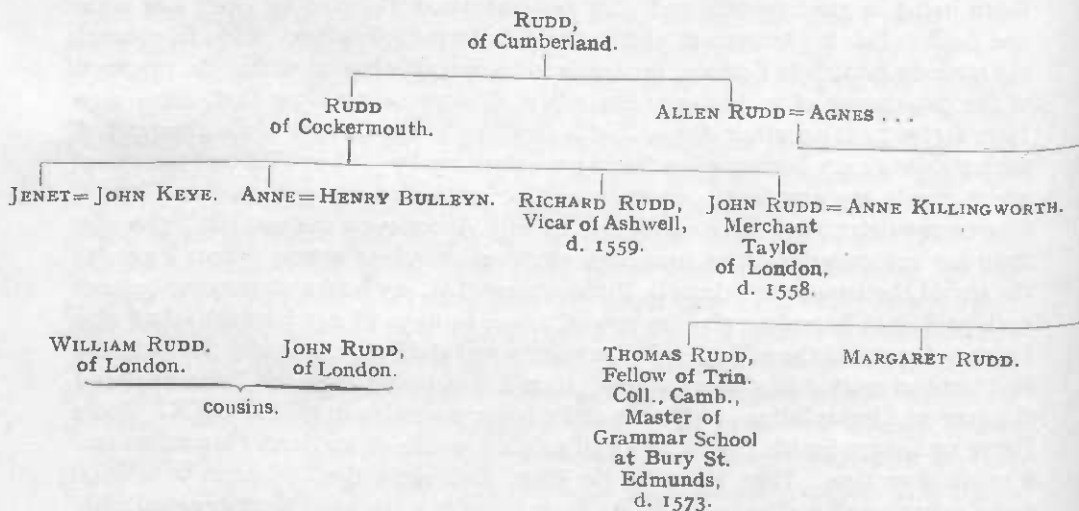
"In the Name of God Amen the 24th day of October A.D. 1570 I Thomas Rudd of Burie St. Edmond in the County of Suffolk Schoolmaster of the free schole there being of good mynde and pfit remembrance (thanked be God) doe make and declare this my testament and last Will in forme followinge First I bequeath my soule to Almightye God and my bodie to be decentlie buried within the precincts of the psh church of St James in Burie in such place as my Exor shall think mete Item I give to my mother Agnes Rudde dwelling in the County of Cumberland all such goodes as my Father Allen Rudd gave unto me by his last Will and testament which goods are now in the custody and possession of my said mother Item I give to my sister Margaret 5 silver spoons with Apostles on the end gilt I give also unto her my coverlet (?) of fountaine work and my best gowne Item I give to the use of the Grammar School in Burie aforesaid all my books whatsoever (except such as I shall hereafter give by special name to anye of my friends) And also I give to the use of the said school all my deske and stained clothes with the bedstead and tester now standing in my study Item I give to Mr. Barwick Epitome Calasi the famous Lingue latine et britanin and a triple sovereign in gold of XXXI Item I give to George Smith Polidorus Virgilius his domicile of England Plutarchus and a triple sovereign Item I give to Mr Thos. Andrews a dyall of wood bare faice and a spurr royall and I give to Mr Andrews his wife a fair gaud kercher edged with gold lace and golden knappe Item I give to Mists Gayward a white handkercher of Flanders work Item I give to William Hayward a latin Bible of Gerspius print and a rounded kercher laied with black lace Item I give to Thomas Franchist the usher of the Grammar School my silver spoon which came out of Swethlande Item I give to George Smith and to his heirs and assigns for ever All that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances sett and being in the east gate Strete in Burie aforesaid which I late purchased And I will that the said George his heirs or assigns shall paie such money as is owing for the purchase of the same And also shall in conson of the gift thereof to him paie to the use of the Grammar schole in Burye aforesaid £100 lawful money of England to be employed to such uses

¹ P.C.C. 34, Peter.

as shall be thought meet by Mr Thomas Andrews Item I give to Roger Potter and to his wife either of them a pece of silver coyne of 5s. a pece called an Edward 5s. Item I give to Harry Pond and his wife either of them the like pieces of silver The residue of all my goods whatsoever they be or in whose hands so ever they remain with all my debts to me due and to be due I give and . . . to the disposition of my Exor he to use them at his pleasure whome I ordain and make George Smith he to paie my legacies and perform my testament And I will he shall distribute to the poor people of every of the Parishes in Burie in the day of my buriall xxs. in money that is xls. in all Item I give to William Powell my servant xxs. in money, my russett gowne Item I forgive and remit Mr Ligg of Johns College in Cambridge fortie shilling which he oweth to me These being witnesses at the reading and making hereof. . . ."

Proved in London 13th Nov., 1573, by George Smith.

From the three foregoing wills we obtain the following little pedigree :—



The wills are valuable as giving us a glimpse of the position and life of members of this branch, otherwise hidden away in the obscurity of the Cumberland dales. Whatever the cause which led to the migration to the south, we see that one becomes a distinguished merchant and citizen of London, and another takes a high place amongst men of letters, and occupies a position of trust, while a third is vicar of a parish. Other two are also making a living in London, probably as merchants as time went on.

We find that a John Rudd was appointed Vicar of Brampton, in Eskdale, a church nine miles from Carlisle, in the year 1565, on the death of his predecessor and by patronage of Taleyntire purchased¹ of Lord Dacre. There he remained

¹ Hutchinson's *Cumberland*.



THE HOLLINS, LORTON.
(CHAP. XII., PART II.)



LOWHOUSE, LORTON.



TURNERHOWE, LORTON.



PIKEHOWE, LORTON.

till his death in 1579. He may have been either of the Cumberland or Westmorland branch, but his will, which I give, and which is preserved at Carlisle, does not reveal anything of his relations or descent.

Will of John Rudd, of Brampton :—

"In the name of God Amen. The 24th daye of Julye Anno Domini 1579 I John Rudd Vicar of Brampton being weake in bodye but in perfect mynd and memorye do mayk mye last will and testament in forme and maner folowing first I bequeth mye soulle to Allmygthely God mye saveour and mye bodye to be buried in mye pyshe Churchyard of Brampton Yprimis mye duties that be according to the law also I give to Amias Wharton an yewe to Thomas Newson a yewe and all the residue of my goodes not bequeathid mye debts paid and fulfilled I gyve to Grffert Wharton Alexander Sayer sr. and Margret Sayer his wife. . . . Bylbera Wharton," etc.

Witnesses: Anthony Wassell, Thos. Bellman, Thos. Newson, Robert Almond, John Allmond, etc.

Inventory £8 17s. 10d.

It is to the Vale of Lorton that we must now turn as the undoubted home of the Rudd family through the course of many centuries. We have seen that almost the earliest notices yet found speak of Rudds at Lowswater and Preston in Aundernes; then Cockermouth, the nearest town, is the birthplace of John Rudd either early in the sixteenth or late in the fifteenth century.

Lorton was the fixed home, and lay between these two places, and from there went forth for varying reasons sons and daughters of the family, though many remained quietly at home in the vale, shut in as it is by high mountains, and remote from the busy world. By aid of the 91 entries in the Lorton registers, beginning in 1543, it has been possible to construct a connected account of this line. The registers of deaths are the least perfect, owing perhaps to the great plagues which devastated Cumberland and Westmorland in the years 1598, 1623, and 1647. It is remarkable that in many cases two deaths are recorded in a family within a few days of one another, pointing to the fatal outbreak of an infectious disease.

The Survey of the Manor of Lorton and Allerthwaite, made Nov., 1649, gives the following entries :—

"Free rent paid by the freeholders of the Manour of Lorton and Allerthwaite to the Lord thereof at Pentecost and Martinmas and Brackenthwaite. Thomas Roode. 00.00.01½."

Manor Rolls of Lorton 7th Aug., 1696: "Admissio Petri Watson sup Reddison Johis Rudd."

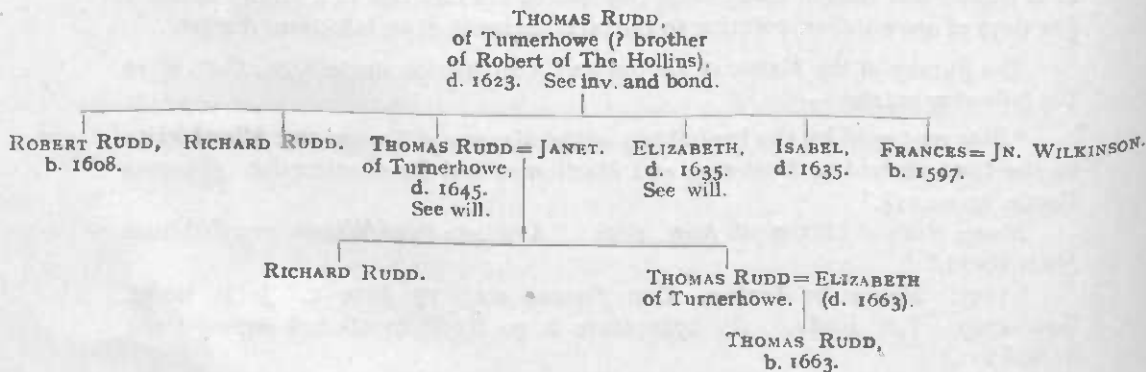
"1697. Manor de Lorton. Cur. Barone etc. 17 June 1. Johis Rudd. Nov. 1707. Joh. Rudd." (In 1710 there is no Rudd mentioned amongst the freeholders.)

A due consideration of the Lorton registers, imperfect though they are, combined with a study of such wills as are left to us enables us to form some idea of the connection of the many names one with another, though it is not possible now to state always the exact relationship of each house with its neighbours. Lorton is a singularly conservative place as regards the names of houses and lands, and to this day may be seen The Hollins, Turnerhowe, Pikehowe, and Backhouse, and I doubt not other places mentioned in the registers still exist under their ancient names. It is to be regretted though that no memorial of the many members of the family which for so long inhabited the vale now exists in the church or churchyard, both of which appear small for the size of the parish. Any tombstones that there may have been must have been long ago removed to make room in such an overcrowded area.

Robert Rudd of The Hollins claims our first consideration. Possibly he is son of Robert and Annes Rudd who were married in 1562. He is the father of Thomas, born 1597, who is probably of Turnerhowe later on; of Robert, who bought an estate at Dovenby, having been born in 1599, and from whom the present Rudds of Cumberland are descended; of Richard, born 1599, who also appears to have settled in Bridekirk Parish (in which Dovenby is situated), where he had two daughters, Katharine, who died 1640-1, and Margaret, who was born 1641-2 (see Bridekirk registers); also there were three daughters born at The Hollins, Agnes 1608, Mabel 1611, and Ellen 1615.

Robert Rudd died in 1616, as we gather from the Inventory and bond of 30th March in that year, preserved amongst Cockermouth wills, Copeland division, at Somerset House. No record of his burial is to be found in the registers. The Hollins, where he resided, is a fine old stone mullioned house of Elizabethan date, standing on the east side of the vale in that part of Lorton known as Brackenthwaite. It is now a farmhouse, and is owned by W. Marshall, Esq.

The Rudds of Turnerhowe I believe to have been the descendants of a brother of Robert of The Hollins.



Thomas Rudd who died in 1623 left no will, but his inventory and bond remain, dated 29th Jan. in that year.

Elizabeth Rudd, of Turnerhowe, who died in 1635, made her will¹ 6th Sept., 1634, and after pious commendation of her soul leaves her body to be buried in the Churchyard of Lorton, "and all my goods I give as followeth Imprimio I give and bequeath unto my brother Richard Rud forty shillings Itm I give and bequeathe unto my brother Thomas Rud fowre pound Itm I give and bequeath unto my sister Francis Wilkinson twenty shillings and in Gould tenn shillings Itm I give unto my sister Francis afforesaid and her children all my appareall and all the rest of my goods moveable and unmovable my debts legacies and funerall expenses discharged I give and bequeathe unto my brother Robt. Rud and my sister Issable Rud whome I do make soale executor of this my last will and testament. Witnesses heareof

"William Coneyer and John Woddall junr."

Proved 25th Feb., 1635, by Robert Rud.

"The Inventory of all ye goods of Elizabeth Rud of Turnerhowe singlewoman deceased prised the 3rd day of December Ao. 1635 by John Rud of Pirlehowe (Pikehowe) Tho. Rud, John Tolson, and John Waller.

"Inprimis per appell^r XXXJs. Itm in Gould Xs. Itm. in Bills XV^s."

Elizabeth's brother Thomas, of Turnerhowe, died in 1645 (O.S.), and was buried on 6th Jan. His will is as follows :—

"In Dei Nomine Amen. I Thomas Rudd of Turnerhowe in the Countie of Cumberland and parish of Lorton sicke in bodie but of good and perfect remembrance praised be the Almighty God and Maker. Imprimio I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of the Almighty my only Saviour and redeemer by whom I hope to bee saved and my body to bee buried at the parish Church of Lorton at the diskretion of my frendes and my funerall expenses having satisfied my goods to be disposed of to the world in manner and forme following. I geve and bequeath unto Richard Rudde my naturall brother twenty one pound one shilling Item I geve to John Wilkinson five pounds Item I give to Thomas Rudde five pounds Item I give to Barbarie Wilkinson twentie shillings Item I give to Jonis Wilkinson twenty shillings Item I give to Margaret Wilkinson twentie shillings Item I give to every Godchild one yemmer hogys Item I give all my goods mouvable and unmovable unto Jane Rudde my wife and Thomas Rudde my sonne whom I doe . . . and appoint to be sole and joynt executors of this my last will and testament Witness my hand the yeare above mentioned (1646)

THOMAS RUDD

"Witnesse John Tolson Robert Rudd Jur., Thomas Person Jur."

The Inventory was made by four persons, amongst whom were John Rudd of Pickehow, John Rudde of Beckhouse, and Thomas Rudd of Lowehouse.

¹ Som, House, Copeland.

Oxen and horses, etc., £29 9s. 9d. Pewter and brass, etc.

The bond mentions Janetam Rudde de Tarnhowe in Com. Cumb. yoman, Robertum Rudde de Dovenbye in Com. pred. Antonio Pearson de Lorton, Thomae Rudde filii Thome Rudde nuper de Turnehow, etc.

The fact that Robert Rudd, of Dovenby, is mentioned in this bond is conclusive evidence of the relationship that existed between him and the Lorton Rudds.

Chancery Proceedings¹ of 1654 give us information concerning John Rudd, of Turnerhowe, yeoman, who about two years previously was drawn and induced at the earnest request of Dorothy Rudd, widow, Thomas Rudd and Robert Rudd, of Lowehouse in Brackenthwaite, to purchase the lands and premises hereafter mentioned, and for £150 paid by him unto the said Thomas the said Thomas and Robert did bargain and sell to him one freehold messuage at Lowehouse worth yearly £6 holden of Algernon Earl of Northumberland for that rent. The said Dorothy then and there faithfully promised to deliver possession of the said land at the end of one year. John Rudd having, however, lost the deed of purchase, and the same being come to the said Rudds' hands the said Rudds combined not to yield possession of the premises, and Robert Rudd is said to have had a formre estate of the messuage.

The answer to this declares that by a deed of 1651 Robert was assigned possession for £20.

In the case of Rudd *v.* Head,² dated 1759, we find the grandson of John in the person of John Rudd, of Monmouth St., St. Giles-in-the-Field, Middlesex, yeoman, who states that Thomas Rudd his father was seized of some good inheritance of and in a messuage or tenement farmhold, etc., at Turnerhowe, in Brackenthwaite, and did by deed of feoffment dated 28th May, 1664, between Thos. Rudd and John Rudd and Pete Pearson of the other part, in consideration of a marriage shortly to be solemnized between the said Thos. Rudd and Janet Stubb, daughter of Robert Stubb, grant and confirm to the said John Rudd (the Orator's grandfather) and P. Pearson, singular houses and land, etc., to the aforesaid moiety of the said messuage belonging to the use and behoof of the said Thos. Rudd for life, and immediately from his death to the use of the said Janet Stubb for jointure and dowry, and immediately after the deaths of the said Thomas and Janet to the use of such persons as should be heirs to the said Thomas and Janet, and the said Thomas did covenant that he would warrant and for ever defend the said messuage unto the said John Rudd and P. Pearson.

The said marriage was solemnized after the said Indenture was executed, and they had issue the Orator, only son and heir, and they lived in possession for several years of the said land and messuage. Janet departed this life about nine years ago, the father surviving and departing intestate about three years ago. Thus the Orator became seized of the aforesaid moiety or half part of the said messuage of the value of £18. He hoped for quiet possession. But one Isabella

¹ Bridges, 380, 112.

² Mitford and Hanmer, No 1.780.

Head, of Pickthow, widow, and John Head, and Richard Head her sons, combining and confrating themselves together with Thos. Rudd, of Lorton, who is son of the said Thos. Rudd the Orator's father by his first wife, to and with other persons at present unknown, set to work to deprive him of his said moiety. The said confederates do pretend that the said Thos. Rudd did several years before the settlement mortgage and otherwise encumber the aforesaid premises to John Head the grandfather of or to John Head the father of the confederates John and Richard Head for some considerable sum of money, under which pretended mortgage they claim some interest in the said moiety, though absolutely refusing to show any writings, though requested several times in a friendly manner so to do.

John Head aged 16 and Richard Head aged 12 return answer by their mother Isabella Head that the freehold of Turnerhowe is worth £14 and no more, and she believes that Thos. Rudd devised his moiety to the heir of Thos. Rudd and not of Thos. Rudd and Janet Stubb. She denies that Thos. Rudd enjoyed the whole of the tenement, for she believes that fifty-four years before for £390 he did sell and convey to Jno. Head, of Moorside, in Blind Bothel, yeoman, grandfather of Isabella's husband, all the said messuage of Turnerhowe, together with one water corn mill belonging, and these descended to John Head his son, who died seized thereof twenty-one years ago, and then to John Head his son, late husband to Isabella, and who departed this life about 1722.

The registers give us no further help regarding the Rudds of Turnerhowe, but from the case just stated we see that John Rudd in the direct line went to live in or near London. Hence the connection with Turnerhowe was broken. The old house still stands in the midst of Lorton Valley, and at no great distance from Lowhouse and Pikehowe. It is of ancient appearance, but well kept up as a gentleman's residence.

JOHN RUDD,
of Pikehowe, Lorton.

THOMAS RUDD = FRANCES LANGTON,
of Cockermouth, of Lorton, in 1693.
d. s.p. 1708. d. 1714. See will.
See will.

JOHN RUDD = ELIZABETH,
of Pikehowe,
Lorton,
b. 1622,
d. 1707.
See will.

ELLEN,
b. 1624.

JONATHAN RUDD = (1) MARY (d. 1712).
of Pikehowe, (2) ELIZABETH FLETCHER,
d. s.p. 1714. of Pardshaw, Dean.
See will.

JANE RUDD = HENRY WOOD,
of Holedale
in Lamplugh,
in 1703,
yeoman.
Ancestor of
the Reeds of
Hassness.

MARY RUDD = JOHN BOW,
of
L. Braithwaite.

MABELL RUDD = WM. PEIRSON,
of
Loweswater, 1716.

John Rudd, of Pikehowe, was a relation of the Turnerhowe family, as is evident from the mention of him in connection with the two last wills. Pikehowe still stands, a venerable-looking house in Lorton village, containing a fixed old oak dresser on which are carved the initials $\overset{R}{\pm} \pm$ and the date 1664. These initials are doubtless those of John Rudd, son of John the elder, of Pikehowe, who was born in 1622 and died in 1707. His will is as follows:—

"25th of April 1703.

"John Rudd of Pickthow in Brackenthwait yeoman weake of body through the infirmities of old age etc."

After directions for his burial proceeds:—

"Itm as for my eldest daughter Jane whom I have profered in Marriage and have already settled a competent portion upon her I hereby give her five shillings more out of my personall estate in full for her Child's part Itm And for my two younger daughters Mary and Mabell I have already settled competent portions upon each of them. I hereby give each of them one brass pot at the discretion of my executors in full for their child's pts. Itm I give unto Mary Wood my grandchild two gimmer hoggs. And for all the rest of my goods etc. I give unto Elizabeth my wife and Jonathan my onely son whom I make joynt executors etc.

"JOHN RUDD."

Witnesses: Henry Peile, J. Tolson.

Inventory made 24th Oct., 1707, £17 16s. 10d.

Bond of Elizabeth and Jonathan Rudd.

Jonathan Rudd, the only son of John, appears to have married twice, his first wife having died in 1712. He married secondly, in 1714, Elizabeth Fletcher of Pardshaw, at Dean Church, and died the same year leaving no children.

The will of Jonathan Rudd, of Pikethow in Brackenthwaite, yeoman, 1714:—

"Inprimis if it please God my wife Elizabeth Rudd be with Child at my decease then it is my will and mind and I doe hereby give and devise to her all my goods and Chattels moveable and unmoveable making her sole executrix of this my last will and Testament.

"Item if it please God my wife Elizabeth be not with Child att my decease then it is my will and mind and I doe hereby give and devise unto her the sum of eighty pounds.

"To my mother Elizabeth Rudd £5.

"To sister Mary Bow £10.

"To sister Mabell Rudd £10.

"To brother in law Henry Wood of Holedale in Lamplugh yeoman all my moiety or halfe Messuage of Tenement with the appurts of freehold land

at Lowhouse, paying to Elizabeth Dutchess of Summersett yearly rent of 8 pence.

"All other goods to the said Henry Wood.

"20 Oct. 1714.

"Witness: Thos. Stanton. David Toppin m^rk. junr. JONATHAN RUDD.
Joseph Steel."

Inventory 22nd Jan., 1714. £195 18s. od.

From the marriage of Jane, sister of Jonathan Rudd, with Henry Wood, to whom Lowhouse is bequeathed, and whose descendants married with the Reeds of Hassness, the Rudd property of Pikehowe passed into the hands of that family, and is now held by Miss Reed.

Jane Wood attained the age of 105, and is buried in Lorton Churchyard. Her monument, which used to be against the church wall, is moved near the Reed vault.

Further particulars of the Rudds of Pikehowe are gathered from the will of Thos. Rudd, of Cockermouth, uncle to Jonathan, who died without children in 1708, having married in 1693 Frances Langton, of Lorton, a family with whom the Rudds of Dovenby were also allied by marriage (see pedigree of Dovenby Rudds).

The following is an epitome of the will of Thomas Rudd, of Cockermouth, dated 1708, yeoman:—

His body to be buried in Christian buryall.

Imps. I give and bequeath unto my Sister Judith Wilkinson tenne shilling.

Itm. to my cousin Jonathan Rudd my best black suit of Cloathes.

Itm. to my cousin Mary Rudd tenne shillings.

Itm. to my cousin Jane Wood five shillings.

Itm. to my cousin Mabel Rudd five shillings.

Itm. to my cousin Henry Wood my Camlet Coate.

Itm. to my cousin Robt. Wilkinson my Linnen shirt.

I give and devise to my loving wife Frances Rudd all that my parcel of freehold land with the appurtenances lying and being within the terretories of Cockermouth aforesaid in a close called Kirkcroft containing by estimation one acer or thereabouts be the same more or less To have and to hold the said parcell of land to my said wife and to her assignes for ever with full power for my said wife to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as she thinks fit for the payment of my debts and the overplus (if any) to dispose of at her own discretion.

It. I give and devise to my said wife all the Beast grasses and Sheepgrasses which I have in Mortgage of and from John Rudd dec^d remaining two beast grasses in the summer season and thirty five hogs grasses in the winter (season) in the parcell of ground called Ruddhowes in Brackenthwaite in the said County of Cumberland holden of Wilfrid Lawson Esqre. by and under the yearly Rent of one shilling to have and to hold the said Beast grasses and sheep grasses to my said wife etc. for ever.

Itm. All the residue to my said loving wife whom I make sole executrix of this my last will etc. In witness whereof I the said Thomas Rudd have herewith sett my hand and seale the eight day of Novembre in the third year of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Anne 1704.

marke

THO. RUDD.

Witnesses : John. Robinson, John Winder, Tho. Woodworth.

Inventory 27th May, 1708. £9 8s. 8d.

Bond of Francis Rudd and Robt. Langton.

Francis Rudd, widow of Thomas Rudd, of Cockermouth, made her will in 1714, by which she gives "all my Close or inclosure of Freehold land situate on the West side of the house where I now dwell in Cockermouth unto Jane wife of Henry Wood of Lamplugh. To Mary wife of John Bow of Little Braithwaite and Mabell Rudd all three neices of my late husband 20s. To Judith Wilkinson 20s. my late husband's sister. To nephew Mr. John Langton £5 for the use of my sister Eleanor Langton. To Jonathan Rudd, my husband's nephew my long table in the forehouse with my grate cupboard and dresser and the bedstead in the parlour and one bedstead in the room below the Entry on the right hand going into the said room. To Mary Robinson widdow my relacon 5 shillings and a suit of lining cloths one shift one pair of double blankets. Itm. To my sister in law my riding hood.

" Sister Elizabeth Fisher sole executrix. 4 Jan. 1713.

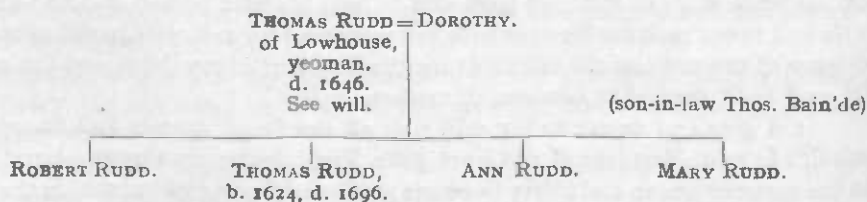
"marke and seal

" FRANCIS RUDD.

" Witnesses : Anny Sojourner, mark, Henry Ramsey Francis Sutton."

Inventory 17th April, 1714. £14 10s. 0d. Bond to Edward Langton and Elizabeth Fisher.

At Lowhouse, in the village of Lorton, another family, that of Thomas Rudd, appears, connected with those already mentioned no doubt, but quite how is not to be demonstrated from registers.



Thomas Rudd, of Lowhouse, made his will 24th Jan., 1646. He states himself to have been of Lowhouse in Brackenthwaite, yeoman, and desires to be buried in the churchyard of Lorton. To his daughter Ann Rudd he leaves £20 in full content and satisfaction of her filial or childe portion. To his daughter Mary Rudd

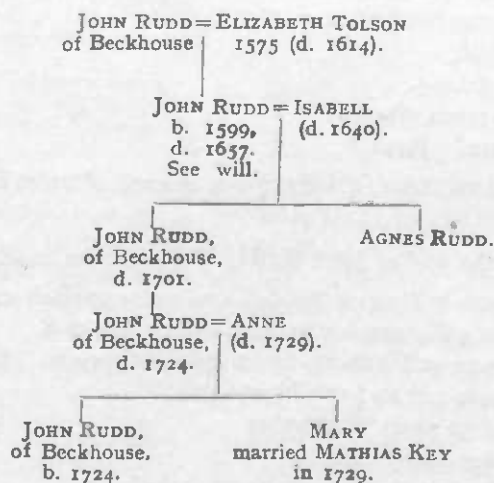
£20. To his son-in-law Thos. Bain' de 5 shillings. To his eldest son Thomas Rudd 1 pare of coup wheeles with coup thereunto belonging etc. The rest of his goods to his wife Dorotheie Rudd and his sonne Robert Rudd who are left joint exors. Witnesses: John Boxxenhall junr. and John Boxxenhall Clerke.

Memorandum to the above. Thomas Rudd to pay to son Robert Rudd £10. Ann Rudd £10 and Mary Rudd £10.

Bond by Dorotheie Rudd, etc. Inventory £152 10s. 3d.

After the death of Thomas Rudd, the son of the above Thomas, at Lowhouse in 1696, on the 19th January, no further mention of Rudds at Lowhouse occurs, and he does not appear to have left any children.

The Rudds of Backhouse have left more abundant records of themselves in the parish registers, from which it is possible to construct the following short pedigree :—



The will of John Rudd, made in 1656, gives a full account of his position, and mentions several relations without stating the degree of relationship unfortunately.

By his will John Rudd, of Backhouse in Brackenthwaite, sicke in body leaves his body to be buried in the churchyard of Lorton.

"Itm.. I doe give and bequeath unto my sonne John Rudd all my husbandry geare. Itm. I doe give and bequeath unto Henery Hewetson my blewe and reade cloake. Itm the rest of my goods and chattels both mouvable and unmouvable my debts etc. . . . I doe give and bequeath unto my daughter Agnes Rudd whom I doe by these presents make constitute and appoint to be sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament. And I doe make constitute and ordaine John Tolson of Withebeckbraine and John Rudd of Turnerhowe in Brackenthwaite aforesaid

within the said county yeoman to be tutors and Gardians quor. my said children John Rudd and Agnes Rudd during their nonage. And I doe by these presents demise and grante to farme lett unto the said John Tolson and John Rudd their Executors administrators and assignes All that my Messuage and Tenement with the appurtenances stille at and lying and being at Beckhouse aforesaid within the foresaid towne and county of the Annuall rent of five shillings five pence until such time as my said sonne John Rudd shall accomplish the full age of one and twenty yeares Allowing yearely unto the said John Tolson and John Rudd etc. the sum of six pounds forth of my said Tenement for the bringing up of my said son at the Gramer Schole. And it is my whole mynd that all the money (that) shall spare yearely over and above the said six pounds of my son's maintenance and for the payment of all other essments etc. shall be given unto my daughter Agnes Rudd until such time as my said son shall accomplish the full age of one and twenty yeares etc. witness my hand 28 mar. 1656.

" Witness hereof.

" John Tolson mke +

" Henery Hewetson mke O

" Robert Fisher. Jurat."

On the back is written : " I do give unto each of sister in lawe Francis Tolson children 12s."

Inventory to the will of John Rudd, of Backhouse, made 20th April, 1657 :—

" Itm. 2 horses 1 Ryding Saddell one aarse saddell and one Aadd £5-6-0.

Itm. 2 oxen 5 Pig one boare three heffers £20-6-8.

240 sheepe at 6 shillings and sixpence a sheepe £146-6-8.

5 brasse pot and one brasse pan £3-6-8.

2 and 30 peere of pewther £1-10-0.

3 Arkes and 5 chestes £5-0-0.

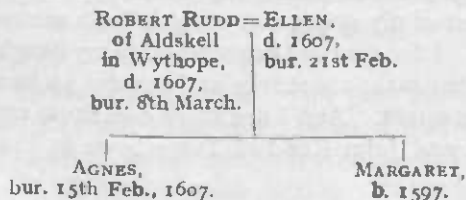
2 Spinning wheiles, cardes and one horkell -6-0.

Bowes and Arrowes -10-0.

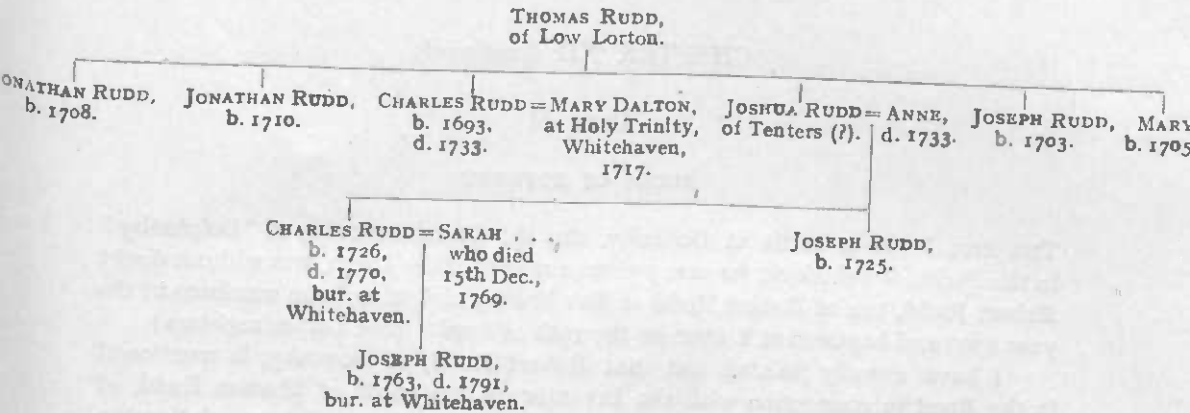
2 Bonds Total 123-4-3."

Probate of the will of Anne Rudd, widow of John Rudd, of Beckhouse, who died in 1729. was granted to her daughter Mary, wife of Mathias Key, her residuary legatee. (See list of Copeland wills.)

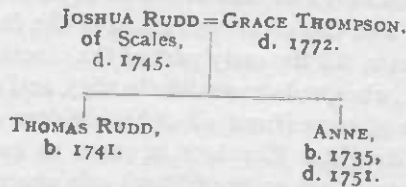
The Lorton registers furnish us with the following descents, without enabling us to join them on to those previously considered with any certainty :—



The deaths of all but the youngest daughter of this family within a few days of one another points to an infectious disease having attacked them all, probably one of the numerous epidemics of plague which devastated this valley frequently.



Perhaps the first Charles Rudd is referred to when on 25th Aug., 1733, administration with will annexed of the goods of Charles Rudd, late of Whitehaven, mariner, deceased, was granted to Mary Dalton, daughter of Mary Rudd, deceased, sole executrix and universal legatee in the said will. (Inventory £10 5s. od.)



Amongst the wills of the Copeland district now at Somerset House, from which I have quoted those of the Lorton Rudds, there appear the records of several letters of administration. That of Richard Rudd, of Brackenthwaite, granted to Robert Rudd his brother by John, Bishop of Chester, is dated 4th March, 1623, and the seal with which Robert Rudd sealed the document is still preserved, though in a semi-obliterated condition. It appeared to me, however, that the device strongly resembled the lion rampant that forms part of the arms and the crest of the Rudds. I could not speak with certainty on the matter.

The Inventory and Bond of John Rudd, of Lowswater, 19th Nov., 1623, survives.

CHAPTER XII (*continued*)

PART II

RUDDS OF DOVENBY

THE first Rudd to settle at Dovenby, the old Danish township of "Dolphinby" in the Parish of Bridekirk, for many years a manor of the Lucys, was without doubt Robert Rudd, son of Robert Rudd of The Hollins of Lorton, who was born in the year 1599 and baptised at Lorton on the 19th of April. (See Lorton registers.)

I have already pointed out that Robert Rudd, of Dovenby, is mentioned in the Bond in connection with the Inventory of the goods of Thomas Rudd, of Turnerhowe (Lorton), who died in 1646. Further evidence of near relationship with the Lorton line is afforded in the will of Robert himself, who makes John Rudd, of Turnerhowe, and Thomas Rudd, of Cockermouth and Lorton. the supervisors thereof.

I. From old papers formerly in possession of the Rev. John Rudd, a direct descendant of Robert, it was evident that the cause of settlement was the purchase of an estate at Dovenby, and this estate remained in the family, though probably curtailed as will appear later, till the early part of the nineteenth century. Robert Rudd married Janet . . . , who predeceased him in 1653, and was buried at Bridekirk on 21st Oct. The names of some if not all of his children are to be gleaned from registers and will. His daughter Elizabeth appears to have been the firstborn, and to have been of an age to act as her father's sole executrix in 1661, when his eldest son was still under age. The Bridekirk registers do not date far enough back to give her birth, but her marriage to John White in 1661 is recorded.

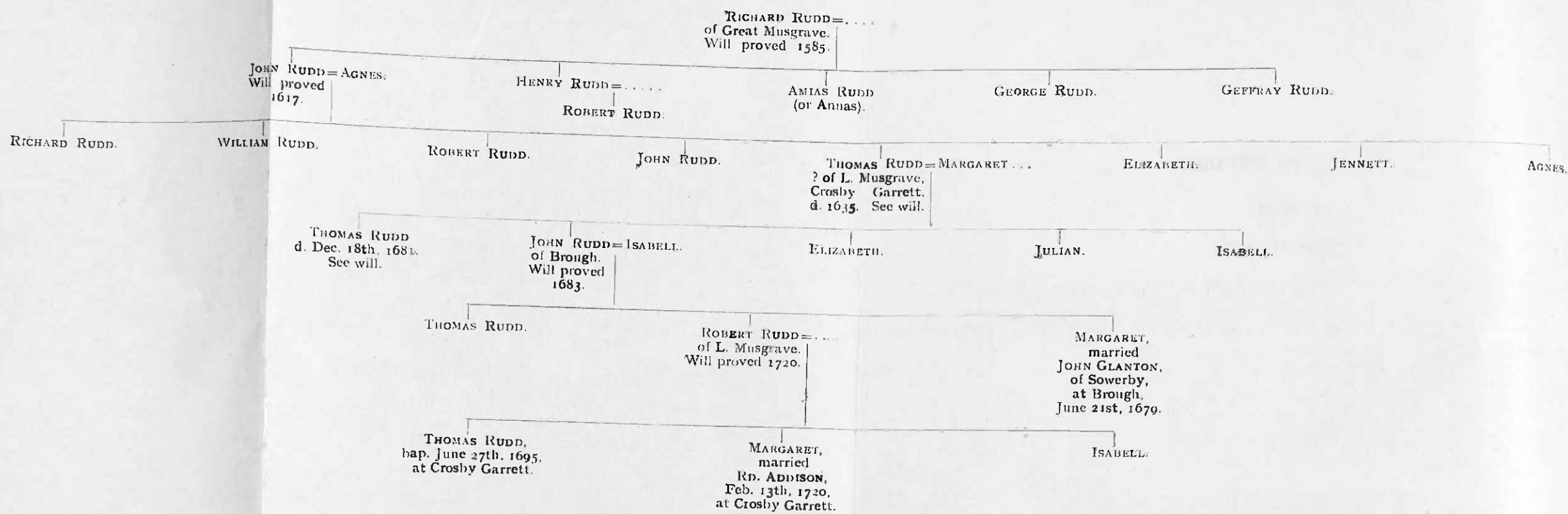
The sons named are Thomas, the eldest ; John, born 1647, baptised 25th July ; Christopher, born 1650, baptised 27th March ; Robert. The daughters are Janet, born 1637-8, baptised 28th Jan., and Ellen, born 1644-5, baptised 2nd Feb., and died 1653-4 shortly after her mother.

John Rudd the second son married Blanch Shaw in 1662 (who died in 1675).

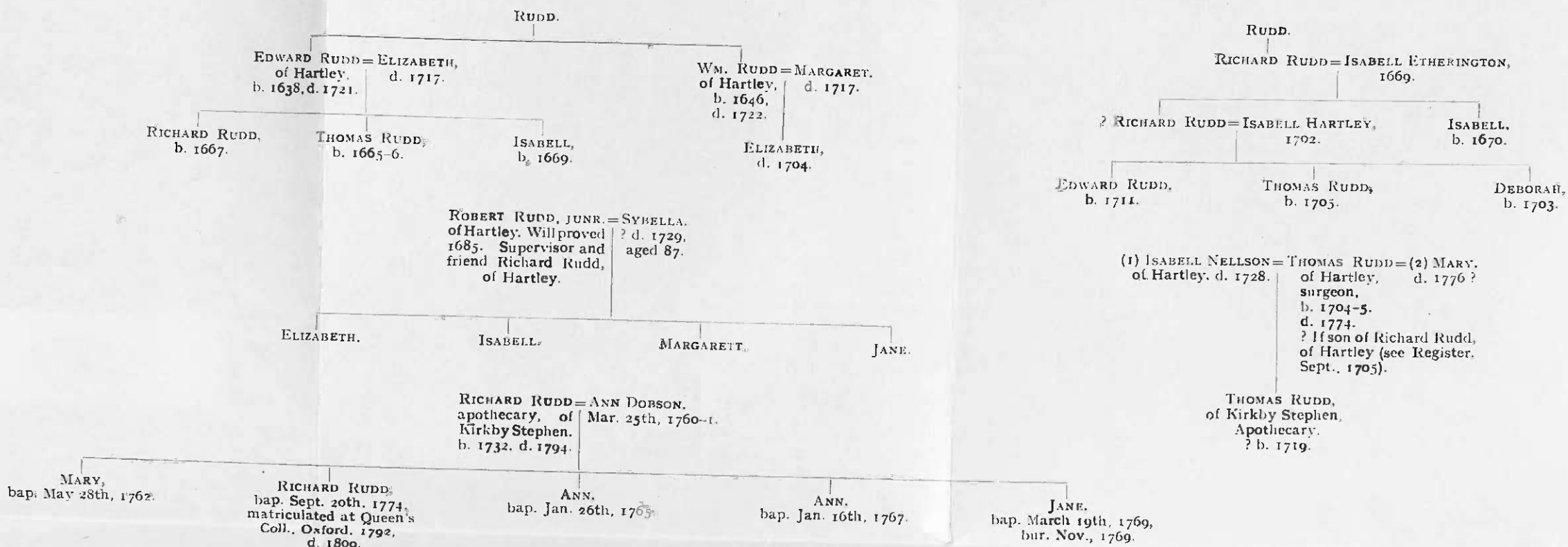
The will of Robert Rudd made 11th May, A.D. 1661, is as follows :—

" In Dei Nomine Amen. I Robert Rudd of Dovenby in the prsh of Bridekirk sick in body but whole in mind but of perfect remembrance praised be God Do make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in maner and forme following Vizt. First and principally I give and bequeath my soule into the hand's of Almighty God my maker trusting by the Merits of Jesus Christ to become one of

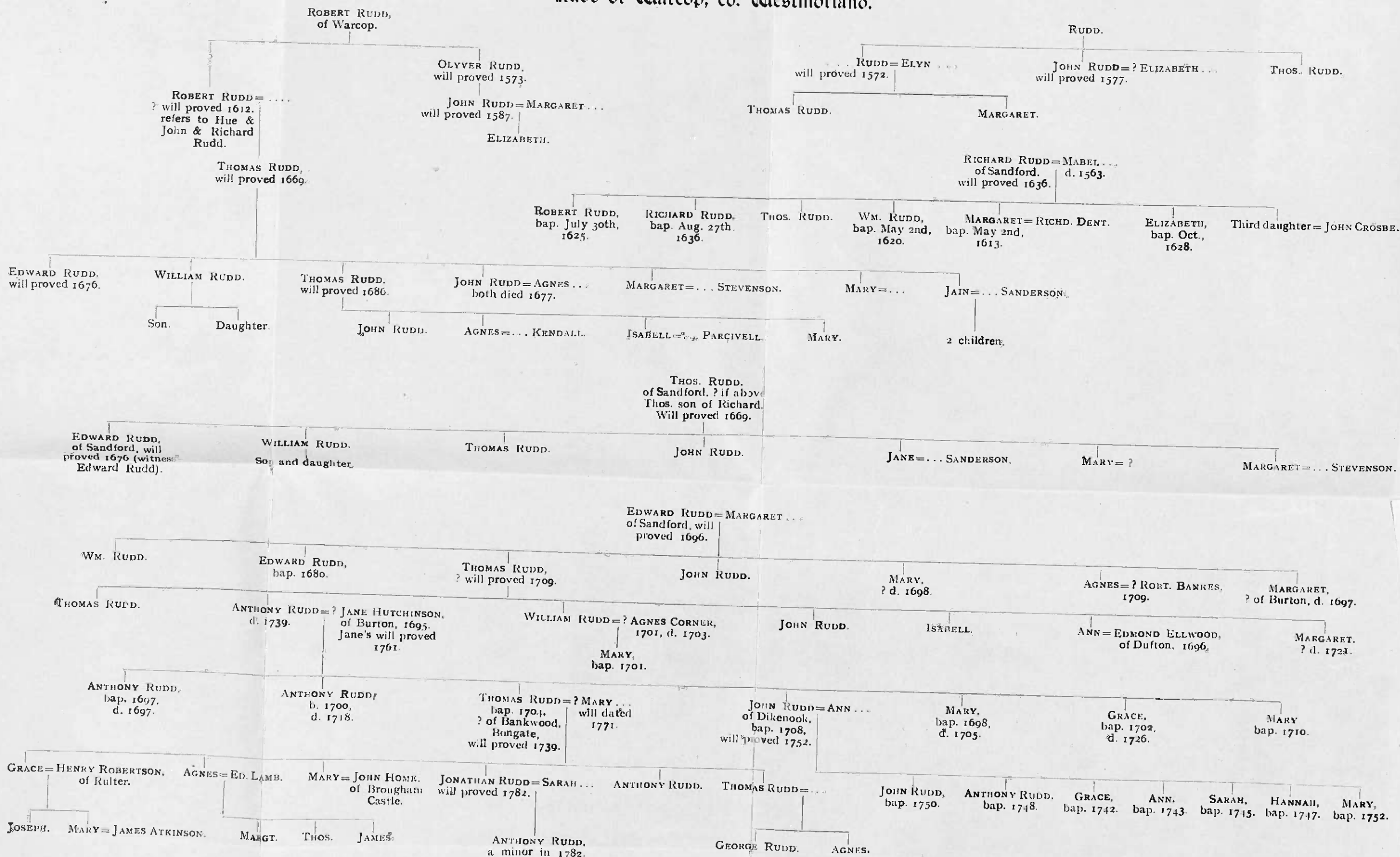
Rudd of Great Musgrave, co. Westmorland.



Rudd of Hartley, parish of Kirkby Stephen, co. Westmorland.



Rudd of Warcop, co. Westmorland.



his elect children in the kingdome of heaven and my bodie in Christian burial in the prsh Churchyard of Bridekirke. It is my wish that my Eldest Sonne Thomas (wanting two yeares of age) shall give to his younger Brothers and Sister £5 10s. either of the said yeares ensueing after Michaelmas next out of the land, and that they may have the benefit of all cropp of corne hay and grasse for this yeare. It, my will is that my sd. sonne Thomas shall have all my Husbandry geere (viz) one paire of oxe coop wheels bottome and draught, two paire of Cart Wheelles with bottomes, plughs Harrowes teemes and plow irons and the rest of my Husbandry geere if he be willing to pay to my other Children seven pounds otherwise they are to make their best profit of them. It. I leave unto my sd. Sonne Thomas one cupboard, one ark, a frame table, shambles and Chaire at the table and grate stooles, loft boards and Jists if he be willing to pay to my other Children seven pounds or else they are to have them to their owne uses. It. I leave to my sd. Sonne Thomas all my working tooles belonging to a Carpenter upon condcon that he pay twenty shillings to his sd. Brothers and Sister It. I give and bequeath to my sd. Sonne Thomas one black Filly Foale It. I give to my Sonne John Twenty pounds and all my Smiddy geere belonging to a blacksmith and the least Chist of three. It. I give and bequeath to Christopher my Sonne Thirty pounds. It. I give to my Sonne Robert Thirty five pounds and two boards toward a Chist. The rest of all my goods and Chattells my debts Legacies and funerall expenses first discharged and payed I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Rudd whom I make and ordaine the Sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament. And I do make and appoint John Rudd of Turner Howe and Thomas Rudd of Cockermouth Supvisors of this my said Will and Testament

ROBERT RUDD his

Mrk x

Wittnes hereof.

John Wilson his Mke x

John Rudd. Thomas Rudd Jur. Jos. Williamson."

Proved 19th Jan., 1661 (Carlisle Registry.)

In 1656 Robert Rudd had surrendered his estate to Thomas his son, who at that date was 14 years of age.

2. Thomas Rudd, of Dovenby, eldest son of Robert, was born in 1642 and baptised at Bridekirk on 28th Aug. It has been thought that his marriage is that recorded in the Cockermouth registers on 7th June, 1655, as between Thomas Rudd and Lucie France, but if it were so it took place when he was only in his fourteenth year. It seems unlikely but not impossible, and seeing that as already stated his father handed over his estate to him in the following year, the marriage may have taken place at this unusulaly early age. The name of his wife as given in the will is Anna, so he must have married a second time. However this may be,

his eldest child was Margaret, born in 1666 and married to John Richardson in 1699. His other children are as follows :—

Thomas, the eldest son.

Henry and Eleanor, twins, born March, 1672, and baptised March 28th at Bridekirk.

Richard, born 1674, and baptised 26th July. Perhaps this is identical with the Robert Rudd mentioned in Thomas Rudd's will as his son, husband of Rachel, no Richard being mentioned in the will and no Robert in the registers. If so, Robert had a son Thomas, mentioned in his grandfather's will, who married Mary Sumpton, of Lamplugh, on 23rd Nov., 1721, and was father of Thomas Rudd, baptised 24th Jan., 1725, and of Mary, baptised 10th Dec., 1727. (See registers.)

Rachel, born 1676, and baptised 17th Dec.

Elizabeth, born 1679, and baptised 22nd Oct., married Daniel Curwen.

Anne, not found in the registers, but mentioned in her father's will, and married on 9th Oct., 1713, to Joseph Smithson at Bridekirk.

Eleanor was married to Myles Chester on 12th June, 1709, at Bridekirk.

Thomas Rudd died in 1722, and was presumably buried at Bridekirk, but no entry of burial is in the registers. His will is dated 8th April, 1722, and was proved at Carlisle 24th July of the same year. By it he directs his body to be buried at the discretion of his executrix, and gives to his son Thomas 2 shillings and 6 pence. To his son Robert 20 shillings. To his son Henry £5. To his daughter Margaret wife of John Richardson £5. To his granddaughter Anne Chester the daughter of Myles Chester £5. To his daughter Rachel wife of Robert Rudd £5. To his daughter Elizabeth wife of Daniel Curwen £5. To his daughter Anne wife of Joseph Smithson £10. To his grandson Thomas Rudd, son of Robert, £4. To his wife Anna the rest of his Goods and appoints her Executrix. Witnessed by Sarah Archer. Jonathan Browne and Tho. Troughear.

Though I have suggested the possibility of identity between Richard and Robert, sons of Thomas, yet it may be that Rachel Rudd married a cousin called Robert Rudd. This point cannot be cleared up, as "son" or "daughter" in wills so frequently stands for son-in-law or daughter-in-law as well as for the nearer relationship.

3. Thomas Rudd the younger, son of Thomas Rudd the elder, yeoman, was born 1669-70, and baptised at Bridekirk on Jan. 9th. He married Mary Key at Bridekirk on 14th July, 1709, and as the estate is not mentioned in his father's will, it was obviously handed over to him in his father's lifetime, he having lived to the age of 80. Thomas Rudd mortgaged and sold some of his land at Dovenby to Mr. Thomas Trohear in 1723, the year in which he died. His children were :—

Frances, born 1710, and baptised 31st Oct. at Bridekirk.

Phoebe, born 1712, baptised 24th Dec.

John, born 1714, baptised 20th Feb., eldest son.

Lettice, born 1717, baptised 26th May.

William, born 1719, baptised 4th June, died *s.p.*

Thomas, who appears to be called James in his father's will, born 1721, and baptised 17th Jan. He died about 1793.

Thomas Rudd having died in 1723, was buried in Bridekirk churchyard, where his tombstone still remains with this inscription : —

" Here lies the Body of Thomas Rudd of Dovenby, interr'd Dec. the 31st 1723 Aged 53 years. And also the Body of Mary his wife who died Dec. the 24th 1756 aged 76 years."

Thomas Rudd, of Dovenby, yeoman, by his will dated 23rd Dec., 1723, proved at Carlisle 5th May, 1724, without directions as to his funeral, gives to John Rudd his eldest son his grate, etc., in his then Dwelling. To William and James his two younger sons and to Phebe and Lettice his two daughters each £10, and to his said children William, James, Phoebe and Lettice, his freehold Closes in Dovenby called Camerton banks, Spring and Sweedon, also a piece of ground in Westfield called Longlands Sike, on condition that they pay what is due on his Testator's bond to Israel Cuthbertson. To his wife Mary he leaves the rest of his goods and appoints her executrix. Witnessed by John Williamson, William Brown, John Read, and Thos. Troughear.

Lettice Rudd, of Cockermouth, was married by licence 17th July, 1745, to Richard Vesty, of Enstable. (Dean registers.)

Phoebe may possibly have been married to one of the name of Fletcher, as a Phoebe Fletcher of later date claimed descent from the Dovenby Rudds, and the Christian name is remarkable.

4. John Rudd, of Dovenby and Whitehaven, born in 1714, was 9 years old at the time of his father's death. We should have known nothing of his boyhood and early manhood were it not for the fact that his widowed mother, owing to his undutiful conduct, was compelled to take proceedings in Chancery for her relief. In the Bill of Complaint which she lodged in the Court on 11th Dec., 1739,¹ Mary Rudd, of Harrington, recites the terms of her late husband's will, and also the disposition of the lands he held of the Lord of the Manor at the yearly rent of 14s., with sundry dues and duties amounting to about £30 yearly, that he was indebted by bond to one Israel Cuthbertson in the sum of £74. In order to make some provision for his four younger children out of his real estate, Thomas Rudd had mortgaged to Thos. Troughear, of Dovenby, gentleman, all the parcell and Close of his customary tenement, one close called Eight Acre, one other Five Acre, and one close called Innfield, engaging to pay to the said Thos. Troughear on 20th Dec., 1736 (when his eldest son John would have attained the age of 21), the sum of £42, with the sum of £2 yearly every 20th Dec. till that time was reached. Thomas Rudd made his will on 23rd Dec., 1723, two days after the indenture was signed,

¹ Chan. Pro., 1750-1800, Mitford & Hanmer, 1876.

devising to his elder children the closes aforesaid, they to pay to their elder brother the sum of £20 within a year after the youngest should attain the age of 21. Mary Rudd further states that John left school when he was 17, and desiring to take up husbandry, asked to assist his mother in the management of the estate, and ostensibly on her behalf attended the markets to carry out the sale of corn and stock. By degrees he got into the habit of investing the proceeds in fresh stock before returning home, and having sold all the old stock looked upon the new as his own property. He on one occasion tore off his father's name and seal from the indenture and repudiated all obligations to Thos. Troughear, refusing also to pay an annuity of £8 to his mother which he had promised to do. Having possessed himself of all the household furniture and farmstock, his mother was reduced to great straits, and only through the kindness of friends was able to exist, and therefore was obliged to have recourse to the law. In 1738 John Rudd married Ann, daughter and heir of Thos. Trohear (or Troughear), of Dovenby and Papcastle. Concerning this marriage it will be of interest here to quote from an old Bible (1639) now in the possession of Mr. J. W. Rudd, of Anerley, which formerly belonged to Thomas Trohear, and in which is written:—

"An account of the Births Marriages and Deaths of Mr. Thomas Trohear of Papcastle, Jane, his wife and their children.

"Said Mr. Trohear was born at Aspatria and Baptized there on the 21st of Decr. 1679 and was married 1st Sepr. 1718 to Miss Jane Watson of Papcastle aforesaid by whom he had issue—Ann who was born at Scales in Embleton 19th May, 1720. Margaret who was born at the same place 26th Sepr. 1723 and Thomas who was born at Papcastle aforesaid on the 9th of Augst. 1728."

By his marriage with Ann Trohear, who is spoken of as her father's heir, the lands mortgaged to Thos. Trohear must have been recovered. John Rudd's two eldest children were born at Dovenby in 1739 and 1741 respectively, after which, in 1743, the family left Dovenby and went to reside at Whitehaven, where the birth of the other children took place.

On the 7th Feb., 1759, by a deed of confirmation of mortgage from John Rudd, of Whitehaven, gentleman, to Richard Thompson, of Bridekirk, gentleman, John Rudd mortgaged his freehold closes at Dovenby, namely: 3 closes called Cammertown Banks, one close called Spring, another called Sweedon, and his parcel of meadow ground in Dovenby called Westfield in Longlands Syke, formerly "the estate of Thomas Rudd the Younger the father of the said John Rudd and purchased by him from Joseph Relph," certain other freehold property at Distington and Whitehaven being also covered by this deed; and he makes the further statement that "upon the death of the said Thomas Rudd the same descended to the said John Rudd as his only son and heir at law."

This astonishing assertion as to John Rudd being the only son of his father is perfectly inexplicable in the face of the registers, which record the baptism of

two other lawful sons of Thomas Rudd the Younger, and also of the latter's will wherein he mentions these sons.

John Rudd held an appointment under Government at Whitehaven for some years. There his daughters Mary, Jane, and Isabella were born, as also his son Thomas Rudd. His eldest daughter Anne was married to . . . Fearon.

John Rudd died at Whitehaven in 1762, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Nicholas Church. His remains appear to have been disturbed at the rebuilding of the church, and the memorial slab is now erected with others as an edging round the walk which lies round the church. It bears the following inscription:—

“ . . . of Mr. John Rudd,
who died 21st June 1762, aged 48
and was interred in the ground on which this Vestry Room
is erected.”

On the same slab are commemorated John Fearon, died 27th March, 1813, in the 78th year of his age, Nancy Fearon his wife, and Joseph John, William, Henry, and George their sons. These would be the grandson and great-grandchildren of John Rudd.

After John Rudd's death at Whitehaven in 1762 his widow, Ann, returned to live at Papcastle with her son Thomas and her three daughters, one of whom, Jane, died in 1774 (having been born in 1752), and was buried at Bridekirk. The marriage of Isabella to Hugh Cowperthwaite of Cockermouth and Gray's Inn, London, took place on 21st Aug., 1785, by licence, either at Cockermouth or Bridekirk. Their daughter Mary married a Harris of Greysouthen, and was the mother of Isabella Harris, afterwards wife of Frederick Miles. Mary Rudd, the remaining daughter, born in 1746, survived her mother and died unmarried at Papcastle in 1802, and was buried at Bridekirk.

Ann Rudd, widow, died in 1793, and was buried in the Trohear vault at Bridekirk, which is marked by an altar-tomb on four pillars with the following inscription, which commemorates also her eldest son John and his wife (see generation 5):—

“ Here lies the Body of Jane wife of Thos. Trohear of Papcastle who died the 24th of June 1742 aged 46.

Also Thos. Trohear Husband to the above said Jane who died Nov. 2. 1753 aged 74. Also Thomas their son who died June 27th. 1762 aged 33. Also Mrs. Ann Rudd widow of Papcastle their daughter who died July 30th 1793 aged 73.

Also John Rudd Esqre. of Cockermouth eldest son of the said Ann Rudd who died Nov. 22nd 1800 aged 58. And also Jane his wife who died March 31. 1832 aged 83.

Also Sarah Rudd of Derwent House Cockermouth their daughter who died Jan. 22. 1864 aged 90.”

Thomas Rudd, who was born in or about 1751, lived at Papcastle after his mother's death till he himself died in 1833. He was interred in Bridekirk churchyard, and his resting-place is marked by a fine altar-tomb, having a coat of arms and crest sculptured thereon, viz., "Arg. on a canton azure, 5 martlets or, with crest, a cross botonée."

The inscription is as follows :—

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Thomas Rudd of Papcastle who died March 18th 1833 in the 83rd year of his age. Also of Bella, relict of the late Hugh Cowperthwaite of Gray's Inn London, sister of the above, who departed this Life on the 18th of October A.D. 1846. Aetat 91."

Concerning the arms and crest mentioned above, seeing that they are not the ancient escutcheon found in the old pedigrees, we should have been at a loss to know whence they came, were it not for the fact that the Rev. John Rudd, nephew and heir of the above-mentioned T. Rudd, in writing to Mr. Pemberton Rudd, of Dublin (which letter see in Part III. of this chapter), states that on inquiry at the Heralds' College about the Rudd arms he was told that these as described were the only arms of the Rudd family registered; therefore, not apparently knowing that the ancient arms belonged to the Rudd family long before the Heralds' College existed, and that therefore they were not likely to be formally registered there, he adopted the coat of arms with crest as marked on this tomb, these by right being the arms of the Lincolnshire Rudds.

Since this time the cross botonée has been continued as the crest of the Cumberland Rudds, but the ancient arms of "Azure, a lion rampant or, and canton of the same" have been resumed.

In the year before his death Thos. Rudd made a deed of gift of his property at Papcastle and Cockermouth to his nephew, the Rev. John Rudd, for which see Addenda to this chapter.

5. John Rudd of Dovenby and Cockermouth, eldest son of John Rudd of Whitehaven, was born, according to the entry in the old Bible before mentioned, on 30th March, 1742 (old style). In the Bridekirk registers the baptism of John Rudd is dated 18th May, 1741. This may have been a previous infant of the same name who died young, or it may be that there is a mistake in the entry in the old Bible. John Rudd became an Attorney-at-Law in 1764, and resided at Cockermouth, in the old house in Crown Street afterwards known as Derwent House, within a few yards of the house where dwelt the Wordsworths and where the poet was born. The account of his marriage and of the birth of his children is thus recorded in the old Bible :—

"An Account of the Births etc. of Mr. John Rudd of Cockermouth, Attorney-at-law (Son of the said Mr. Rudd and Ann his wife) and of Jane his wife and their Children.

Said John Rudd Junr. was born at Dovenby on the 30th of March 1742. (O.S.)

Jane his wife youngest daughter of Mr. William Thompson of Workington, Collector of the Customs, and Sarah, his wife, was born at Cockermouth, 26th May 1748. (N.S.)

Said John Rudd Junr. and Jane his wife were married at Workington by the Revd. Mr. Addison on the 24th. Feby. 1770.

John Son of the said John and Jane Rudd was born at Cockermouth on the 23rd. Decr. 1770 and Baptized there.

Sponsors.

His Grandfather Thompson, Uncle Dixon and Grandmother Rudd.

Thomas Trohear, the Second Son of the said John and Jane Rudd was born at Cockermouth aisd. on the 28th Day of March 1772 and Baptized there.

Sponsors.

His Uncle Rudd, Doctor Bertwhistle, and his Grandmother Thompson.

Sarah, the daughter of the said John and Jane Rudd was born at Cockermth. on the 12th day of June 1773 and Baptized there.

Sponsors.

Capt. Satterthwaite, Mrs. Dixon (her Aunt) and Mrs Tolson of Cockermouth.

Ann their Second daughter was born at Cockermth. on the 12th day of Jany. 1776 and Bap. there.

Sponsors.

Her Grandfather Thompson Aunt Rudd and Mrs Satterthwaite. Said Ann died on the 19th Day of May 1777 and was buried at Bridekirk.

William, the third son of said John and Jane Rudd was born at Cockermouth June 6th. 1780."

By his will dated 22nd Nov., 1800, John Rudd, of Cockermouth, gentleman, bequeaths to his wife Jane all his household effects, horses, etc., and £100. To his daughter Sarah, £1,500. To his son William on attaining the age of 24, £1,500. To his son Thomas, £1,200, he having had already advanced £300 : also he is to be charged with the value of certain goods shipped to him to Jamaica.

He devises all his messuages and lands, etc. (without stating particulars), and all the residue of his personal estate to his son John Rudd, charged with debts and the said legacies, and leaves him executor.

Witnesses : Sarah Dixon, Jona. Peill. Joseph Steel.

Probate was granted at York on 18th May, 1801, to the Rev. John Rudd, clerk, his son.

The lands bequeathed by John Rudd to his eldest son had been diminished since he had inherited them from his father by the sale in 1790 to Mr. John Thompson of three small fields called Dirt Pot and two pieces of Car Meadow. This is found from the Court Rolls of Dovenby, from which it is gathered that in 1656, when Thomas Rudd was admitted to the messuage and tenement which formed the estate purchased by Robert Rudd, it was at the customary rent of 14s. A memorandum states that 2s. of this rent was apportioned to property taken over by John Thompson, and in 1790 there was an enfranchisement to John Thompson of the portions of land already named, being the apportioned part of the 14s. tenement. The enfranchisement to John Rudd at that date covers the remainder of the 14s. tenement described as dwelling house and orchard, etc. Mr. Thompson bought some other portions of land from John Rudd, but without any dwelling house in connection with them.

In a letter from William Rudd to his brother John at Cambridge, dated 23rd Nov., 1800, he announces his father's death in the following manner :—

“DR. BROTHER

By last Night's Post Mr. Peill Wo^d acquaint you with the sudden and unexpected Death of our truly good and worthy Father. The Affliction this melancholy event has caused us all here, may be more easily conceived than described. As Mr. Peill w^d of course relate to you the nature and Term of the disease I am sure you will readily excuse my not entering upon so painful a task at present.

My poor Father in his Will has appointed you sole Executor. I therefore wish your Presence in Cumb^d to be as soon as possible, as there are some matters which ought to be looked into almost immediately. If your leaving College at this time w^{od} not be a serious inconvenience to you pray come home to us, as nothing will afford us so much consolation. . . .”

Jane Rudd, widow of John Rudd, survived her husband many years, dying in 1832. In a letter from her son William to his brother, dated Staples Inn, 23rd Nov., 1803, he mentions his mother's will which he was then preparing, and much anxiety is expressed about the disposal of various seats attached to different houses mentioned in the parish church of Cockermouth. He says :—

“I am not quite certain that I have attached the proper Seat to the Houses in the Kirkgate, that is the seat which is Bequeathed by my Grandfather to my Mother, not having this will to refer to and I have entertained some doubts whether there are not Two Seats which belong to the Houses in Sandwent altho' I have only taken notice of one. If however, upon enquiring into these matters you find they are not correctly stated in the Will, I will thank you to alter them as the fact is, which you may easily do, by striking out the Words ' the Middle Aisle ' and making

it 'all those my pews or Seats No. and No. in the Church of Cockermouth afsd.'—indeed the seats w^od pass with the Houses as appurtenant to them without being specifically Bequeathed. Yet as they have not for some years been enjoyed along with this property I thought it proper to Notice them in the way I have done. . . . "

This is an interesting record of a custom which has fortunately become practically obsolete.

Mrs. Jane Rudd left all her freehold closes, etc., called Captain Banks at Hameshill in the township of Dovenby and all her other lands in Dovenby to her eldest son John, and the customary or Tenant Right Estate at Bothel to her son William as well as her freehold property there. She bequeathed to her son William all her leasehold messuages or dwelling houses with the buildings, stables and appurtenances below Cocker Bridge in Cockermouth then occupied by herself and Chas. Armstrong her tenant.

Thomas Trohear Rudd, second son of John Rudd, married in 1793 Mary, daughter of Mr. Henry Jackson, shipbuilder of Whitehaven and of Blanch his wife. Both husband and wife went to live in Jamaica, where they met with a sadly tragic death in 1803, the account of which is preserved in touching language in the old Bible already quoted from :—

"Thomas Trohear Rudd and Mary his wife . . . departed this life Thursday Septr. 15th, 1803. They were barbarously murdered by three of their own Negroe slaves, who had been the peculiar objects of their care and affection, at their Plántation Skiddaw in the Parish of Portland in the Island of Jamaica. How little they deserved their fate, and what regret their untimely end excited may be learnt from the following Epitaph engraven on their Tomb at Warsaw, the Plantation of Mr. Joseph Dixon, first cousin of Mr. R. in whose garden they lie interred in one grave.

"While sculptured Marble points out the Ashes of the Great, Let this plain Tomb inform, That underneath lie the remains of Thomas Trohear Rudd and Mary his wife, both of the County of Cumberland in England. And let it also be a lasting Monitor, that neither Virtue, Humanity, Charity, nor Benevolence are at all times a shield against savage Barbarity, Ferocity and Ingratitude. In their prime of life they were barbarously murdered (on the 15th of SEPT^r. 1803) by some of their own Negroes, to whom the most tender and attentive duties of a Master and Mistress had been extended and shewn in the most indulgent manner. Their conduct through life had gained them the Esteem and Affection of a numerous and respectable acquaintance and their untimely and unhappy Fate drew unfeigned Tears from Thousands and all who knew their Merit and their Virtues justly join in pronouncing that they fell the Victims of Humanity.

T. T. R. nat.
ob.

M. R. nat.
ob.

"They left an only son John Rudd (an infant not 2½ years old) to deplore their loss, who only escaped their fate by the most providential disposition of circumstances in his favour. N.B.—He was born April 2d, 1801.

"The said Infant John Rudd died at Sea, on his passage to England about the beginning of August 1804, on the eighth day after he left the Island of Jamaica. The cause of his death was a convulsive disorder, to which he had been occasionally subject for some time, which carried him off in about 24 hours."

Sarah Rudd, the elder daughter of John Rudd, lived at Cockermouth all her life, dying there on 22nd Jan., 1864, at the age of 90. After the death of her brother William and of his second wife, which latter event took place in 1842, she took charge of his large family, and devoted herself entirely to their interests, with such success as to earn her the lasting admiration of younger generations for her cleverness and devotion. Her dignified figure is still remembered by the old inhabitants of Cockermouth. I have already quoted the epitaph on the Trohear tomb which commemorates her at Bridekirk.

Ann, the second daughter of John Rudd, died in infancy.

William Rudd, third son of John Rudd, was born in 1780, and therefore was 20 years of age at the time of his father's death. He succeeded to his father's practice as a solicitor, and we find from the letter already quoted, dated from Staples Inn in 1803, that his final training before being enrolled in his profession took place at the chambers of Mr. Clennell. His letter gives us a glimpse of his life at that time, as the following quotation will show :—

"I think I never told you of the arrangement I have made in my mode of living since I came to London. When I left home it was my intention to have lived altogether with the Parkers: this however was not possible for me to do, not only on account of the distance they live from Staples Inn, but from the very inconvenient hour they dine. I therefore now only sleep and Breakfast with them and dine at an Inn close by Mr. Clennell's Chambers. This plan was suggested to me by Mr. C. as not only the most economical but convenient plan. My Dinner inclusive of every Expence attend^g it such as Bread Cheese Porter etc costs me 2/2 per diem. I believe it is not possible to dine, at a respectable House, cheaper than this. I must not forget to say that I am much pleased with Mr. and Mrs. Parker and that I am as comfortable in my Situation as my friends could wish me. The Parkers make a point of my dining with them every Sunday when I am not otherwise particularly engaged, and indeed on all occasions they treat me with the greatest friendship, respect and hospitality."

On his return to Cockermouth William Rudd resided at Derwent House, the older portion of which contains some beautifully panelled rooms in olden style, and to which he added a dining-room of fine proportions, having over it a room intended for a drawing-room. In 1814 he married Maria, daughter of Arnoldus Jones Skelton, Esq., of Branthwaite Hall and of Papcastle, formerly an officer

in the 3rd Guards and at one time M.P. for Eye, co. Suffolk. She died on 11th Oct., 1824, leaving a son, Arnoldus Henry, and four daughters, Eliza, Jane, Maria, and Mary Anne. Three other children died in infancy.

William Rudd married secondly, in 1829, Mary Anne, younger daughter of John Head, Esq., M.D., of High Cross in Loweswater and of Cockermouth, High Sheriff of Cumberland, and also granddaughter and co-heiress of Colonel Satterthwaite, M.P. for Cockermouth. She survived her husband one year, dying in 1842, and leaving four sons, William Frederick John, James Satterthwaite, John Trohear, and Charles Louis. Two other children had died in infancy.

William Rudd died in 1841, and is buried at Bridekirk with his two wives. After his death his sister Sarah resided at Derwent House and devoted herself to the care of her nephews and nieces.

Part of the property of William Rudd at Cockermouth was sold in 1847 to the Roman Catholics, who subsequently erected their chapel on the site.

[1.] Eliza, the eldest daughter of William Rudd, born in 1815, married John Simpson, Esq., of the Fitz, Cockermouth, afterwards of Derwent House, Leamington. She survived her husband some years, and died in 1885, and was buried at Leamington.

[2.] Jane, born in 1817, died unmarried in 1882, and was buried at Leamington.

[3.] Maria, born in 1818, died unmarried in 1886, and was buried at Norwood.

[4.] Arnoldus Henry Rudd was to have succeeded his father as a solicitor, but preferring to emigrate, went to Australia, leaving the affairs of the firm in the hands of Mr. E. Waugh. He married Sarah Ann, daughter of J. Marks, Esq., of Ireland, and had four daughters:—

(1) Maria, born 1845, married on the 8th Aug., 1888, Frank Mousley, of South Yarra, Melbourne.

(2) Emily, born 1847, unmarried, died 1911.

(3) Lucy, born 1851, unmarried.

(4) Eliza, born 1852, married John O'Farrall, of South Yarra, Melbourne, died at St. Kilda, Victoria, 4th Feb., 1919.

Arnoldus Rudd died in 1897, on 8th Feb., at St. Kilda, Victoria, and was buried at St. Kilda's Cemetery.

[5.] Mary Anne, fourth daughter of William Rudd, born 1823, married Colonel Edwin Andrews, of the Bombay Army, and had issue two daughters, who both died young. Colonel and Mrs. Andrews resided for some years at Derwent House, Cockermouth, which after the death of her husband was sold by Mrs. Andrews to Dr. Dodgson, whose widow is the present owner. As a memorial to her late husband, Mrs. Andrews gave a statue of Job for one of the niches of the west front of Salisbury Cathedral at its restoration, Colonel Andrews' family having been natives of that city. Mrs. Andrews died in 1883, and was buried with her husband and child at Cockermouth Cemetery.

[6.] William Frederick John Rudd, born 15th June, 1780, entered the Army, and finally became Colonel of his regiment, the 1st Royal Scots. As Captain he served in the Crimean War and received the medal with 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, with also the Italian medal of 1856, and a Turkish order (all now in the possession of J. W. Rudd). He married Mary, daughter of . . . Railton, of Snittlegarth, co. Cumberland, who died at Cannanore in India in Sept., 1870. Colonel Rudd died at Fort George, N.B., 13th Aug., 1876, and was buried at Norwood. He it was who first began to collect notes for the history of the family, and to his efforts I am largely indebted for much contained in this present work.

Colonel Rudd left no children.

[7.] James Satterthwaite Rudd, born 28th April, 1834, entered first the Royal Navy, then the Army, and died in 1866, being at that time a Lieutenant in the 32nd Light Infantry. He held the Baltic medal of 1854-5. He died unmarried, and was buried at Norwood.

[8.] John Trohear Rudd, born 1839, entered the Army, and was Captain in the 59th Regiment at the time of his death in 1875. He was buried at Norwood, and was unmarried.

[9.] Charles Louis Rudd, Clerk in Holy Orders, born 1840, entered Pembroke College, Oxford, where he matriculated 4th June, 1861, took his B.A. degree 1868, and M.A. 1870. He was ordained Deacon 1869 and Priest 1871, and was Curate of St. Philip's, Heigham, from 1869 to 1873, and from that date to 1889 was Vicar of Hempstead-by-Holt, Norfolk. He married Georgina, daughter of Jas. Winter, of Norfolk, and resided at Twickenham for some years. He died at his residence, Meadowside, on 5th Oct., 1908, and was buried in the family burial-ground at Norwood Cemetery. The Rev. C. L. Rudd left no children. He bequeathed his landed property in Cumberland and Westmorland to his cousins J. W. Rudd and G. P. F. Rudd.

A large altar-tomb in the churchyard at Bridekirk marks the grave of William Rudd and his two wives, and also commemorates his children in the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of William Rudd Esq. of Cockermouth who died Sept. 11th 1841 aged 61 years.

Also Maria his wife, youngest daughter of Arnoldus Jones Skelton Esq. of Papcastle who died Oct. 11th. 1824 aged 35 years. Three of their children died in infancy.

Mary Anne second wife of the above named William Rudd, younger daughter of John Head Esq. of High Cross in Loweswater, died Feb. 5. 1842 aged 37. Two of their children died in infancy.

Also James Satterthwaite, Lieutenant H.M. 32nd Light Infantry, 3rd son of the above William and Mary Anne Rudd who died at Sydenham 7th of August 1866 aged 32 years.



MRS. JOHN RUDD (JANE THOMPSON).
(CHAP. XII, PART II.)



WM. RUDD OF COCKERMOUTH.



LIEUT.-COL. WM. FREDK. RUDD.



DERVENT HOUSE, COCKERMOUTH.

Also John Trohear, Capt. H.M. 59th Regiment, 4th son of the above William and Mary Anne Rudd, who died at Sandgate, Kent, June 17. 1875, aged 36 years.

Also to Wm. Frederick 2nd son Aug. 13. 1876.

Jane 2nd daughter b. 3. Jan. 1817 died at Eastbourne 2nd August 1882.

Mary Anne 4th daughter widow of Col. Edward Andrews, died in London on 24th May 1883.

Elizabeth eldest daughter widow of J. Simpson d. in London 15 Aug. 1885.

Maria Sarah 3rd daughter born 6th Feb. 1818, died in London 3rd Ap. 1886.

Also Rev. Charles Louis Rudd M.A. youngest son, who died at Twickenham Middlesex, 5th Oct. 1908, aged 68."

In the shadow of the ruins of the ancient chancel, which is all that remains of the former Church of St. Bride, rest the remains of many of our ancestors, marked by the few monuments I have mentioned. The old church, which was the hallowing place of the births and marriages and deaths of a long line, has now given place to a new building near the same site, wherein are still to be seen some of the ancient Norman arches from the old church; but more especially will be noticed the ancient font with its Runic inscription recording that "Here Ekard was converted and to this man's example were Danish men brought," carrying our minds to ages long past, and to the Faith that brought successive generations down to this present time (with unfaltering care in our own family), to seek the blessing of Holy Baptism.

6. John Rudd, elder son of John Rudd of Cockermouth, was born at that place on the 23rd Dec., 1770, the same year in which his near neighbour William Wordsworth the poet was also born. He received his earliest education at the Grammar School at Cockermouth, under the Rev. Mr. Gilbanks, and afterwards was sent to the celebrated Grammar School at Hawkshead, where William Wordsworth had preceded him. It is easy to picture the life of the two friends there together when one peruses the graphic account of his schooldays that the poet has left us in his "Prelude." The old Grammar School and church and many of the quaint old cottages where the boys lodged in charge of their "Dames" still remain much as they must have been in those last years of the eighteenth century. Amongst his other schoolfellows were Christopher Wordsworth, afterwards Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Robert Hodgson Greenwood, Senior Fellow of Trinity.

John Rudd was admitted a Pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1788, and in 1792 graduated as 10th Wrangler, being elected Fellow in 1793, and taking his M.A. degree in 1795. From that year till 1813, when he was presented to the living of Blyth, his time was mainly spent between residence at Cambridge and at Cockermouth, occasionally for short periods undertaking parochial duty in the neighbourhood of his birthplace. His Letters of Orders (now in the possession

of J. W. Rudd) certify that he was ordained Deacon by Edward, Bishop of Carlisle, in the Chapel of Rose Castle 7th June, 1795, and Priest by James, Bishop of Ely, at Ely Cathedral 22nd May, 1796.

On 6th Feb., 1813, John Rudd was presented to the living of Blyth in Nottinghamshire by the Master and Fellows of his College, and in April of the same year he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ferris, Dean of Battle and Prebendary of Chichester and of his wife Mary Dixon, daughter of Robert Dixon, of Cockermouth, who won fame for himself by his attempted flight from Cockermouth Castle with a self-invented flying-machine, which resulted in his falling and breaking his leg in the sight of the townsfolk, who had assembled to see him fly. Where he failed it has been our lot to see others succeed in this twentieth century.

The Rev. John Raine, in his *History of the Parish of Blyth*, thus speaks of the early days of the Rudds at Blyth:—

“The late Dowager Duchess of Newcastle and her second husband, Sir Chas. Crawford, were then residing as tenants of Blyth Hall, and so exceedingly anxious were they that the parish should have the immediate advantage of an active and efficient resident clergyman, that they received into their own hospitable mansion the newly-appointed Vicar and his bride, who continued for 9 months the guests of these amiable and estimable persons, receiving from them the most unvarying kindness and courtesy, and not being permitted to take their departure until the vicarage was ready for their reception.

“Between the Duchess of Newcastle and Sir Chas. Crawford on the one hand and Mr. and Mrs. Rudd on the other a heartfelt feeling of mutual regard and esteem was thus formed, which terminated only with death. Mr. Rudd was at an early period of his incumbency placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the County of Notts. and West Riding of Yorks. and on the Chairmanship of the Quarter Sessions at Retford being vacated by the late Col. Eyre of Grove, he was unanimously appointed to fill that office, in which as well as in his other magisterial duties no man ever acquitted himself with greater ability and integrity. Such indeed was the eminence which as a magistrate he attained by his rapid and intuitive perception of the merits of cases brought before him, by his scrupulous love of justice and his patient investigation of truth, that his doors were literally beset from almost morning to night by parties from not merely surrounding but even from distant districts of the county, between whom he ever strove to effect, if possible, a peaceable reconciliation without resorting to ulterior and more serious measures. In matters affecting the general welfare of the County his opinion was at all times sought by the late excellent Duke of Newcastle, the Lord Lieutenant, and by the late Dukes of Portland and Norfolk and other noblemen and gentlemen of the shire, who always reposed confidence in the soundness of his judgment. He had the further privilege of enjoying the favourable regard of his diocesan, Dr. Venable Vernon, Archbishop of York, who conferred on him the Mastership of the Hospital

of St. Mary Magdalene, Bawtry, and a stall at Southwell, in virtue of which he succeeded to the rectory of Waltham, in Lincolnshire. These preferments he held to his death."

(He was also appointed Chaplain to Anna Maria, Duchess Dowager of Newcastle, on 26th March, 1821.)

During his incumbency John Rudd unfortunately embarked in a lengthy lawsuit concerning certain tithes connected with the Parish of Blyth which he hoped to recover for the benefit of the Vicar. His efforts met with but partial success, and the result, after much anxiety and great expense, could only be said to be satisfactory in the light of its being an effort to restore to the church that which had been wrongly alienated. He filed Bills in Exchequer for three matters connected chiefly with the township of Blyth. 1. For tithes of Abbey lands which were alleged to be covered by a modus of 6s. 2. For tithes of tofts and crofts purchased by Ed. Mellish, Esq., of Sir Wm. Clifton in 1685 and now forming part of the pleasure grounds of Blyth Hall, for which a modus of 5s. was pleaded. 3. For the tithe of milk, etc., for which certain compositions were pleaded.

The Rev. J. Raine, speaking of these matters, says:—

"As I have already mentioned one or two tithe suits in which my predecessor was engaged, I feel it due to his memory and to truth to guard my readers against any conclusions of an unfavourable character which they might be induced to draw from such circumstances. Mr. Rudd was by no means a litigious person: on the contrary, no man was more anxious, in the spirit of the apostolic precept, to seek peace and ensue it. When, however, on a careful survey of his parish he found districts verging from hundreds to thousands of acres covered by moduses, that is in fact, under the name and form of law screened from render to him of what he conscientiously believed to be his just rights—when further a diligent and earnest examination of ancient documents and of living witnesses conspired to demonstrate that these alleged moduses were really nothing better in general than mere modern compositions made between modern and interested proprietors on the one hand and modern vicars on the other, and were utterly inadequate in point of value and amount as equivalents for his vicarial tithes, he felt justified in appealing to the law of the land for the vindication of his rights. That he failed in the accomplishment of his purpose is most true; but he was not the first, neither will he be the last, to fail in substantiating a righteous cause before an earthly tribunal; for reasons which, perfectly known both to himself and to his surviving friends, will never be brought to full light till the day of the Great Assize. In all private relations of life Mr. Rudd was most exemplary; his memory is and will continue to be held in reverence and respect by all who had the happiness and opportunity of knowing and appreciating his excellence, whether in the intercourse of private life or in the discharge of his public duties."

John Rudd was the father of two sons, Charles John Rudd and William Thomas Rudd, both born at Blyth. He had also four daughters, Anna Maria, Elizabeth,

Mary Jane, and Isabella, also born at Blyth, where he himself died on 8th July, 1834. He was buried in the north aisle of Blyth Church, where a slab in the floor marked with his crest, a cross botonnée, bears his initials, and those of his wife and youngest daughter with dates.

After her husband's death Mrs. Rudd went to reside at Grantham, on the advice of the then Vicar, the Rev. Wm. Potchett, who had been an old friend of Mr. Rudd's. She afterwards moved to Birkenhead, to be near her younger son, and there she died. She was buried at Blyth, the funeral taking place by torchlight, owing to an unfortunate accident having delayed the commencement of the journey at the appointed time. A tablet on the wall of the north aisle, having at its head the cross botonnée for crest and the shield of arms, namely, "Arg. on a canton az. 5 martlets or," impaling for Ferris, "Ermine, between a cross moline az. and anchor sable, on a bend cotised gules three horseshoes or," bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Reverend John Rudd M.A.

Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Vicar of Blyth and Prebendary of Southwell.

He died July 8. 1834, Aged 63.

Isabella 4th. daughter of the Rev. J. Rudd died May 9th 1837 aged 18 years.

Elizabeth Relict of the Revd J. Rudd, and 2nd daughter of the Revd.

T. Ferris, D.D. Dean of Battle, died at Birkenhead Decbr. 22nd. 1858.

Aet. 69."

By his will dated 13th Nov., 1831, the Rev. John Rudd gives to his wife Elizabeth Rudd, late E. Ferris, all his real and personal estate absolutely, trusting that she will do what is right to all his children by her. Probate was granted at York 20th Aug., 1834, to the said Elizabeth Rudd the executrix.

The real estate above mentioned comprised, besides the property given to him by his uncle Thomas Rudd and that bequeathed to him by his mother, the ancient inheritance of his ancestors at Dovenby. Portions of the estate there had been mortgaged as we have seen in 1759, and other portions had been sold by the Rev. John Rudd's father, but the ancient dwelling-house and lands had descended to him. In 1811, on April 10th, there was a reconveyance of the mortgaged property from John Thompson, of Bridekirk, Esquire (eldest brother and heir of the Rev. Richard Thompson, late of Cranfield, Beds., clerk, who was the eldest son and heir of Richard Thompson, of Bridekirk), Ann Thompson and Allan Pearson, of Liverpool, the two surviving executors of Richard Thompson, to the Rev. John Rudd. The reconveyance covered all property at Dovenby or elsewhere of which John Thompson was a trustee for John Rudd by virtue of the mortgage.

The Dovenby property remained intact until 20th June, 1843, when by a deed made between Isabella Hudson of the first part, Elizabeth Rudd of the second part, the Rev. John Raine and Anna Maria his wife, Mary Jane Rudd,



THE REV. JOHN RUDD, VICAR OF BLYTH,
[CHAP. XII., PART II.]



MRS. JOHN RUDD (ELIZABETH FERRIS).



WM. THOS. RUDD, M.A.C.S.



WM. THOS. RUDD.

Elizabeth Sarah Rudd, and William Rudd of the 3rd part, Henry Dodgson of the 4th part, and Wm. Wood of the 5th part, the whole of the Rudd estate was conveyed to Henry Hodgson for £2,500. The dwelling-house with farm was left by Henry Dodgson to Peter Dodgson, and was sold on 2nd Dec., 1907, to Mr. Dykes of Dovenby. The house stands on the Maryport Road near the Inn at Dovenby. Captain Banks, etc., was sold by Capt. C. J. Rudd in 1862 to Mr. Steel, and forms part of the present "Hames Hill" property.

7. Charles John Rudd, elder son of the Rev. John Rudd, was born at Blyth in 1818. He entered the Madras Army as 4th Lieutenant in 1839, and retired with the rank of Captain. He married first, 3rd Jan., 1850, Mary, daughter of Joseph Clarke, Esq., of Mount Prospect, co. Carlow, Ireland, and of Birkenhead, by whom he had two sons. She died at Vijagapatam, India, 24th June, 1861, on the eve of departure for England.

Charles J. Rudd married secondly, on 15th July, 1862, Charlotte, daughter of John Wall, Esq., of Chatham. He died in 1890 at Birkenhead and was buried in Flaybrick Hill Cemetery, where the stone which marks the spot (having on it the cross botonnée and motto, "In Cruce salus") bears the following inscription:—

"In Memoriam

Charles John Rudd, eldest son of the Revd. John Rudd late Vicar of Blyth,
Notts. 5 October 1890, aged 72."

8. Charles Ferris Rudd, elder son of Captain Charles Rudd, was drowned at Martenborough, New Zealand, accidentally, while crossing a river, 4th Feb., 1897. He was unmarried.

Gerald William Clark Rudd, second son, was born 31st May, 1853, and is unmarried.

Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Rudd, married the Rev. John Raine, Curate and subsequently Vicar of Blyth. She died 17th Sept., 1881, leaving two sons and two daughters, of whom Anna Maria married the Rev. Rd. Uniacke Leslie, of Wilton, co. Cork. Mrs. Raine was buried at Blyth.

Mary Jane, second daughter of the Rev. John Rudd, was born in 1815, and after the death of her mother resided at Cockermouth (Castlegate). She died in 1865 when on a visit to Keswick, and is buried in the parish churchyard of that place. Her tombstone bears the following inscription:—

"Mary Jane Rudd

Second daughter of the late Revd. John Rudd, Vicar of Blyth in the County of Nottingham and Prebendary of Southwell. Fell asleep May 18th 1865. Aged 50 years."

Elizabeth Sarah, third daughter of the Rev. John Rudd, married Robert Benson, Esq., of St. Helens, Cockermouth. She survived her husband, and died

5th Dec., 1869. She was buried at the cemetery, Cockermouth. Mrs. Benson left four daughters :—

[1.] Anna, married first the Rev. James Clifton Ward, Incumbent of Rydal, and secondly Alex. A. H. Knight, M.D., of Keswick, at which place she died 18th Feb., 1910.

[2.] Catharine, married the Rev. Herbert Lavallin Puxley, of Lletherlestry, co. Carmarthen.

[3.] Isabella, married her cousin George Patrick Ferris Rudd.

[4.] Helen, married the Rev. John Ewbank, Rector of Bolton, Cumberland.

William Thomas Rudd, second son of the Rev. John Rudd, was born at Blyth on 6th April, 1821. After his father's death he was educated at the Grammar School at Grantham, till 1837, when he entered the East India Company, and made his first voyage as midshipman on board the *Duke of Sussex*, Captain Horsman (brother of the Member of Parliament for Cockermouth). His second voyage was on board the *Sesostris*, which, however, he left at Calcutta, and joined the Country Service as Commander. Owing to difficulties this appointment was given up, and he went to China, returning home on board the *Eliza*. Another voyage was made in the *Lord Lowther*, and in 1843 began the last voyage in the *Hindustan*. In 1849, on 15th May, W. T. Rudd married Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Potchett, Vicar of Grantham and Prebendary of Salisbury, and of Margaret Bowles his wife. The ceremony took place at Grantham Parish Church.

Till the year 1854 W. T. Rudd held the appointment of Manager of the Woodside Ferry, Birkenhead, on his resignation of which a valuable piece of plate was presented to him by the clerks, captains, and men employed in the establishment "as a testimony of their appreciation of his uniform kindness and good feeling towards them during the many years of his superintendence." Speaking of him in this capacity a local journal says: "Where was there a more efficient officer ever found than Mr. Rudd? The duty of Superintendent of the Ferry is one requiring not merely much knowledge and activity, but that temper and tact which few but educated gentlemen ever attain. Mr. Rudd was eminent in these respects."

The Secretaryship of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company was held till 1860, when Mr. Rudd was appointed Manager of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Ballincolig, co. Cork, a post which involved serious responsibility in the Fenian times, more especially as he was made Justice of the Peace for County Cork in 1866, and in that capacity received several threatening letters regarding himself and the Powder Mills. At the end of 1867 Mr. Rudd resigned his appointment, and shortly after became Managing Director of the Worcester Engine Works, which post he held till his death on 20th Sept., 1870, at The Mount, Worcester. He left two sons and two daughters.

Mary Sophia Rudd survived her husband thirteen years, and dying at Cheltenham on 12th July, 1883, was buried at the Worcester Cemetery with her

husband. A stained glass window, representing the Mater Dolorosa and St. Monica was erected to her memory by her younger daughter in the south aisle of the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Cheltenham.

Sophia Helena, eldest child of Wm. Thos. Rudd, was born on 28th April, 1857, at Bromborough, near Birkenhead, and was baptised at that place. She was educated at Cheltenham Ladies' College, and at the age of 18 passed the local examination of the London University, First Class. On 25th Sept., 1883, she was married to Rowland Henry Wedgwood, M.A. Oxon., son of Henry Allen Wedgwood, Esq., of Pembrokeshire, at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Stella, Northumberland. She died at Slindon, Sussex, on 18th Jan., 1899, and was buried at the Roman Catholic cemetery there, *s.p.*

John William Rudd, elder son of Wm. Thos. Rudd, was born at Blyth Lodge, Bromborough, on 28th May, 1859, and was baptised on 28th June. He was educated mainly at Cheltenham College, matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1877, proceeded B.A., 1st Class Law Special, 1880, and was admitted Solicitor 3rd Aug., 1883. On 27th April, 1893, at St. George's, Hanover Square, he married Mary Elizabeth Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robt. Affleck, Bart., of Dalham Hall, near Newmarket. Of this marriage a son and daughter were born.

John Robert Louis Rudd, son of John Wm. Rudd, was born at Anerley 23rd Jan., 1894, and was baptised at Holy Trinity, Anerley, on 18th March. After a brief and honourable career at the Dulwich Preparatory School he died at the age of 12 from the effect of a rifle accident at school. The sad fatality was entirely due to the carelessness of the young master who was instructing the boys in rifle shooting, for which a corps had been formed, which filled with enthusiasm the little lad, who like other boys at that date was keen to fit himself for service in defence of his country. To quote from the short memoir of the last day at school :—

"The hours passed as usual, and just before the customary time for returning home he had wheeled out a comrade's bicycle for him, saying he would follow him soon on their homeward ride, when he returned to the rifle range for his practice. Under what impulse the young master who instructed the Rifle Club acted that afternoon in moving the form on which the boys sat between the practices from the right rear of the shooting-point to the left-hand side none can tell. That action prepared the way for the fatal sequel, for when the master found the rifle he had cleaned did not act he turned with it loaded and pointed in the direction of the form, and with the unexpected firing of the shot, the bullet sped its way straight to the heart of the little lad, singled out as he was from the other boys for the swift passing to the farther shore."

The funeral service took place at St. Paul's, Upper Norwood, and the interment at Elmers End Cemetery, on June 19th, 1906.

Mary Margaret, daughter of John Wm. Rudd, was born at Anerley 19th Jan., 1900, and was baptised at Holy Trinity, Anerley, on 5th May.

J. W. Rudd inherited from his cousin, the Rev. C. L. Rudd, the farm of Grayson Side in the Parish of Brigham, Little and Great Goodison in Hames Hill, Dovenby (meadows), Mealrigg, a farm in the Parish of Bromfield, and Holme Hards in the Parish of Holme Cultram, with 3 "Cattle Gates" on Skinburness Marsh, and Pelutho Mire in the Parish of Holme St. Cuthbert.

George Patrick Ferris Rudd, second son of Wm. Thos. Rudd, was born 24th Feb., 1861, at Ballincolig, co. Cork, and baptised at Carrigrohane Church on 2nd April. He was educated at Cheltenham College, where in 1875 he won a three years' scholarship. He became an engineer, having trained at Messrs. Hawthorns' works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. On 12th Sept., 1882, he married his first cousin, Isabella Benson, at the Church of All Saints, Cockermouth. Two sons and two daughters were born of this marriage:—

Ida Ferris Rudd, born 13th Jan., 1886, privately baptised owing to the inclemency of the weather at Blackhall on Feb. 7th, being received into the Church on 11th July of the same year at Kirkwhelpington Church, co. Northumberland. She is a nurse by profession, having trained at Guy's Hospital.

Wm. Ferris Rudd, eldest son of G. P. F. Rudd, was born at Blackhall on 11th April, 1887, and baptised at Kirkwhelpington Church. He was educated at Denstone College, and entered the Merchant Service after being two years on board the *Conway*. Throughout his career at sea his life was one continuous devotion to his profession, in spite of the many hardships which constant voyages round Cape Horn in a sailing vessel entailed. He obtained his Master's Certificate when still much too young to occupy that position.

It was on his return from his last voyage in a Blue Funnel Liner from Japan after the declaration of war in 1914 that he felt impelled to immediately offer himself for the R.N.R. service. Accordingly he presented himself at the office for that purpose, but owing to the great confusion prevalent at the commencement of the war he was unfortunately put off by being told to apply again in some months' time. He at once joined Kitchener's Army as a private, and after training a year he obtained a commission in the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and was gazetted Captain in 1916, going to France in August of that year.

It was on 13th Nov. at 6.45 a.m. that an attack on Serre was arranged, and Capt. Rudd led his company (B. 10th Batt.) "with the utmost gallantry and skill straight through the German 4th line, which was the regiment's objective. His was the only company in the entire division to reach this objective, and I [Lt.-Col. C. L. Compton-Smith] attribute this fact principally to the brilliant and determined leadership of Capt. Rudd. Unfortunately the hostile defence was too strong, and the regiments on his left and right failed to support him, so that on achieving this splendid result he found himself practically surrounded."

Some months elapsed before it was possible to ascertain the facts of the closing scene. Capt. Rudd had been shot in the leg earlier in the advance, and every officer save one (who was taken prisoner) had been killed, before he had reached the fourth



JOHN WM. RUDD, B.A.
(CHAP. XII. PART II.)



CAPT. WM. FERRIS RUDD.

German trench. There he received a second wound just above the right eye, which was immediately fatal. His body was found close to the trench, and received Christian burial on 4th May, 1917, in Serre Road Cemetery (No. 1).

His Colonel says of him: "His loss was a very great one. I have never yet met an officer of more indomitable spirit. His men were devoted to him. His great faculties for instructing and training were such that I should have kept him out of the battle had it not been that I believed such an action would almost have broken his heart. He had a truly immense influence over the private soldier." And again: "Capt. Rudd was essentially a leader. Fearless and resolute, he had an immense influence over his men, who literally worshipped him and would have followed him anywhere. He was altogether an exceptional officer." The Chaplain who accompanied Capt. Rudd's company on their last march to battle commented on his absolutely fearless and calm attitude and his perfect resignation of mind. To use his own words: "I always believe that whatever happens is all for the best, and don't worry myself at all whatever comes along. I take it as a matter of course." Truly of him it can be said:—

"This is the happy warrior; this is he
Whom every man in arms should wish to be."

John Ferris Rudd, second son of G. P. F. Rudd, was born at Blackhall 16th Sept., 1888, and baptised at Kirkwhelpington Church. He was educated at Denstone College, and died 6th June, 1904, at Bangor, North Wales, being buried in the cemetery of that place.

Ruby Ferris Rudd, second daughter of G. P. F. Rudd, was born at Blackhall 30th Sept., 1891, and was baptised at Kirkwhelpington.

Isabella, wife of G. P. F. Rudd, died at Blackhall 29th Dec., 1893, and was buried at Kirkwhelpington.

At the same church on 17th Sept., 1895, George P. F. Rudd married Nita Davenport, and by her had issue: Douglas George Ferris Rudd, born 3rd Feb., 1898, at Craflwyn, Beddgelert, North Wales, and baptised at that place, and Joan Nita Ferris Rudd, born 1st Aug., 1906, at Bangor, North Wales, and baptised at the cathedral 11th Aug., 1906.

For some years G. P. F. Rudd owned the fine estate of Craflwyn, and he inherited from his cousin, the Rev. C. L. Rudd, Cowbrow Head or Fell End in the Parish of Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland, also Innfields and Chapel Hill at Papcastle and Foulfosh and Greengates at Hames Hill, Dovenby. He died at Beddgelert 11th June, 1917, and was buried at Kirkwhelpington.

Mary Amelia, second daughter of Wm. Thos. Rudd, was born at Ballincolig, co. Cork, 9th July, 1863, and was baptised at Carrigrohane Church on Aug. 16th. She was educated at Cheltenham Ladies' College, and passed the A. A. Oxon. Examination in 1878, the Local Examination of the Royal Academy of Music in pianoforte playing in 1881, and in singing with honours in 1882. She won the

first prize for Ecclesiastical Embroidery at Oxford Exhibition in 1900, and again at Ripon Exhibition in 1909. She is authoress of *A Manual for Country Sacristans* (Mowbray), "by an Associate of the Community of St. John Baptist, Clewer," also of a short memoir of her nephew J. R. L. Rudd, and of the *Records of the Rudd Family*.

ADDENDA TO CHAPTER XII., PART II.

J. W. Rudd has in his possession an Indenture, being a deed of gift from Thos. Rudd, of Papcastle, to his nephew and heir presumptive, the Rev. John Rudd, Vicar of Blyth, dated 19th April, 1832, whereby Thos. Rudd conveyed to him his freehold messuage at Papcastle, with the barns, cowhouses, gardens and orchards occupied by himself and his tenant farmer John Robinson, together with the freehold close called Three Nooked Close (then a garden) bounded on the south by the highway, also all his other freehold lands and his close plot lately part of the common now enclosed, and assigned to Thos. Rudd in respect of a messuage at Cockermouth on the south side of High St. below Cocker Bridge, and also by reason of a burgage called The Unicorn and all shops, warehouses, and premises adjoining demised to him by Sarah Dixon, of Cockermouth, in 1808, for 1,000 years. Thos. Rudd further conveyed to his nephew all his household goods, etc., at Papcastle and elsewhere upon trust that he should enjoy the rents and uses thereof during his life.

The registers of Bridekirk contain 60 entries, Cockermouth 15, Brigham 8.

The Rev. Robt. Rudd, of St. Alban's, Trindon Grange, co. Durham, is son of John Rudd who was born at Syke Farm, Morland, Westmorland; but it appears that he had an uncle at Dovenby, so probably the two families are related. Archdeacon Fothergill, sometime Vicar of Bridekirk, was related to these Rudds.

There was recently living at Dovenby Robert Rudd, who with his brother John was son of Henry of Blindcrake, who was son of John, son of Thomas also of Blindcrake. Henry Rudd had a sister Elizabeth married to Wilfrid Clarke.

CHAPTER XII (*continued*)

PART III

RUDDS OF CUMBERLAND SETTLED IN DUBLIN

THE following interesting correspondence which passed in the year 1811 between Pemberton Rudd, Esq., of Grafton St., Dublin, and the Rev. John Rudd, afterwards Vicar of Blyth, introduces the subject of the relationship of the short line of Dublin Rudds to those of Cumberland, a point which had considerable interest for the correspondents at the time, though it was never possible apparently to produce legal proof of relationship to Jonathan Rudd, whose fortune lay waiting a claimant in the Accountant-General's Office.

1. In a letter dated Dublin, 24th June, 1811, Mr. Pemberton Rudd writes to the Rev. John Rudd to the following effect. He takes the liberty of writing on a subject which may eventually interest both :—

The name of Rudd is by no means common in Ireland, in fact his own is the only instance of the name in the Almanack or Directory of Dublin where he has the honour to practise as Barrister, and it is now some years since he was applied to by a Person from Yorkshire to ascertain whether any representative of a Mr. David Rudd of some place in the North of England was to be found in Dublin. This Person stated that a considerable property (personal), £20,000 or more, was lying in the Accountant-General's office in London, awaiting an authentic claim of the representative of the said David Rudd who was the brother of one Jonathan Rudd, which Jonathan died unmarried and intestate, and whose personal property remains thus locked up and unproductive. Mr. Pemberton Rudd states that he has been considerably puzzled by being requested to trace his own genealogy which he was unable to do farther back than his grandfather, whose name was Benjamin Rudd, an Englishman, and who emigrated from Whitehaven or some part of Cumberland about a hundred years ago, settled in Dublin and took out his freedom of the City of Dublin (which certificate he has dated 1722). He understood from his Father, that his father, *i.e.* Mr. Pemberton Rudd's grandfather Benjamin, was a strict Presbyterian, and of so reserved and close temper that he never sufficiently acquainted his son with any particulars relative to his own family and relations, residing in some part of Cumberland or Westmorland, from whom it would appear he eloped at the age of 12 or 13, came over to Dublin to an Aunt who was married in Ireland, settled here with her, and succeeding in life, became in effect the Head of an Irish Family whose representative Mr. Pemberton

Rudd then was, but without any more satisfactory information of his English origin than above detailed. Mr. Pemberton Rudd goes on to say that his letter may require apology. Information is the only favour he needs beg and the only obligation which his circumstances in life render necessary for him to solicit. If the Revnd. Mr. Rudd will communicate with him they may reciprocally serve and oblige each other. Mr. Rudd may gain information perhaps from some old members of his family, or his position in the Church may give him access to such Parish Registers or other records as may prove useful.

(Signed) Your very obedient and very humble Servant,

PEMBERTON RUDD.

No. 67 Grafton St., Dublin.

"Perhaps it may lead to know whether we are of the same family that I mention the arms, which I find upon my Grandfather's ancient watch, his plate etc. It is a lion rampant holding a shield and the Motto, 'Dread without Fear.'"

2. In a letter dated Cockermouth, 9th July, 1811, the Rev. John Rudd replies as follows:—

He had been honoured with Mr. Pemberton Rudd's letter of the 24th ult.—that the name of Rudd is by no means common in this part of England. There are three distinct sets of Rudds, severally situated in the Parishes of Bridekirk, Dean and Whitehaven or St. Bees, all of whom appear to have sprung from the same stock in the Parish of Bridekirk, but to have separated now a considerable time, probably near 100 years. Of these three sets the Bridekirk is the eldest branch of which the Revnd. John Rudd is the representative and in possession of the estate at Dovenby in the Parish of Bridekirk, tho' he resides as his father did before him, at Cockermouth in the Parish of Brigham. What he can learn from his papers is that in 1656 one Thomas Rudd was admitted to part of the estate, he now has on the surrender of one Robert Rudd, who Robert was does not appear, but I presume him to have been Thomas' father. In 1722 another Thomas is admitted on the death of the former Thomas, his father, and in 1723 John Rudd (the Revnd. John's Grandfather) is admitted on the decease of his father, the last Thomas. John Rudd had the following brothers and sisters, Phoebe, Lettice, William, Thomas and Mary. In 1764 (the Revnd. John's father) John Rudd is admitted on the decease of his father, the John before mentioned, and in 1800 the Revnd. John Rudd succeeded his father on his death. In this lineage there occurs no mention of a Jonathan Rudd or David nor yet of a Benjamin, your Grandfather.

In the want of information from papers, however, the writer applied to a Mrs. Fearon, a paternal aunt of his at Whitehaven, now the oldest member of his Family, aged about 73, and one very recollective as regards family matters.

"And here Sir, tho' I find no Jonathan or David, yet I think I discern that I have the honour of being related to you. Mrs Fearon says that when she was very young, a Gentleman came over from Ireland to Whitehaven where her father

then resided, that the two Gentlemen discovered that they were relatives, that the former in consequence took up his abode with the latter during his stay at the place, that an invitation was given to Mrs. Fearon to go to Dublin, where she went (then 12 years old) and spent 9 months with this gentleman who was Mr. Benjamin Rudd, your grandfather. She does not know the precise relationship between you and us, but she says your Grandfather went from Cockermouth. In the Cockermouth register however I find no mention of him nor in any which I have yet searched. In the Cockermouth one there are no Rudds from 1695 till within a late period. When Mrs. Fearon was at Dublin your Grandfather had six sons and one daughter living; the eldest who was blind called familiarly Jos. by which she supposes Joshua was meant. This is all the information I can gain of your family in any Quarter. I cannot make out that any branch of the Rudds have been ever Presbyterian, they have always been of the Church of England. On applying to the Whitehaven family of Rudds I immediately find a claim of relationship to Jonathan Rudd. One Thomas Rudd there says he is the son of a Thomas Rudd called familiarly in his day Thomas Rudd of Bridekirk, which last Thomas Rudd of Bridekirk had 6 brothers called as he the present Thomas says Jonathan, David, Benjamin, Ephraim, Henry and Joseph. He pretends to have found evidence in registers of all the brothers but David, but says he perfectly recollects that his father used to say that two of his uncles went away nobody knew where and that one of them, Jonathan had become rich. This is his story: you will observe that this Benjamin is not your Grandfather as this Benjamin lived and died at Whitehaven the latter not many years ago, being yet well remembered by this present Thomas Rudd and others. The Thomas Rudd of Bridekirk would appear to have been first cousin to my Great Grandfather, the last mentioned Thomas Rudd in my branch of the Family of Rudd.

"I must now give you what account I obtained in the parish of Dean.

"There is a John Rudd now living there aged probably about 70 years who has also a sister living who says he is son of a John Rudd brother to Thomas of Bridekirk: that the names of the seven brothers of Thomas of Bridekirk were Thomas, John, Joseph, Henry or Harry, Benjamin, Jonathan and Rothery. This account you see differs from the Whitehaven one but this present John Rudd is one degree nearer than the present Thomas Rudd of Whitehaven and more likely to be right. He says that his uncle Jonathan went off with a set of strolling players towards the Metropolis, and that his father used to say that he would give much to know what had become of his brother Jonathan. This is all he knows. He is sure there was no David in the family. The Benjamin is not your Grandfather but is the same mentioned by the Whitehaven Gentleman, who died there a few years ago as before stated, The Dean Register which does not go back a century gives very little information. No Jonathan, David or Benjamin except one of the last named baptized in 1762, who I rather think, is still living.

"There is an old woman living in this town of the name of Bolton aged about

70 who claims to a general kind of relationship with us, but she does not define, she says she is Daughter of one Joseph Rudd of Lorton who had a brother Solomon Rudd, but this is all she knows.

"The above is the amount of my present information which I am sorry is not more satisfactory: perhaps on further inquiries I may be able to discover more. I have written the little I know principally that I may not seem inattentive to your favour, but it may possibly assist your own enquiries or throw light on what you have already learnt. I shall communicate what further I discover and shall be happy of your communications at any time on this or any other matter.

"It would be very material to know when and where Jonathan or David lived or died or any particulars whatsoever about either of them. A Mr. Irving who is Paymaster of the 61st Regt. and who married a connection of the Dean Rudds will be in Dublin on or soon after the 24th and he proposes himself the honor of calling upon you to confer on this subject.

"Should anything lead you to this part of the world I should be happy in the honor of a call from you and to commence an acquaintance with my presumed kinsman.

"I am, Sir,

"Yr. obliged and very obedient humble servant

"(Signed) JOHN RUDD.

"I seal this letter with the only Rudd arms registered in the English Heralds' Office. They said there to an enquiry made a few years ago that all the Rudds in England are descended from the same family."

3. Mr. Pemberton Rudd's second letter to the Revnd. John Rudd.

Dublin, 15th July, 1811.

SIR,

I hasten to acknowledge the favor of yours of the 9th. However inadequate the Information it contains may be to your kind intentions and to the main point of our mutual research it is perfectly conclusive upon one gratifying subject. The recollection of Mrs. Fearon astonishes me by its minute accuracy and proves in fact our relationship. My Grandfather had indeed 6 sons and one daughter as she says, and all are dead without issue except my Father, whose only son I am. My uncle Jos. too lived and died stone blind as she says. In short but one clue is wanting—viz. the Registry of the birth of Benjamin, my grandfather, which must be somewhere in your vicinity I should suppose. That Birth must have been some period between 1680 or 90 down to 1710, calculating as I do by his death, which happened in 1756 aged I believe 50 or 60. If any Benjamin Rudd is registered as being born in Cumberland about the period I suggest and the Life and death of such Benjamin not traced or accounted for in England, then that identical Benjamin and no other must have been my Grandfather, and your (perhaps 45th removed)

cousin. Our long vacation is approaching and I shall probably be absent from Dublin now until the November term, a circumstance I much regret, as it may deprive me of the pleasure of seeing Mr. Irvine you mention. I shall be happy to hear from you, the sooner and the more frequent the more I shall feel obliged. Seal your letter to me and put it under cover directed to my particular friend Mr. Rochfort who will transmit to me, let me be where I may. His address is

To Gustavus Rochfort Esqre. M.P.
at Rochfort, Co. of Westmeath, Ireland.

For the present I take leave of you, being dear Sir if you allow

Your obedient Kinsman and Servant

(Signed) PEMBERTON RUDD.

This interesting correspondence dwells on two subjects, the relationship of the Dublin Rudds to those of Cumberland and the relationship of Jonathan Rudd to both. The first matter claims our primary attention, and here it is to be remarked that every endeavour I have made to prove the relationship has hitherto failed. That Benjamin Rudd was related to John Rudd, of Whitehaven, was admitted by both parties, but unfortunately the degree of the connection was never disclosed to those who could have handed it on, and search in any of the registers at Cockermouth and the neighbourhood does not throw any light on the matter. The Rev. John Rudd appears to have made a thorough search, which I have in a measure supplemented, even to ascertaining whether the Quaker records would give the missing clue, but as no Rudds joined that Society in Cumberland or Westmorland there was no help to be got from them. I think the imperfection of the Bridekirk registers, wherein entries are lacking for the period 1680-94 accounts for the absence of record of both Benjamin Rudd and others mentioned in the preceding letters. Though the latter remains without legal proof, the clear testimony of Mrs. Fearon leaves us in no doubt as to the genuineness of the relationship. The story of Benjamin Rudd's elopement to Dublin, where he went to an aunt who was married and lived there, is likely enough to have happened in those days. Whatever the reason for his action, one cannot but admire the pluck of the lad, in whom one recognises the family characteristics of adaptability to circumstances, a love of hard work, and a capability of making for himself a position in the world worthy of respect.

However unlikely the commencement of Benjamin Rudd's career seemed to be, the event proved that he prospered exceedingly, and though he is described in his will as a "carpenter," to our modern minds that term hardly conveys the position he had evidently attained to, since in 1722 he took out his freedom of the City of Dublin. He had married a lady of the name of Sarah Smyth, and had six sons and one daughter, Mary, who married John Hutton. The names of the sons were : Joshua the eldest, who was stone blind, Christopher who married Sarah Whitaker

in 1738, James, Stephen, Robert who married, and Timothy. All these with the exception of Stephen died without issue.

Benjamin Rudd made his will in 1754, and it was proved in 1758. Its terms are as follows :—

Will of Benjamin Rudd, of the City of Dublin, "carpenter."

His body to be buried in the Parish of St. Ann, Dublin. The expenses not to exceed £20 at his funeral. . . .

He bequeaths his house in Henry St., then occupied by the Dowager Lady Blayney, and his house in Stephen's Grove, "set" to the Hon. Bysse Molesworth, and his house in Clarendon St. with coachhouse and yard to his eldest son Joshua and his second son Christopher Rudd. His house in Frederick St. and one in Clarendon St., let to Mr. Butler, to his third son James Rudd. The house in Clarendon St. which he occupies, and two others held by lease of Mr. Wills and all his working tools, etc., in the carpenter's way to his fourth son Stephen Rudd. Another house in Frederick St. held in fee-farm from Lord Molesworth and one in Clarendon St. to his fifth son Robert. A house in Frederick St., where Mrs. Bellew lives, one in Grafton St. and one in Little Butler Lane to his sixth son Timothy Rudd. To his daughter Mary Hutton, wife of Mr. John Hutton, £20, having already paid £500 as her marriage portion. His house in Stephen's Green in which Major Robt. Blakeney dwells is bequeathed to his seven children, charged with certain sums to his then wife Sarah. Christopher and James are exors.

Stephen Rudd, the fourth son of Benjamin, alone carried on the line which had begun so prosperously, but which was destined so soon to die out. He married first Rebecca Pemberton, daughter of Benjamin Pemberton, of Mount Olive, Raheny, co. Dublin, a merchant of the same occupation as Stephen Rudd. The marriage licence is dated 19th Feb., 1762, and was directed to the Rev. Jones Burches, Vicar of St. Mark's, Dublin. In the register, however, the name is entered as Deborah Mary. The name of Pemberton is already familiar in connection with the Rudd family, and it is interesting to find that the Dublin Pembertons are descended from the Lancashire Pembertons, from whom also those of Northants. were descended. This is the fourth alliance by marriage between the Rudds and Pembertons.

One son was born of this marriage, namely Pemberton Rudd, in 1767.

Stephen Rudd married secondly in 1772 Ann Jane Morris, and had issue a daughter Sarah, born in 1777, and a son Stephen, born in 1780.

Stephen Rudd died in 1790, leaving a will wherein he is described as of the Parish of St. Ann, Dublin, builder, and in which he narrates his family: his eldest son Pemberton, then 23, whom he has always loved, and who now by his conduct has obtained his highest esteem; his wife Ann Jane; his daughter Sarah, then about 13, whom he loves and esteems for her amiable disposition; and his youngest son Stephen, then about 10, whom also he loves and has a very pleasing expectation of. By marriage settlements his wife is assigned the profit rents of three houses on the

north side of Fleet St., together with a sum of money, etc. To her several pieces of plate and furniture which formerly belonged to her father and aunt. To his brother Robert £10 for mourning, but if he should not be living his present wife is to receive £5 for mourning. His lands to his son Pemberton Rudd in trust for himself and his sister Sarah and brother Stephen equally. Pemberton Rudd is left sole exor. and residuary legatee. Dated 13th Aug., 1790.

Pemberton Rudd, son of Stephen Rudd and Rebecca Pemberton his first wife, was born in 1767, and took his degree as B.A. at Dublin University in 1787. He entered on a brilliant and successful career as barrister of the Irish Bar, and his personal idiosyncracies in the matter of a great love of whist and a disregard of the dingy colour of his linen have been remembered in the gossiping annals of the day. Indeed, the latter peculiarity roused Curran to say to him one day, "My dear Dick, you cannot think how puzzled we are to know where you buy all your dirty shirts."

In 1799 Pemberton Rudd received a legacy of two guineas from his uncle Benjamin Pemberton (who speaks of him as "my dear and dearly beloved nephew") for a ring. In 1811 he was pursuing the matters referred to in the correspondence with the Rev. John Rudd, and at one time he approached Richard Rudd of Clone on the subject of claim to a legacy to the Rudds of Ireland, but with his visit on that occasion he did not meet with any success. (See Chapter XIV.)

By the year 1822 he had left Dublin and gone to reside at Versailles, where he wrote the paper which was taken for his will, as follows:—

"This paper is sealed signed and written by me Pemberton Rudd at Versailles in France this 16th day of July 1822 and I direct it to be used taken and if necessary proved as for my last Will . . . in case the rights and title of Sarah Rudd my only sister and nearest and dearest relation and friend should or might be in anyway opposed or hindered . . . the said Sarah Rudd being from the moment of my death alone entitled to the whole and every part of all and every kind of property which I shall . . . die possessed of . . . as well under my late father's will as also by vertue of my own will and pleasure and natural affection of her my only sister, we having no brother.

"Now therefore I Pemberton Rudd, late of Dublin in Ireland Barrister at Law, but at present residing at Versailles in France . . . desire my body to be buried in the nearest place of proper Christian burial with simple decency and no pomp. . . . All my worldly goods to my said sister Sarah Rudd . . . whom I appoint sole executrix. . . .

"Witnesses Nath. Mont. Moore.

"P. W. Harvey.

"William Murdoch M.D."

Proved 9th April, 1825, by Sarah Rudd of the City of Dublin, spinster.

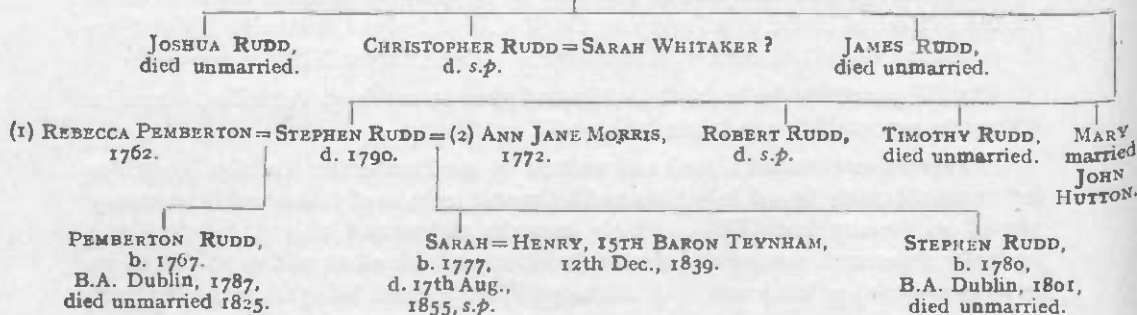
From this will we gather that his younger brother Stephen, who was born in

1780, and had taken his B.A. degree at Dublin University in 1801, had predeceased him, having apparently died intestate and unmarried.

Sarah Rudd, the sole survivor of the Dublin Rudds, was born in 1777, and on 12th Dec., 1839, married Henry, 15th Baron Teynham, as his second wife. She was left a widow in 1842, and at her death, which occurred on the 17th Aug., 1855, leaving no children, her next of kin were advertised for. Had it been only possible to prove the admitted relationship with the Dovenby Rudds their representative would doubtless have been recognised as her legal next of kin. but as we have seen, it has been so far impossible to produce the requisite proof. Therefore in the person of Sarah, Lady Teynham, ends the short but notable line of the Dublin Rudds.

Rudd of Dublin.

BENJAMIN RUDD,
descended from
Rudd of Dovenby,
married (1)
(2) SARAH SMYTH
in 1753,
d. about 1756.



The other subject of the correspondence given at the commencement of this chapter is the relationship of both the correspondents to Jonathan Rudd, who had left a large fortune unclaimed. We see from his letters that the Rev. John Rudd had made search in various directions for registers, etc., and there remain a few notes of the results of his search which are worth preservation. These notes are in his own handwriting, and are preserved amongst the papers of the late Colonel Rudd. Mrs. Fearon, besides the recollections mentioned in the letters, further stated, "The Rudds you mention at Dean are of your family, their father who my Mother supposes is dead was brother to Thomas Rudd of Bridekirk who had six Brothers all born at Whitehaven, but their names I have not been able to learn. On enquiry at Dean you will get information. Not long before my Grandfather died my Mother recollects a Gentleman in Yorkshire who had a great desire to see him and he (my Grandfather) purposed had he lived going there to see him. We have just learned one of the six

brothers above mentioned is named Jonathan, Registered at Whitehaven baptised 1713, June 19th."

14th Jan., 1710, Henry, son of Robt. and Elizabeth.

Thomas Rudd, of Hensingham, who was interviewed by the Rev. John Rudd, stated that he was son of Thomas Rudd, of Whitehaven, who was son of Thomas Rudd, of Bridekirk, which Thomas had six brothers, named, he believed, Joseph, Ephraim, Henry, Benjamin, David, Jonathan. John Rudd, of Ullock, however, stated that there were six brothers, named John, Joseph, Henry or Harry, Benjamin, Jonathan and Rothery, and he was sure there was no David. He had heard that Jonathan went to London. He himself was the son of John Rudd, one of the six brothers.

On the 17th Oct., 1834, information was given by Phœbe Fletcher, who then resided in the village of Papcastle, respecting the property which was then in the Accountant-General's office.

"It was placed there upwards of forty years ago (she cannot remember the exact time) by one Jonathan Rudd a relative of hers, a seafaring man who went originally from Whitehaven and settled in London. The Informant's grandmother and Jonathan Rudd's mother were sisters. One Rudd a supposed relative of the said Jonathan Rudd and who also went from Whitehaven, and settled in Ireland and practised there as a Barrister, wrote to the late Rev. John Rudd about 20 years ago respecting the aforesaid property, and documents were searched for by him (the Rev. J. Rudd) and a great stir made by him and other his relatives with a view of recovering the property.

"Jonathan Rudd's sister married one Flanagan and lived at Whitehaven about she thinks 20 years ago, had 3 or 4 sons and one daughter, who married one Brannan; they entered into a bond with the informant for the purpose of endeavouring to recover the aforesaid property. She said the circumstance of the property being in the Accountant-General's Office was advertised about 20 or 30 years ago."

Recent research has brought no further light on the matter.

CHAPTER XIII

RUDDS OF WESTMORLAND, DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND

THE inquiry into the families of the Rudds of Westmorland has been more difficult than that of any other branch of the family. Though parish registers and wills are more numerous than in other counties, the study of them produces the sensation of being in an inextricable tangle, owing to the fact that not one line but many, all giving much the same Christian names to their children, and without any distinguishing features, lived for generations in Kirby Stephen and neighbouring villages and hamlets, sometimes intermarrying, and seldom appearing to leave the district, where most of them were yeomen. The consequence is that the information contained in this chapter, though it has cost much time and trouble to collect, can only be given in fragmentary and disconnected form. It may enable others later on to produce a connected pedigree.

The first record of Westmorland Rudds that I have come across is that of John Rudd, of Burtigell, in the Parish of Warcop, who on 8th March, 1503, sought sanctuary in Durham Cathedral because on 17th Feb. he had in self-defence hit Xtopher Kirke on the head at Brakenside, from which blow death resulted.¹

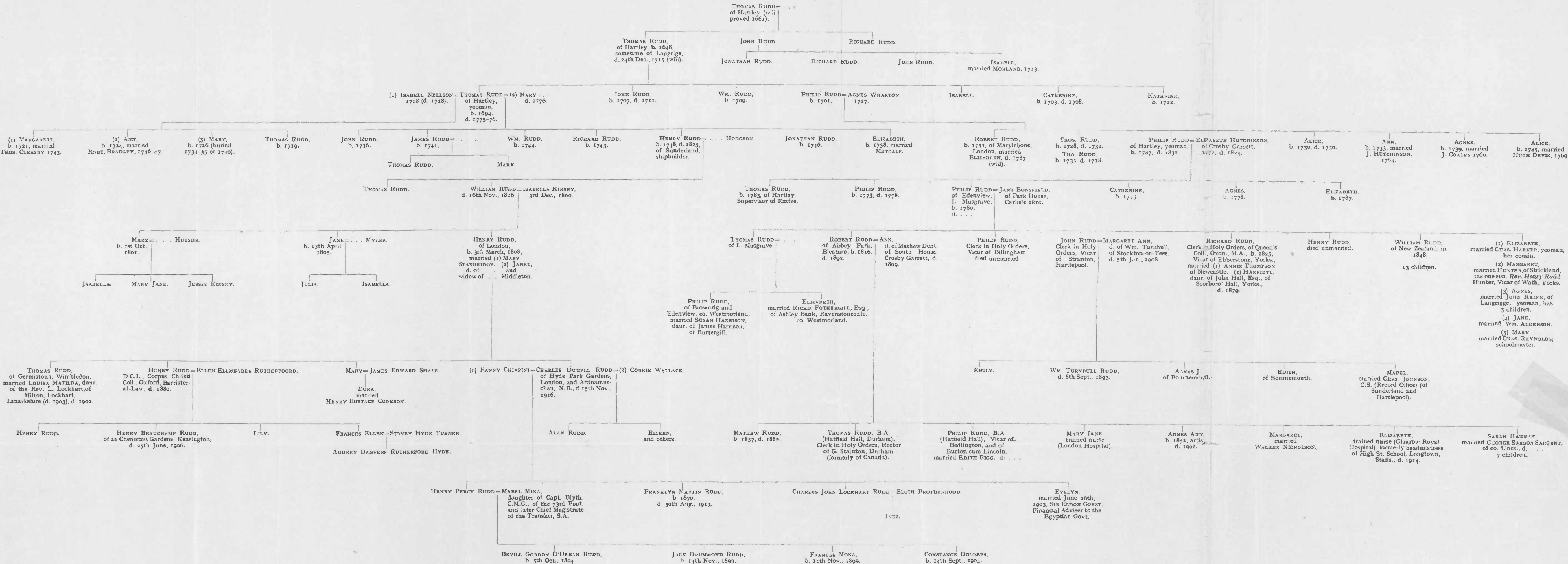
The Duke of Richmond's Council, writing to Wolsey 3rd Nov., 1527,² upon the raids of the Scotch Marches, mentions Nicholas Rudd, of Appleby. "There is a great dearth of grain and many poor people are likely to starve. Wheat is 24s. a qrtr and more likely to rise than fall. Nicholas Rudd of Apulby, who was ordered by Wolsey to abide by their decision in his matter with Baynebrigg, has no appeared and three attachments have been sent out, but to no effect. Believe he has gone to London. Ask Wolsey, if Rudd comes before him, to order him so that it shall not seem that the Duke of Richmond's commands are disobeyed in Westmorland. Pontefract, 3rd Nov. Signed Brian Hydon," etc.

It is fortunate that a description of the remarkable painted windows in the Church of St. Michael at Brough has come down to us, though the windows themselves, existing in 1675, have perished. For one of them in the nave commemorated Dominus Thomas Rudd, though of what date is not recorded. It was the third south window, of three lights. The first represented St. John, underneath St. Michael in white with yellow edgings.* In the scale the Child Jesus on one side and a lion or dragon on the other. In the second light was the Virgin Mary with Christ

¹ *Sanctuarium Dunelmense*, Surtees Society, vol. v.

² *Cal. State Papers*, vol. iv.

Rudd of Hartley, co. Westmorland.



in one hand and a sceptre in the other, with underneath a monk in white praying, with this scroll, "Fili Dei, miserere mei." The third light was defaced. Under all was the inscription, "Orate pro anima domini Thomae Rud, qui istam fenestram fieri fecit."¹

As the "monk" praying probably represents the donor of the window, and as the Abbey of Shap had some connection with Brough, the white habit probably indicates that Thomas Rudd was of the Premonstratentian Order of that Abbey.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the fact of George Rudd (or Roode), a distinguished member of the University of Oxford, being a native of Westmorland, has been preserved in the University records, as noted in Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*. As we have his will dated 1584, wherein he mentions his two uncles Roland and Ralph Rudd, we are thereby enabled to identify them as also being of Westmorland origin.

Roland Rudd was B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 2nd June, 1511. He was licensed M.A. 4th Feb., 1514-5, and created M.A. 2nd July, 1515, and perhaps Fellow in 1516.

Ralph Rudd was Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, having taken his B.A. degree 27th April, 1531, and M.A. 22nd June, 1534, B.D. 1541. He became Rector of Enham, Hants, in 1543, and Vicar of Cropredy, Oxon., in 1549, and apparently also on 9th Feb., 1549-50, he was presented by the Crown to the Church of St. Ebbe on the death of Thomas Dobson (Ep. Reg., Oxon.). He was, moreover, Principal of St. Edmund Hall from 1546 to 1569.

Of George Rudd it is recorded that he was a Scholar of Queen's College, and took his B.A. degree March, 1553-4. He was Fellow of Trinity College 1556, M.A. 8th July, 1558, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College 1563, at which time he was aged 30, so we may place the date of his birth in 1533. He was Reader in Greek (see Gutch, i., 520).²

Some time during the course of his connection with Trinity College George Rudd appears to have been one of two Fellows who were expelled by the President for violating one of the statutes.³ "They applied to the Founder for forgiveness, and he kindly referred the matter to the Princess, who interceded for the two offenders, George Rudde and George Symson, on which Sir Thomas Pope (Founder in 1555 of Trinity College) wrote to the President that at the desire and commandment of the Lady Elizabeth's Grace . . . he had consented that they should on making public confession of their fault and submitting to a fine, be again received."

George Rudde made the following will, which is of considerable interest:—⁴

"In Nomine, etc. The last day of Dec. A.D. 1584 and of the raigne of our soveraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England France and Ireland etc. the seaven and twenty. I George Rudde Mr. of Arts and late felow of

¹ Nicholson and Burns, *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*.

² Foster, *Alumni Oxoniensis*.

³ *Oxford*, by C. W. Boase.

⁴ Som. House, 5, Brudenell.

Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford finding in my body greate weakness and infirmitie and yet for all that being of good and perfect remembrance."

After pious commendation of his soul desires that his body be buried in Ashton Church or Churchyard. His "goodes that God hath lent him whereof he never had any greate portion" are to be sold for payment of his debts, funeral expenses, and legacies, with the exception of things specially bequeathed.

"Item I give unto my very good Uncle Rowland Rudde attendante upon the Revd father the Bishop of Winchester £8-17-8 which Mr. Nicholas Pulleyne parson of Burscote in Barkshire didd owe unto my late Uncle Raffe Rudde clerke deceased as by a specialtie of the said Mr. Pulleyne's hande writing doth appeare and was given me by the last will and testament of my said Uncle deceased desiring my exors to be assistant to my above named Uncle Rowlande Rudde for the receiving or recovering of the said money. Item I give unto my well beloved friend Mr Anthony Blincow provost of Oriell College in Oxford my Tullico works in 2 volumes And I constitute and ordain the said Anthony together with my good friend Mr. George Butler of Ashton in the walles exors of this my last will and testament and do further give to each of them for the pains taken in this behalf 20/- apiece The residue of my gooddes whatsoever I give unto my brother John Rudde to the use of my said brother and his poore children whiche purposed to have done somewhat for or for some of them yf God had made me able And I partely desier my exors to take such order for the sayde brother's behoofe that he maie receive suche portion as shalbe due unto him with so small trouble to himselfe as maie be . . . Item I give to the Church where I shall be buried 6/8 I meane to the repairing of the said Church wheare most need shall be Item my mappe of the world with the frame I give to sett upp in Mr. Butler's house at Ashton to the use of the said Mr. Butler and his successors in the said house Item I desier my exors to consider the paines of such as have taken paines with mee in my sicknesse according to their discession namely Wm. Rudsell and Margery Heritage Item my ioyned Coffer here at Ashton I give to my good friend Mrs. Elizabeth Butler to whome I have been muche behouldinge especially in the tyme of my sickness. . . . To everyone of my scholars that now are I give a little book such as shall be thought most fitt for them by my exors.

"Witnesses hereof Alban Butler

GEORGE RUDDE.

"Anthonye Blincowe."

Proved at London 9th Feb., 1584.

The Ashton mentioned is in Northamptonshire, and is now known as Aston-le-Walls. The Butlers were Lords of the Manor of Aston, and were ancestors of the Roman Catholic writer Alban Butler.

The Rudds of Westmorland may be divided into six groups: 1, Brough or Burgh on Stainmore; 2, Kirby Stephen; 3, Warcop, including Sandford; 4, Great Musgrave; 5, Croshy Garrett; and 6, Asby (including Griseburn).

I. *Brough or Burgh on Stainmore.*

1571. Robert Rudd. Will :—

"In the Name of God Amen VI day of June in the yere of o^r Lord God 1571, I Robert Rudd of Burghe under Stainmore hole of mynd and pfecte memory and sick in body doth ordaine and make my Testement and last will as herafter doth follow It. First I bequethe my Soule unto Allmighty God my Redemyr and Maker and my body to be buryed in my parishe Church Yard of Burghe honestly to be brought forth the day of my buriall. It. I will if my Lord or Lady call for any fyne then I will tht my Wife shall take ye fyne of the hole goods if it may be suffered be the law and my son and heir John Rud half tenand and she to occupye all the hole farmald tyll ye said John my son be of lawfull age and then he to have the half and all afterwards on deth of his Mother my wife the rest of all my goods after my funerall and dets is discharget and padd I will and do give them to Mary Ann Rud my wife and John, Henry, Issabell and Janat Rud my Childering whom I doe ordaine and make my hole executors of this said last will and Testament and all other afore made voyd and of no effect, and I will yt my wife shall reul both my farmald and my goods and to bring up my childering and if any of them will be obstakelle against her and will not be reuled . . . portion . . . I will . . . my loving friend John Lame and my father in law George Carleton to be my overseers and to help my wife and childering yt they be not wronged or put to any hurt so far as they may In witness hereof Thomas Walte . . . Robert Wilson, Willm Rudd, Michael Blenkinsop."

Date of proof not visible. Inventory dated 6th June, 1571.

This will, as well as all others referred to, are at Carlisle. As the wills are not of particular interest they are only given *in extenso* in a few instances, the genealogical details of the remainder being stated.

1578. John Rudd, of Helbeck, Brough. Admon. only granted to Dorothie.

1587. Thomas Rudd, of Brough, mentions his wife Isbell, sons George and John and daughter Elizabeth, and refers to Jeffray Rudd, John Rudd, and Peter Rudd.

1609. Thomas Rudd, of Brough, made his will 8th Dec., 1609, directing his body to be buried in Brough Churchyard amongst his ancestors, and gives his son Thomas his tubs used for tanning leather, etc. To his brother Robert Rud one "whyte hyde." He mentions his brother Rowland Waystall, also Edward Waystall and Cuthbert Waller his sister's son. His wife Margaret Rudd and Elizabeth Rud his daughter are also mentioned. His witnesses are Rowland Nicholson, John Rudd, John Jackson, and Robert Jackson.

Proved 10th Jan., 1609.

1623. John Rudd, of Brough "under the Moor," whose will was proved in 1623, mentions his children Robert and Margaret.

1633. Isabell Rudd, of Brough under Stainmore, mentions Robert and Jannett Rudd, though the relationship is not specified.

1670. Richard Rudd, of Church Brough, refers to his nephews William and Thomas Wilkins.

1683. John Rudd, of Brough, mentions his wife Isabell, sons Thomas and Robert and daughter married to John Glenton, of Sowerby, with her children Robert and Jane.

1704. John Rudd, of Brough, mentions his wife Elizabeth and John Rudd his son, an infant, devisee of customary and freehold estate at Brough.

1763. John Rudd, of Brough, mentions his wife Elizabeth, sister-in-law Ann Robinson, and brother-in-law Wm. Robinson.

Elizabeth, the relict of the above John Rudd, has her will proved in 1767, and mentions her nieces Elizabeth Anngier and Margaret Thompson.

1779. John Rudd, of Church Brough, innholder, mentions his wife Agnes

The following inscriptions are recorded as being in the parish churchyard of Brough:—¹

1. (East.) "Sacred to the Memory of Jane Rudd, who died Dec. 31st 1858 aged 77 years. Also Thomas Rudd husband of the above, who died April 3rd, 1861, aged 84 years."

2. (North.) "Erected in Memory of John Rudd, who died at Edinburgh, March 23rd, 1834, aged 23 years. Mary Rudd, who died July 31st, 1841, ae. 36 years. Thomas Rudd, died Novr. 24th 1850 ae. 42 years. And of Jeremiah Smith Rudd of Brough who died August 14th 1881 Aged 76 years."

3. (East.) "Robert Rudd, of Brough Sowerby, the 19th day of November, 1790 Aged 81. Elizabeth his wife, the 23rd day of December 1782 Aged 72 years. Also their Son William Rudd the 27th day of December 1791 Aged 45 years. And Mary his wife the 23rd day of March 1779 Aged 32 years. Whose remains are interred here." Sarah Rudd died September 1799 (or 1822) aged 45 (or 43) years. (This last not in the parish register.)

4. (South.) "In Memory of Thomas Rudd of Brough Sowerby, Drover, who died January 11, 1798 aged 57. Also of Jane his wife, who died Augt. 28th 1818 aged 77. Also John Rudd their Son who died July 9th 1833 aged 48 years.

2. *Kirby Stephen and Hartley.*

1574. Oct. 22. Christopher Rudd, of Kirby Stephen, wished to be buried in the parish churchyard, and left all his goods to his wife Janett and daughter Jane. Supervisors, Philipp Rudd and John Cornet.

¹ *Westmorland Church Notes*, by E. Bellasis.



HENRY RUDD, OF SUNDERLAND.
(CHAP. XIII.)

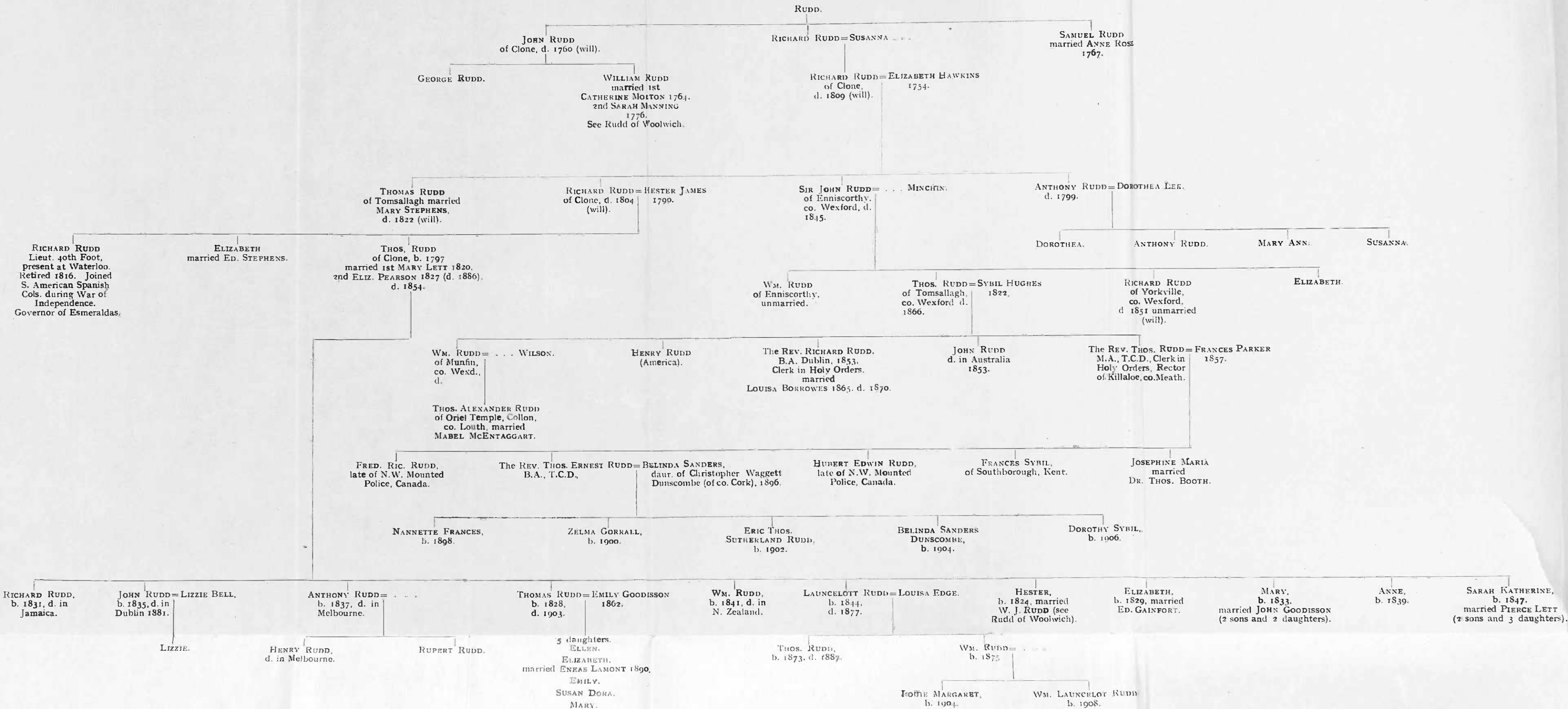


WM. RUDD.



MRS. WM. RUDD (ISABELLA KINSEY).

Rudd of Clone, co. Wexford.



1576. Robert Rudd (the last day of April) desires to be buried in Kirby Stephen Churchyard. To his brother Thomas Rudd he leaves 4 oxen, 2 horses, 5 sheep and fodder to feed them till Whitsun Day. He gives to the said Thomas Rudd all his husbandry gear and corn to sell, the fermold, a work trough and brewing tub and an ark. To John Dent 6 sheep and an aker of corne. To his sister Isabell 5 sheep and half a bushell of bigg. Mention is made of Thos. and Jane Ewbank and of his god-daughter, daughter of Mathew Lett.

1661. March 12th. Thomas Rud, of Hartley, yeoman wishes "to be buried according to my estate after the custome of the townshipp of Hartley." His wife is mentioned but not named, and his sons John, Thomas and Richard. Proved by Richard Rudd.

1676. George Rudd, of Winton, Kirby Stephen, mentions his wife Agnes, sons Thomas, George and Robert, and daughter Isabell.

1684. Robert Rudd, junior, of Hartley, Proved 4th Feb., 1684-5, by his widow Sybella. His daughters Elizabeth (eldest), Isabell and Margaret and Jane are mentioned and his supervisors are his brother-in-law Henry Dennison, of Kirby, and Richard Rudd, of Hartley.

1704. John Rudd (or Rud), of Hartley, yeoman, wishes to be buried at Kirby Stephen, and mentions his sons Jonathan, Richard and John and his daughter Isabell Morland, as well as his nephew Philip, son of his brother Thomas Rudd. Witnesses: Thomas Rudd, junior, and Edmond Howgill. Proved Feb., 1704.

1715. Thomas Rudd, of Hartley, yeoman, leaves to his wife Ann 2 kine and a calf and young horse, and half the residue, to his son Thomas a quarter residue, to his son Philip a heifer and 10 ewes, and to William his youngest son 5 hogs. To his daughter Isabell Rudd a quarter residue, and to Kathrine Rudd his youngest daughter 5 hogs. Proved Feb., 1715-16.

1728. Thomas Rudd, of Duckintree, in the Parish of Kirby Stephen, yeoman, left to Isabell Rudd his wife half of the freehold estate at Duckintree for life and after to Thos. Bonkin his servant and kinsman, to whom he left the other half of his freehold estate. Witnesses: John Collison, Miles Monkhouse, and Miles Morland. Proved 1728. Isabell Rudd the widow, by her will of 1734, left legacies to her cousins Robert Waller of Kirby Stephen, Isabell Wheler, Anne Allison, and Hannah Allison of Whitehaven and Ruth Wharton of Whartondiks, and made Thomas Bonkin (sworn John Bonkin) of Ducantree her sole executor and residuary legatee. Proved June, 1736.

1775. Thomas Rudd, of Hartley, left legacies to his sons James, John, William, Henry, and Jonathan, and to his daughters Elizabeth Metcalfe, Margaret Cleasby and Ann Bradley, also to his grandson Thomas, son of James. Witnesses: Philip Rudd and William Rudd. Proved 1776.

1787. Robert Rudd, by his will dated 20th Feb., 1787, left his house in Wells St., Marylebone, to his wife Elizabeth, and mentions his brothers' and sisters' children, and that his mother is living. He also mentions his house at Hartley

in Kirby Stephen, his brother Philip Rudd and his sisters Ann Hutchinson, Agnes Coates and Alice Devis, also his cousin Joseph Bowman. Proved P. C. C. 5th June, 1787, by his relict Elizabeth. Admon. de bonis non 2nd Dec., 1792, to his brother Philip Rudd (293, Major).

In the parish church of Kirby Stephen are to be seen the following inscriptions:—

1. (In the south wall of the tower.) "Thos. Rudd de Hartley, Jno. Wharton de Wharton, Jno. Grainger de Kayber, Robert Bousfield de Soulby, Churchwardens. 1763."
2. "R. Rudd son of Ann Rudd widow of R. Rudd Sen. died Nov. 10th, 1814, aged 81."
3. "In memory of Richard Rudd of Hartley, obiit 3 October 1794 Aetat 62. Also Richard his Son obiit 1st May 1800 Aetat 25."

The Rudds of Kirby Stephen and Hartley appear to have been the chief branch of the Westmorland Rudds, not perhaps so much in point of numbers, as in the position they have made for themselves in the world. Two thriving branches have descended from the Hartley Rudds, the elder now removed from Westmorland having several notable members, and the younger, represented in Westmorland by Philip Rudd, of Brownrig and Edenview, having given several sons to the service of the Church, and having produced variously gifted daughters. (See pedigree of Rudd of Hartley.)

The elder branch sprang from Henry Rudd (born 1748), son of Thomas of Hartley, who went to Sunderland and made a fortune in shipbuilding. He died in 1825, and is described in the Inventory of his goods as of Lowland Hall, Monkwearmouth, the leasehold of which was held by his son Thomas, and which was purchased about 1780. In his will Henry Rudd refers to his nephew John Rudd and to his niece Mary, daughter of his brother James Rudd.

William Rudd, the second son of Henry Rudd, married Isabella Kinsey, and dying in 1816, left a son Henry, who carried on a successful shipbuilding business in London. Having been twice married, he left three sons: Thomas Rudd, who married Louisa, daughter of the Rev. L. Lockhart, of Milton, Lockhart, Lanarkshire, and who was of the firm of Rudd & Co. Ltd., Old Jewry, also director of the London Joint Stock Bank, the South African Banking Co., and the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, and who died in 1902; Henry Rudd, Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1857, M.A. 1860, B.C.L. 1865 and D.C.L.), Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple 1866, who died in 1880; and Charles Dunell Rudd.

I am indebted to Mr. Charles D. Rudd for the following details of his interesting career.

Charles Dunell Rudd, the third son of Henry Rudd and Mary Stanbridge his first wife, was born at Hanworth Hall, Norfolk, 22nd Oct., 1844, and was educated at a private school at Wadhurst, Sussex, from 1853 to 1857 and at Harrow from

1857 to 1862. At Harrow he reached the Upper Sixth Form under Dr. Vaughan and Montagu Butler, won the school mile race, throwing the cricket ball, and was champion racket; later an accident to his hand obliged him to stop cricket altogether. In 1862 he coached with the late Professor Jowett for a Balliol Scholarship at Oxford, but failed, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1862-65. Whilst there he trained for long distance running, but his health broke down; however, he was champion racket, and played in single and double match against Oxford, winning both, the latter against the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, then R. T. Reid. Under medical advice he went to South Africa in 1865 without taking his degree.

After remaining in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth for six months Charles Rudd went to Natal and the Zulu country and northward shooting big game, and part of the time with John Dunn, a white Zulu chief, and part of the time with Edouard Mohr, a German entomologist, but mainly alone with Zulu carriers. In 1866 he got fever inland from Delagoa and St. Lucia Bays, and was carried by Zulu boys, after an encounter with Amatongas, to safety. After a sea-voyage and renewed fever at Mauritius, from which he ultimately recovered in Ceylon, he returned to Natal, and travelled through the Free State and Transvaal and on to the Cape and home to England in 1867. He returned to Cape Town almost immediately, and married Frances Leighton, daughter of Edward Chiapini.

Early in 1870 the discovery of diamonds led Charles Rudd to the diamond fields, where he had no success for a year or more and got very hard up, enteric fever attacking him at the same time.

When he had recovered he went to Cape Town and got some credits to buy diamonds, and returning to the Vaal River diggings, he remained there till the De Beers and Kimberley Mines were discovered. He then removed to so-called "dry diggings" and started business in diamonds, in claims and mercantile agency, which he carried on with varying success for a while, till he lost by robbery a large parcel of diamonds sent to the Vienna Exhibition. The law failed to recover either diamonds or compensation, and it was necessary to compound with creditors, who were ultimately paid off. In 1873 a meeting with Cecil Rhodes took place, and this led to Charles Rudd going into partnership with him in claims, pumping contracts, ice making, etc., and he undertook the management of his affairs during the time he was absent in England keeping his Oxford terms. He also started on his own account a wire rope and machinery business in competition with E. W. Tarry, who was obliged ultimately to join in partnership, for many years the business being carried on as E. W. Tarry & Co. At the same time the partnership with Cecil Rhodes, other claim holders joining, led to the floating of the De Beers Mining Company Ltd. Charles Rudd was elected to the Cape House of Assembly for Kimberley in 1883, and sat for five years, but did not care for politics. About 1886 he went up to the Transvaal on the opening of the goldfields and purchased some properties, agreeing with Rhodes that the diamond affairs should be left

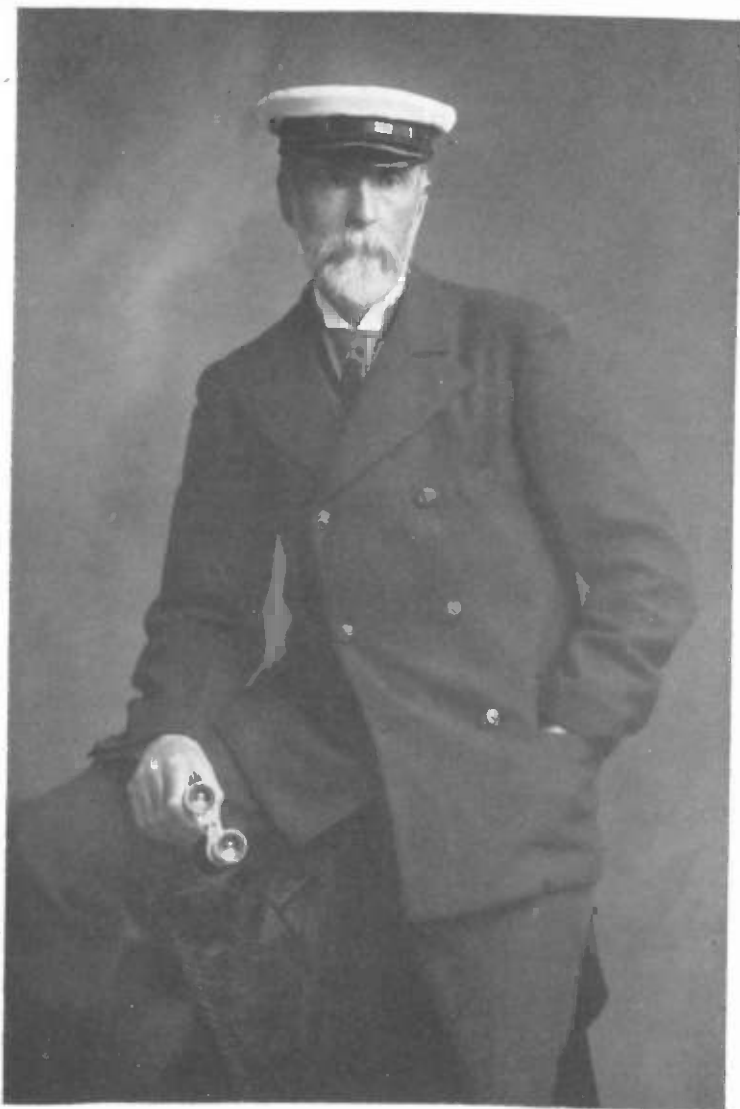
in the latter's hands whilst he himself should attend to the gold mining. More capital being required as the Transvaal reefs opened up, he went to London and floated a company, "The Gold Fields of South Africa" in Rhodes' and his own names.

In 1888, at Rhodes' suggestion, Charles Rudd went with Frank Thompson and Rochfort Maguire to the Chief Lobengula to try to acquire a concession of the mineral rights of his territories (Matabeleland and Mashonaland). In this the party were successful, and in attempting to hurry home with the precious document, and trying to cross an arm of the desert in the dry season, Charles Rudd nearly lost his life, being almost dead with thirst. At this crisis he hid the concession in an ant bear's hole, putting £3,500 in specie belonging to the Company on the top. Being smelt out by dogs and picked up by wandering Kaffirs, they carried him to a mud hole dug out in the bed of a dry river and looked after him till some help came. He returned to Cape Town, and after interviewing Lord Rosmead was passed on with his concession to the Imperial Authorities in London, who decided that he must acquire the land concession as well as the mineral concession before they could ratify the grant. He had to return to Cape Town and deal with Edouard Lippert who held a quasi land concession, and after waiting till he had visited Lobengula, he got the benefit of the ratified concession. A company was then formed, called the "United Concessions," and later on the "British South Africa Company," with a charter from the Imperial Government. The Gold Fields Company, of course, profited largely by this, and had become a very large concern, as also had the "De Beers Consolidated Mines," in which Rhodes had succeeded in amalgamating most of the large diamond interests. Throughout the nineties the Matabele War and the ups and downs of the gold and diamond mines brought an anxious time. Charles Rudd spent the half of each year in South Africa and the other half in England.

Four children were born of Charles Rudd's first marriage, the eldest, a son, in 1868 in Cape Town and the youngest, a daughter, at Kimberley in 1881. His wife died in 1896, and he married again in 1898 Corrie, eldest daughter of Robert E. Wallace, who had been his partner in Kimberley in the seventies, and of this marriage there are three children. Of recent years Charles Rudd had gradually reduced his business connections and mainly resided at Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire, an estate he purchased in 1896.

Charles Rudd died at a nursing home in London on November 15th, 1916, and was buried at Acharacle on 21st Nov. It was only after his death that it was allowed to be known that in addition to many acts of benevolence in his lifetime he was the anonymous donor of the fine new buildings of Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumptives, which he had built and equipped at a cost exceeding £200,000, and which never ceased to engage his lively interest for the last seventeen years of his life.

Bevill G. D. Rudd, grandson of Charles Rudd, was educated at Rhodes College



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and St. Andrew's College at Grahamstown, and is now a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and a distinguished athlete. During the war he did excellent service in the Tank Corps.

The younger branch of Hartley Rudds is descended from Philip Rudd (second son of Thomas Rudd, of Hartley, d. 1715), who married Agnes Wharton. His eldest son Robert went to London, and appears to have had no children. Philip, the second surviving son, married Elizabeth Hutchinson, and had three sons and three daughters. The third son, Thomas Rudd of Hartley, Supervisor of Excise, was a remarkable man in some ways, and was noted as an astronomer. He travelled a good deal, and at his death, I am informed, left £10,000 to the family. His portrait is in the possession of the Rev. Thos. Rudd, of Great Stainton.

Of Philip Rudd the second son I was told that he had been placed in his youth with "his uncle the shipbuilder," by whom I gather is meant his cousin of the elder branch, but that he ruined his career by running away and returning to his native place. That he had a considerable struggle to win the position which he subsequently occupied is revealed by the registers, but that in the end he had been able to educate three sons for Holy Orders, as well as his four other sons for other spheres in life and to bring up five daughters, shows that he overcame successfully the difficulties of his early career. Whilst two of his grandsons took Holy Orders, amongst his granddaughters are to be found those who have distinguished themselves in art, nursing and education in various parts of England.

3. *Warcop, including Sandford.*

1572. 29th April. Elyn Rudd, of Warcop, made her will, desiring to be buried in the churchyard at Warcop, and making her son Thomas Rudd sole exor. of her fermold. She mentions her daughter Margaret, and the inventory is signed by John and Thomas Rudd.

1573. 2nd July. Olyver Rudd made his will, desiring to be buried at Warcop, and mentions his nephew Robert Rudd, his son John to whom he leaves all his husbandry gear, his father Robert Rudd and his wife, to whom he leaves his farmold.

1577. The will of John Rudd, of Sandforth, was proved. He mentions his wife Elizabeth, and his witness is John Rude.

1587. 20th Feb. John Rudd, arkwright, of Warcop, made his will, leaving to Edward Redman his brother all his lands and imploring him to be good to his daughter Elizabeth Rudd. He left to him all his husbandry gear. His wife Margaret was still living. Witnessed among others by John Rudd.

1606. The will of Edward Rudd, of Sandforth, was proved, wherein he mentions his brother William, sisters Isabella Waller, Allyce and Ellin Rudd and also Elizabeth Rudd, whose relationship is not mentioned.

1609. Robert Rudd, of Sandford, made his will 30th April, desiring to be buried in the parish churchyard of Warcop, and leaving to his son Thomas Rudd six roods of land which he bought of Mhister Henrye Warcopp lying within the

territories of Sandforth, one rood lying in High Peldrigge, and one in Lowe belonging to Hue Rud. All the rest of his goods to Thomas Rudd. This will was proved at Appleby Feb., 1612. Richard Rudd owes 12s. 6d., and he owes to John Rudd 3s. 6d.

1636. The will of Richard Rud was proved, and therein are mentioned his wife Mabel, his sons Robert, William and Thomas, and his daughters Elizabeth Rudd, one married to John Crosbe, and one married to Richard Dent with her daughter Margaret.

1669. The will of Thomas Rudd, of Sandford, was proved, wherein are mentioned Edward, William, Thomas, and John Rudd his sons, and his daughter Margaret, married to Stevenson, and Mary and Jain Rudd.

1676. Edward Rudd, of Sandforth, whose will was proved at this date, mentions his brother William, who had a son and daughter, his brothers Thomas and John, his sister Jane Sanderson, who has two children, and his sister Mary, who was also married. His witness is Edward Rudd.

1686. The will of Thomas Rudd, of Sandforth, was proved, and therein he mentions his son John, his daughters Agnes Kendall, Isabell Parcivell and Mary Rudd. His witness is Edward Rudd.

1692. The will of Anthony Rudd, of Sandford, was proved, wherein he mentions his wife Grace, Anthony Rudd, junior, whose relationship is not stated, and his nephews Edward Rudd, Thomas Rudd, Mathew Mattison, Robt. Pears, Robert Gibson, and Jenkin Morland.

1696. Edward Rudd, of Sandford, mentions his wife Margaret, his sons William, Edward, Thomas, and John, and his daughters Mary, Agnes and Margaret. His witness is John Rudd.

1696. William Rudd, of Burton, Parish of Warcop, mentions his wife Margaret and his brother John Rudd, of Sandforth.

1698. Margaret Rudd, of Warcop, widow of the above William Rudd, mentions her brother John Rudd.

1701. Grace Rudd, of Sandford, widow (probably of Anthony Rudd, whose will was proved in 1692), refers to Anthony, son of Thomas Rudd, and William son of the same Thomas. Her witness is William Rudd.

1707. John Rudd, of Sandford, mentions his wife Elizabeth and also his nephew Wm. Stephenson, and his nieces Margaret Stephenson, Mary Sawkeld, and Margaret Punton.

1709. Thomas Rudd, of Sandford, mentions his sons Thomas, Anthony, William, John, and his daughters Isabell, Ann Ellwood, and Margaret Rudd.

1752. John Rudd, of Dikenook, Parish of Warcop, mentions his wife Ann and sons John and Anthony, and daughters Grace, Ann, Sarah, Hannah, and Mary.

1761. Jane Rudd, of Crosby Garrett, formerly of Dikenook, widow, is the mother of the preceding John Rudd, whom she mentions in her will, and also of a daughter Mary married to John Taylor. She also mentions her grandchildren



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Anthony and John Rudd, also Grace, Ann, Sarah, and Hannah Rudd, and refers to a certain "large Bible."

In addition to these wills notice of John Rudd of Sandford is to be found in the papers of the Committee for Compounding, 1643-60. In Dec., 1651, John Rudd was fined for mounting his son in the King's service.

In 1692, Thos. Rudd, yeoman, of Sandforth, who married Jane Peart in 1670, had a Chancery suit with Ric. Baynes concerning an alleged debt. He states that for two years he had been seized in demesne of a messuage called Crossgreen at Sandforth, at £10 p.a., and in right of his wife Jane, daughter of Robt. Peart, of another messuage called Salkeld, value £3 p.a., part of the demesne lands, which had been sold sixty years before to the above-named, and had been enjoyed by them and their ancestors quietly. One Warcopp now pretended title to these premises, and asserted he had recently made them over to Thos. Pullein, Esq., who being "a potent and awfull man in the Country," who would proceed against Thos. Rudd for trespass, etc. And Thos. Rudd, being a simple country man, was much terrified and wrought upon, and being indisposed was prevailed upon to sign a deed which endangered him to be arrested and cast into prison. Ric. Baynes in his reply says Rudd was a wary and understanding man.¹

There is an interesting record of a Rudd charity connected with Warcop to be found in the Reports of Commissioners appointed for Inquiring concerning Charities (9th Report, 1823), which is headed St. Laurence, Westmorland, "Rudd's Charity." The St. Laurence here referred to is probably the Church of Appleby, but the following entry reported to have been contained in an old churchwardens' book, clearly shows the connection of the charity with Warcop:—

"Christopher Rudd, by will dated 2nd February, 1596, gave eight shillings a year to the poor of Warcop Parish, to be divided by the churchwardens, and in default of payment the churchwardens to receive the sum out of his lands at Sandford. The next year he gave the said eight shillings to the poor of Ormside Parish.

"The next year to the poor of Appleby Parish.

"And the fourth year to the poor of Bongate, to be distributed in like manner.

"This charity is received every fourth year by the Parish of St. Laurence. It is paid by Thomas Banks out of his estate at Sandford, in the Parish of Warcop. The last payment was for three years, due 21st Dec., 1821.

"The money then received was distributed the Easter following, with other charity money, amongst the poorest persons in the parish, in sums varying generally from two shillings to five shillings, very seldom exceeding the latter."

4. *Great Musgrave.*

1584. Richard Rudd, of Great Musgrave, made his will 7th Sept., 1584, desiring to be buried at Great Musgrave, and leaving to his son John Rudd his

¹ Chan. Pro., Mitford, 430, 87.

tenement by the kindness of his landlord and also all his husbandry gear. . . . His son John was then unmarried. He mentions his three youngest children, Amias, George and Geffray, also his son Henry Rudd. The will was proved 21st July, 1585.

1617. John Rud, of Great Musgrave, died in 1617, and in his will mentioned his wife Agnes, his brother Henrie, and his son Robert, John's nephew, also his own sons Richard, William, Robert, John and Thomas, and his daughters Elizabeth Jennett and Agnes. John Rudd is evidently the son of the preceding Richard.

1620. John Rud, of Halgarth, Great Musgrave, died in 1620, and Letters of Admon. were granted to his wife Agnes.

5. *Crosby Garrett, including Little Musgrave.*

1614. William Rudd, of Crosby Garrett, died 1614, and his will was proved by his wife Janet.

1617. Janet Rudd, widow of the above, died in 1617, in her will refers to James Rudd and Jane his daughter.

1635. Thomas Rudd, of Little Musgrave, Crosby Garrett, died and his will was proved. He mentions his wife Margaret, his sons Thomas and John and his daughters Elizabeth, Julian and Isabel. The will is witnessed by Richard Rudd.

1681. Thomas Rudd, eldest son of the foregoing Thomas Rudd of Little Musgrave, died and his will was proved. He mentions his brother John Rudd, of Brough, and his sister Julian. It is witnessed by John Rudd.

1720. Robert Rudd, of (Blands ?) Little Musgrave, died in 1720. He mentions his son Thomas and daughter Margaret (Deson ?) and Isabell. Witness, Thomas Rudd.

1788. Thomas Rudd, of Crosby Garrett, died 1788, and his will was proved. He mentions his wife Isabella, his sons Thomas, Anthony, George of Flitholm, and his daughter Eleanor married to James Wharton, another who was dead who had married Thomas Hewton, of Longrig, and left two children, Anthony and Mary Hewton, and Margaret married to Richard Addison, of Birdnest.

In the Record Office William Rudd, of Crosby Garrett, yeoman, on 2nd July, 1623, is recorded to have complained of the dealings of one Thomas Robinson, of Waterhouses, yeoman, who sold to him 23rd July, 1619, a tenement of Waterhouses for £66, it being then in the occupation of the said Robinson and lying in the Manor of Little Asby.¹

The following inscriptions are on tombstones in the churchyard of Crosby Garrett, to the east :—

" Philip Rudd of Little Musgrave died June 14th 1857 aged 78 years :
Jane his wife died June 23rd. 1867 aged 82 years."

" In loving Memory of Robert Rudd of South House, Born Mar. 17, 1816,
died May 19, 1892.

¹ Chan. Pro., Series ii., 375, 42.

Also of Ann his wife and daughter of Matthew Dent of Waterhouses born May 22, 1826, died August 28, 1899.

Also of Matthew, their son, born March 20, 1857, died at Bleatarn, May 3, 1882.

Also of Agnes Ann, their daughter born May 2, 1852, died April 23, 1902."

6. Asby.

1609. Thomas Rudd, of Great Asbie, husbandman, by his will directs his body to be buried in the churchyard of Asbie, and gives to his eldest son Thomas Rudd his tenement in Asby Cottsworth wherein he dwelt, he paying to his brother Christopher Rudd the interest of £5 until he attains 21 years. To his son Christopher one "Almerie," etc. To his wife Agnes one half of the tenement during her widdow state, etc. He states that he had lent to his brother James Rudd of Ormside £3. The rest of his goods he gives to his son Christopher. Supervisors: Henrye Robinson, of Crosby Garrett, Christopher Rudd, Humphray Gray, of Hartlaye, and Anthony Perkins.

1688. Philip Rudd, of Waterhouses, Asby, mentions in his will, which was proved this year, his sons Robert, Thomas, Matthew, and William, and his daughters Margaret and Jane. (See Asby registers.)

1712. Christopher Rudd, of Grisburn, mentions in his will his son Christopher and his daughter Jane, wife of Hugh Park, and his grandchildren George, Margaret, Jane and Julian Park. Witness, Robert Rudd.

1735. Robert Rudd, of Waterhouses, Asby, mentions in his will, which was proved this year, his wife Agnes, son Philip, and daughters Jane and Isabell.

1752. Christopher Rudd, of Grasburn, Asby, mentions his wife Mary, his son Christopher, and his nephew George Park, of Why Gillhead, who has a wife Mary.

1614. A previous Christopher Rudd, of Crossburne, Asby, died in 1614, and mentions in his will Jane his wife, Christopher and John his sons, and Agnes his daughter, the two latter being minors, and also his elder brother William Rudd.

1788. 26th Nov. The case of Rudd v. Rudd in Chancery.¹ Eleanor Rudd, of Drybrook, co. Westmorland, spinster, granddaughter of Ed. Taylor, late of Great Asby, yeoman, deceased, his daughter Jane Rudd, deceased, being wife of John Rudd, of Sandford. (See Asby registers. John Rudd, of Warcop, married Jane Taylor 1756.) Taylor was seized of Green Head and other lands in Great Asby. His will was dated 14th Dec., 1760, by which he left these lands after the decease of his wife to Jane Rudd, now dead. The testator's three granddaughters, Barbara, Jane and Eleanor Rudd, were to receive each £60 on attaining the age of 25. Jane Rudd left Thomas Rudd her son, of Great Asby, yeoman, her heir. He entered into possession of the property and paid the legacies to Barbara and Jane. Eleanor became 25 on the 14th Nov., 1787, and ought to have had her legacy, but her brother Thomas has refused to pay it.

¹ Mitford and Hammer, 1789, No. 1875.

The following entries in an old Bible formerly in the possession of the Rev. Philip Rudd, of Billingham, co. Durham, were copied for me by him. The Bible is a black-letter volume which was bought at a sale at Kirby Stephen or in the neighbourhood in the belief that the entries related to the Kirby Rudds, but on examining the Asby registers we find that they really are records of Asby Rudds:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>
Annas Rudd	1632. Whitsuntide.	Robert and Margaret Rudd.
Phillipp Rudd	1633. Candlemas.	" " "
Thomas Rudd	1631. 1st week Lent.	" " "
William Rudd	1638. Michaelmas	" " "
(William Rudd goes to London 1658).		
Isabell Rudd	1642. Midsummer.	" " "
Robert Rudd	1662. Tuesday, March 10.	Phillipp and Jane Rudd.
Thomas Rudd	1664. Dec. 10.	" " "
Matthew Rudd	1666. Sept.	" " "
William Rudd	1669. Jan. 21.	" " "
Jane Rudd	1674. July 7.	" " "
Margaret Rudd	1682. Tuesday, April 30.	" " "
Jane Rudd	1706. Wednesday, June 18.	Robert and Agnes Rudd.
Isabell Rudd	1708. June 5.	" " "
Phillipp Rudd	1710. Friday, Feby. 10.	" " "
Agnes Rudd	1753.	Phillip and Faney Rudd.
Isabell Rudd (Blank) on the ()		" " "
Robert Rudd		" " "
Faney Rud	1798. Augt. 7.	Robert and Mary Rudd.

There are a few wills of Rudds which must be mentioned as probably of those related to the families mentioned above, but as they went to reside in other districts it is not possible to join them on with certainty.

1610. June 28th. Edward Rudd, of Soulbic, wishes to be buried in the churchyard of Kirby Stephen. He leaves his tenement first to his wife for six years, after which time to his eldest daughter Annas. His wife was to have it for the education of his other children for that time whether she married again or not. His two youngest daughters are Elizabeth and Jannett. His wife is to have for her widdowright both parts of his tenement and goods, and is to pay the landlord for two parts of the tenement. His daughters Isabell, Jannett and Elizabeth are to be executors. His brother William supervisor amongst others.

1739. Thomas Rudd, of Bankwood, Bongate, died, mentioning in his will Mary his wife, Jonathan, Anthony, Thomas (with his children George and Agnes), his sons, and Mary, Grace (a minor) and Agnes married to Edward Lamb (having children Thomas and Margaret Lamb).

1771. Mary Rudd, widow of the above, mentions in her will her sons Jonathan and Anthony, also a daughter married to Thomas Rudd of Heitham (? was this a daughter-in-law married to her son Thomas), Agnes Lamb, Mary married to John Home of Brougham Castle, and Grace married to Henry Robertson of Rutter.

1782. Jonathan Rudd, of Bankwood, Bongate, son of the above Thomas and Mary Rudd, died in 1782, and mentions in his will his wife Sarah and son Anthony a minor. Also his brother-in-law Christopher Salkeld, his brother Anthony, his sister Mary Horn and her children, his sister Grace Robertson and her children, Joseph and Mary married to James Atkinson, and his deceased sister Agnes Lamb.

1607. Thomas Rudd, of Great Ormeshead, died 1608 (will proved 14th Nov.), directs his body to be buried in the churchyard of Great Ormeshead, and leaves to his wife Janet one half of the tenement which was "late Mr. Warcop's land," she paying one half of rent as shall be rateably due. Also land which he held under Sir Christopher Pickering at 5s. rent for life: at her death it is to go to his brother James Rudd, to whom he also leaves one cowe, his sword and bootstand, best jacket, etc. Various small charitable bequests follow.

1613. Jennett Rudd, of Ormshead, widow of the above, died. Her inventory was taken by James Rudd.

1624. James Rudd's will was proved, of Great Ormshead, and he mentions Margaret his wife, Thomas his son, and Jennett his daughter.

1674. Thomas Rudd, of Great Ormside, had his will proved, and left a daughter married to John Gregson and another named Elizabeth. According to Bishop Nicholson's Visitation, 1703 (p. 41), in the Churchyard of Ormside there is a lettered gravestone over one Thomas Rudd, who was 52 years Clerk of the Parish.

The admon. of John Rudd, of Penrith, apothecary, was granted to Katherine his wife in 1614.

1719. The will of Elizabeth Rudd, of Brampton or Branton, Westmorland, was proved.

In the Parish of Dufton is the following inscription at the east of the church:—

"Sacred to the memory of John Rudd, Yeoman, of Dufton who died Octr. 13th 1869 aged 78 years."

In the Church or Churchyard of S. Michael's Appleby, are the following:—

1. (South-west.) "In memory of Anthony Rudd of Hilton, who departed this life October 1, 1805, aged 84."

2. (West.) "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. In memory of Jonathan Rudd, son of Anthony Rudd of Fell-dykes, who departed this life Octr. 5th 1829, aged 23 years. While living respected, Now dead lamented."

3. (South.) "Sacred to the memory of Michael Rudd of Hilton, who died February 7th 1884, aged 80 years. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

The registers or transcripts of Kirby Stephen contain 227 entries of Rudds, Warcop 260, Brough 244, Great Musgrave 42, Crosby Garrett 7, and Asby 55.

CHAPTER XIII *(continued)*

PART II

RUDDS OF COUNTY DURHAM

So far back as the year 1296 Rudds are to be found mentioned in County Durham. At the Halmote of the Prior of Durham held at Hessledon in that year the Halmote Rolls state under the head of West Reynton, "Ranulphus Rud quia non venit at Halmot' 6d." Also at the Halmote held at Heberine, "Wolviston. Ad' de Frosterley cepit toftum at 2 acras terræ quas Johannes Rudde tenuit, redd p.a. 8d, faciendo servicia consueta, quæ reddere solebat 4d."¹

We find that on 6th May, 1483, letters of fraternity were granted by the Prior and Convent of Durham to "Mr. John Rude, Dean of Lanchester." He is also mentioned in a note to the Memorandum of Hexham Abbey as having been desired by the Archbishop to examine the document of election. He is there described as a bachelor of decrees. He is also mentioned in the will of Henry Gillon, Subdean of York and Rector of Haughton-le-Spring, as one of his executors. Though so many of the family have been in Holy Orders, John Rudd is the only one whom I have known to have been a member of a Religious Order. The Collegiate Church of Lanchester, dedicated to All Saints, was founded by Anthony Bek in 1283 for a Dean and 7 Prebendaries of the Augustinian Order. The site of the Deanery may still be discerned on a plot of ground a little to the north of the church surrounded by a fosse. Mr. Surtees gives the rules of the foundation from an old English copy, and these are full of interest. Amongst one of the statutes is the following :—

"Let everye of the vicars going from his house towards the Churche and likewise returninge etc endeavour to humble hymself to goo with a modest and grave pace : and when he shall come to the Church lett hym humble hymselfe before the crucifixe and there lett hym pray : and after that he has entered into the quier and before he doo goo into his stall, lett hym inclyne and bow hym selfe towards the high altar in honour and reverence of our Lord and his most holye Mother."

John Rudd died whilst Dean of Lanchester, and was buried in the midst of the chancel, near the entrance of which is a small brass to his memory let into the floor and very much worn. It bears the following inscription :—

"Orate pro anima Mag'is Joannes Rudde in Decretis Bacca laurii quondam Decani hujus Ecclesiae qui obiit XXIX die Septembris anno D'ni MCCCCLXXXX Cujus animae propitiatur Deus animarum."

¹ Surtees Society, vol. 82.

Alms were annually distributed at the Monastery of St. Cuthbert, Durham, to the poor and for the celebration of Mass on the anniversary of John Rudd's death to the amount of 48s., as stated in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Hen. VIII.

Besides some Rudds recorded in the registers of Gainford-on-Tees, there was a Hugh Rudd of Barnard Castle, whose will is dated 21st Aug., 1598, whereby he leaves his bequests of money to the poor at Barnard Castle, the rent of his two houses in Brygate to his daughter Johan, widow of Wm. Hutton, to Robert Hutton her son the west end of his house in Briggate then occupied by Wm. Rayne, with the houses and garden in the backside thereof. To Wm. Baxter, son of George Baxter, and Janet his daughter the east end of the same house with the backside thereof as the Lodge gate "and at I sett the stakes wt. my hand." To his daughter Johan the lease of his then dwelling-house in Tulgate, etc., except the last year, which he gives to Robt. Hulton in order to get tenant right thereof. His mother is to dwell with him till he is of age. Proved 28th Sept., 1598, at Durham.

However, the line known as the Rudds of Durham descended according to the accompanying pedigree of Rudd of Shincliffe from John Rudd, of Sandford, co. Westmorland (see Part I. of this chapter), whose son Thomas, baptised at Warcop 11th May, 1641, and entering Holy Orders, held preferment in the Diocese of Durham and there founded a family.

1. Thomas Rudd married Alice, daughter of Thomas Watson, sometime Mayor of Stockton-on-Tees, of which place he became Curate in 1663, as he himself observes, "under the good and learned Dr. Allen Smallwood." Up to the year 1712 Stockton was in the Parish of Norton, of which place he became Vicar in 1690.

Bishop Cosin writing of Norton says: "I am sorry to heare that Mr. Davison Vicar of Norton hath so many obstinate men and women in his parish that will not let downe their conventicles." The appointment to Norton was full of difficulties for Thos. Rudd. It was in 1663 that Mr. Th. Davison was collated to Norton, and being desirous to gratify the inhabitants of Stockton with a preacher, Mr. Rudd gave up his school in order to undertake the preaching, for which he had a salary of £26 and the surplus fees, "and so he continued till the 27th of February, 1689, when Mr. Davison was turned out for refusing to swear allegiance to William and Mary. Mr. Rudd was made Vicar in his place; yet was he so kind to his old worthy master as that he freely permitted him to continue in the Vicarage house and enjoy all the profits as formerly, he finding a curate and only reserving for himself the profits of the chapelry of Stockton."¹ And: "The period of Mr. Rudd's ministry at Stockton was critical—he first became resident there soon after the Restoration, before the town had recovered from the devastation of those troublous times, and was only just beginning to rise either in trade or population. He was not a negligent observer of the change that was taking place, and doubtless his judgment and discretion contributed his part towards its prosperity. It is not improbable

¹ *History of Durham.*

that his presentation had its weight in separating the chapelry of Stockton from the mother church."¹

The old chapel of Stockton having become ruinous and being too small Thos. Rudd set about the building of a new church, the foundation-stone of which was laid on 5th June, 1710. On the 30th March, 1712, he preached the first sermon in the new building which was consecrated on 21st August of the same year. After he had been at Stockton forty-nine years and three months Thomas Rudd was instituted to the Rectory of Long Newton 15th July, 1712. At this place he died on 15th July, 1719. His tombstone in the chancel of the church bears the following inscription :—

" Hic conditus est
Thomas Rud
hujus paraeciae per septennium
Rector ; postquam fuisset Ecclesiae
Stocktonensis 50 annos
Minister ; vir morum simplicitate
et probitate antiqua ;
Patriae, Ecclesiae, amicis fidelis,
omnibus benevolus et beneficus.
Obiit Julii 15 A.D. 1719.
Aetatis 79."

Thomas Rudd left three sons, Thomas, of whom later, John and Edward. Two daughters, Mary and Esther, survived him, whilst Mary, baptised 13th May, 1675, died and was buried 3rd July, 1682, and Grace, baptised 8th April, 1689, died the 13th of the same month.

2. John Rudd, the second son of Thomas Rudd, was baptised at Stockton 22nd Nov., 1670. He became a barrister of the Inner Temple, and was in 1721 Solicitor-General to the Bishop of Durham. He resided for some years at Stockton and afterwards at Wynyard, now the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, Yorks, Bart., who survived him till 20th Nov., 1745. John Rudd formed a complete series of extracts from the Close Rolls in the Durham Court of Chancery, with numerous other collections from original evidences and from Mickleton and Spearman's MSS., the whole of which, with several additional compilations by Thos. Rudd, Esq., were in the possession of Wm. Rudd, of Shincliffe.

John Rudd died in Jan., 1733, and was buried on the 16th of the month at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, where also later his wife was buried. He appears to have had no children, as from his will his nephew, Thos. Rudd, was his heir.²

In his will John Rudd, of Wynyard, Esq., recites the provisions of his wife's Marriage Settlement, and desires her to yield up her charge upon his estate at

¹ For full account see Brewster's *History of Stockton-on-Tees*, in which is a portrait of Thomas Rudd.

² Though this is the case, the Rudds of Stockton are thought to have descended from him.

Dromondby of £1,000 payable after her death, whereof she intended to give £200 to her goddaughter, his niece Katherine Rudd, and her jointure lands being only worth annually about £180. If she will release these to his nephew Thomas Rudd he devises to her for life all his capital messuage at Winyard, with orchards and gardens, etc., and all his lands in his own occupation, except the plantation next the orchard. He also gives her £200 a year issuing out of the manor lands and tenements at Great Dromondby, co. York, and also out of the farm let to Hen. Handcock. He also leaves to his wife the medals and other pieces of gold which she usually has in her keeping, all plate, linen, and household goods, and his chariot and chaise and two coach mares, and such of his English books as she wishes. To his sister Katherine Jackson his silver tankard. To his nephew Thos. Rudd all other his books and MSS., and after his wife's death his pictures and hangings. To his wife £150 for mourning and to his brother Thos. Rudd, Sister Stainsby, Sister Raisbeck and niece Ann Rudd, daughter of his brother Dr. Rudd, £10 apiece for the same purpose. His niece Meek and her sister Katherine, his nephews James and Thos. Raisbeck, and niece Alice Raisbeck £5 each. Bequests to servants follow, and he desires that his funeral be private at night by torchlight, and none invited save relations and bearers, and without escutcheons or vain expense. Out of £120 for his funeral £5 is to go to poor prisoners in Durham Gaol, £20 to the poor of Durham, £3 to the poor of Grindon, and £3 to the poor of Kirby in Cleveland. Of the residue one moiety for enlarging the Stock of the Blue Coat Schools at Durham and the other for the like Charity at Stockton. His nephew Thomas Rudd is residuary legatee and co-executor with his wife. Signed 30th July, 1728. Two codicils of 11th and 17th May, 1731, deal with bequests to the Meeks and Raisbecks. Proved at York 20th July, 1733.

3. Edward Rudd, the third son of Thomas Rudd, was born 16th Jan., 1677. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 16th Oct., 1694, but took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1698-9, M.A. 1702, B.D. 1709, D.D. 1717.

The following is a letter from Edward Rudd, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Rev. Dr. Smith, Prebendary of Durham, dated Nov. 27th, 1703.¹

After writing about some books, "As to my private businesse S^r I return you my hearty thanks for the concern you are pleased to expresse for me. I must own that my uneasinesse here sometimes makes me very willing to quit the College upon any reasonable terms. Tho' I conceal it as much as I can and could therefore have withheld it had it not been mentioned either to the Dean or Mr. Ayloff. For as soon as it comes to College here it will not fail to be interpreted as a scandalous correspondence. I have once already had a great deal of trouble upon as groundless an account as this from one that pretendeth to know what correspondence I held with my Brother. However S^r I am not so uneasy as to quitt my ground unlesse in prospect of a better post. And tho I'me extremely desirous to be settled near

¹ Bod. Lib. MSS., "English History," b. 2, f. 247.

home yet I should not have solicited so earnestly for Norton if I had been satisfyd that it was so. My father seems to be of the same opinion only he takes it to be impracticable. My brother Thomas likes it not so well at present, but owns it would be worth my while if Mr. Davison were dead which surely cannot be doubted of. And I still think it the best game I can play to secure it as soon as may be," etc.

The living being worth £140 per annum and in a cheap country, he proceeds to weigh the pros and cons and cost of living in the country and at Cambridge.

The following interesting extracts from a diary of Edward Rudd, 1709-1720, printed for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1860, give details of his life at college, etc. The diary is preceded by the following :—

"Edward Rudd whose diary is now for the first time printed was elected Fellow of Trinity on the 2nd of Oct. 1701. He continued to reside in College till 1718, when he was collated by the College to the Rectory of North Runcton, near Lynn, in Norfolk. He had previously from 1715 to 1718 been Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's in Cambridge. Soon after his collation to North Runcton, he married Mrs. Williams widow of Griffith Williams his predecessor in the living. He died in 1727, leaving a valuable collection of books to the library of Trinity College and among them the present MS. diary.

"He was entered as a sub-sizar of Trinity College Ap. 9, 1695 under the tuition of Mr. D. Hopkins. He is described in the admission book as fil. Thomae nat. Stogdon Episcop. Dunelme Schola Paulina Lond. He became Soc. Min. Oct. 2, 1701, Soc. Maj. Ap. 17, 1702 and Rud's character always stood high."

(The diary was written during the time when Bentley was Master and things were in a lamentable state at Trinity.)

"Edward Rud mentions that his brother Thomas gave 2 MSS. to the Library, one about 1703 containing most of Ovid's Epistles, 2nd book of Horace's Epistles, Persius with a glosse, St. Mathew with a glosse and a treatise de Institutione Scholarum under the name of Boetius, tho' writ by another hand. They all seem to be about 300 or 400 years old but St. Mathew is of a clear round letter and may be about 200 years older. The second was sent up in 1706. It contains all Horace's *Satyrs*, *Epistles* and *Ars Poetica* besides Persius and Ovid's *Remedium*. It seems to be about 500 years old. These MSS. are now marked R. 3, 18, and R. 3, 29, in Trinity College Library.

Diary :—

"1716. Aug. 1. I gave the great Bible to St. Michael's Parish Church in Cambridge.

"5. The new velvett pulpitt cloath and cushion were first used in that Church : they cost £10/10.

"1717. July 8. Mem. That I went down into the North and staid there all winter, so that I did not return to College till April 25 after.

" 1718. July 3. I went to Norwich to visit Mr. Reddington and my other friends there. Amongst others I had the honour to dine with the Bishop on 21st and came away the next day.

" 1718. Oct. 22. I sett out for the North, and gott to Long Newton on the 27 ; for I rested at York on Sunday.

" Feb. 23. I sett out from Long Newton and gott to Cambridge on the 27.

" 1719. Mar. 11. I was presented by the College to the Rectory of North Rungton near Lynn in Norfolk, and was instituted the next day at Ely, by Dr. Tanner, Chancellor of Norwich : I did not take induction immediately ; however I read the Chancellor's certificate of my subscribing etc. and declared my assent to the Common Prayer on Sunday Ap. 12. 1719.

" Ap. 16. I returned to College again where I staid till when I went back to North Rungton to lodge at Mrs. William's house there ; where I was received with such exceeding great civility and respect, especially by the Father and Mother, that I could not but suppose there was a meaning in it ; and therefor soon began to proceed accordingly. The young widow was born May 19, 1698. I began to open a little May 18 being Whitsun Monday.

" May 30 The young widow gave me a sort of promise that she would marry me ; but June 5 we were formally contracted *in verbis de praesenti*, before her mother.

" Mem. that I was inducted June 25 by Mr. Purland, Mr. Saddleton and Mrs. Purland witnesses.

" July 3. I went from North Rungton to Cambridge.

" 14. I sett out for the North.

" 15. My Father dyed and was buried on the 17.

" 18. I got to Long Newton.

" Sept. 7. I sett out from Longnewton to Cambridge and gott thither on the 11 and Oct. 2. I went to North Rungton.

" 1720. Jan. 20. I was marry'd at Walton to Mrs. Ann Williams, my Predecessor's widow, by Mr. James Everard, Vicar of Middleton. As I was putt up to preach in Norwich Cathedral on May 1 my wife and I went over thither Ap. 29 and 30 and were very kindly entertained at Mr. Reddington's and by severall other friends till May 6, 1720, when we came away."

Amongst the Rectors of Sechey Magna and Hardwick it is noted that Edward Rudd, D.D., was Rector in 1718, presented by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.¹

Also in 1720 Richard Warner, Esq., of Elmham, co. Norfolk, * conveyed the Manor of Fareswell, Fincham, to Dr. Rudd, Rector of North Rungton, and by the marriage of his daughter it came to Dr. Deck. From this statement it would seem that there was one daughter of the marriage.

¹ *Topographical History of County of Norfolk*, vol. ix.

* *Ibid.*, vol. vii.

Edward Rudd died on the 20th Oct., 1727, and was buried at North Runton. The inscription on his monument in the chancel of the church is as follows :—

"Edwardus Rudd S.T.P. Trin. Coll. Camb., nuper Socius in hanc Ecclesiam inductus Janii 25 MDCCXIX. Cancellariam hanc a fundamentis instauravit. A.D. MDCCXX.

S.M.

Edwardi Rudd S.T.P. Coll. SS^tae Trin. Apud Cantabrigiensis a alumni Socii tutoris sedulissimi gratissimi integerrimi in qua musarum sede bonis litteris excultus tandem, in hanc rectoriam institutus fuit.

Ves O. pulcherrimi linguae . . . lapides qui privatis illino sumptibus et magnis hanc elegantiam nacti estis ne mihi hospiti et peregrino haec in fundatores laudem pradicanti insideatis.

Aetat 51.

Obiit 20 Oct. Anno ———

Dom. 1727."

Edward Rudd made his will 10th March, 1725, and leaves his plate, chariott, chaise, cart-horses with harness another horse with saddle and bridle and all other necessities for a market horse to his wife. The house wherein he dwells having been built by his wife's first husband the Rev. Griffith Williams out of her marriage portion given by her father, the Rev. Robt. Purland, Rector of Southam, is left to her daughter, Mary Williams, her mother to have the use of it for life. He leaves bequests to his brothers, nephews, and nieces, and no mention is made of any child. His books to Trinity College, Cambridge. The Rev. John Reddington, Master of the Free School, Norwich, is a trustee.¹

Mary, daughter of Thomas Rudd, baptised 14th June, 1669, at Stockton, married 20th Jan., 1703, at Stockton Robert Stainsley, of Stockton, surgeon, who died 16th April, 1724. She died, and was buried 28th Jan., 1741, at Stockton.

Esther, who was baptised 4th March, 1672, married in Aug., 1695, Wm. Raisbeck, of Stockton, gent.

1. Thomas Rudd, eldest son of Thomas, was baptised at Stockton 2nd Jan., 1667-8. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and became B.A. 1687, M.A. 1691, D.D. 1717. Master of the Grammar School at Durham; of the Grammar School at Newcastle in 1699; Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham, 1711, and preacher of Holy Day sermons in the Cathedral; Vicar of Northallerton, 1725; Rector of Washington 1729, having been collated by the Bishop of Durham thereto on June 7th at his country house at Ashted, near Epsom, Surrey. He was collated to the 5th prebendal stall in Ripon Cathedral on July 9th, 1728.

Thomas Rudd married Isabel, daughter of Cuthbert Hendry, of Shincliffe, Esq., by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

¹ Cons. Court Norwich.

In addition to the preferments mentioned above Thomas Rudd was for some years Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and composed a catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library. This is a thick folio volume, remarkable for the beauty of its penmanship and containing a minute account of the manuscripts. It notices their contents, the size and form of the letters and the style of the illuminations, with many learned notes.

In 1707 he published at Cambridge, in 12mo, *Syntaxis Anglice et Latine et Prosodia*, etc. He also wrote the Disquisitions prefixed to Bedford's edition of Symeon, 1732, concerning the true author of that work, whom he proved to be Symeon and not Turgot. It is gratifying to know that Thomas Rudd's catalogue mentioned above was at length printed by the Dean and Chapter in 1825, with a "very elegant memoir" in latin of its author by the Rev. W. N. Darnell.

Thomas Rudd died 17th March, 1733.

His three sons did not all live to survive him, Thomas alone carrying on the line. John the eldest was born 12th Nov., 1698, and died 30th June, 1720.

His will, dated 1718, preserved at Durham, records certain small debts owing to Mr. Wm. Ingleby and his brother Thos. Rudd, and money owing to him from his uncle John Rudd and Mr. John Bassire. He bequeaths all he possesses to Mistress Dorothy Burrell, spinster ("my dear Dolly Burrell"), to whom he was engaged, and makes her sole executrix.

Catharine, the eldest daughter of Thomas Rudd, born 15th July, 1699, was married at Grindon to the Rev. Wm. Sisson, M.A., Rector of Markshall and Patswick, co. Essex, Vicar of Norton and Chaplain to the garrison of Berwick-on-Tweed, on 12th April, 1741. She died 27th Jan., 1773, aged 74, and is buried at Darlington.

Anne, the second daughter, was baptised 9th April, 1700, at St. John's, Newcastle, and married 1st . . . Meake, and 2nd Thomas Watson in 1742. She died 1st Feb., 1772.

Esther, the third daughter, died as an infant, and was buried 9th Aug., 1705, at St. John's, Newcastle.

Thomas Rudd, the second son of Thomas Rudd, Prebendary of Ripon, was baptised 29th Aug., 1697, and took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1717. Thomas Rudd, Esq., appears to have resided in the North Bailey, Durham, and married Mary, daughter of Wm. Turner, of Stainsby, near Kirkleatham, Yorks, Esq., and of his wife Mary, daughter of Sir David Foulis, of Ingleby, Bart. For the second time a connection is formed with the family of Foulis by marriage. Mary Rudd died in 1740, and was buried 23rd July at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham.

Thomas Rudd dated his will 8th April, 1763, and died in 1766, being buried at St. Mary-le-Bow 20th Sept. He left four sons, John, Thomas, William and Edward, and a daughter Mary.

1. John Rudd was baptised 29th Aug., 1728, at St. Mary-le-Bow, and entered Gray's Inn Dec. 1st, 1743. He died in 1745, and was buried in the same church as his parents on the 9th Sept.

2. Thomas Rudd, second son, was baptised 13th Aug., 1730, and buried 3rd March, 1738, in the same church.

3. William Rudd, of Shincliffe, Esq., was baptised 29th July, 1731. He was a barrister-at-law and Recorder of Durham from 7th Oct., 1760, to 1767, when he resigned.

Shincliffe Hall, a villa built by William Rudd, stands near the river, and the estate comprises 47 acres of freehold. After his death it passed into the hands of the Rev. Thomas Place, then to Mr. Scott and John Prince, Esq. Wm. Rudd's will is dated 24th June, 1795, and he died the 28th of the same month.

Mary, the only daughter of Thomas Rudd, was baptised 24th Sept., 1732, and married 31st July, 1752, to Thos. Williams, Esq. of Epsom, co. Surrey.

4. Edward Rudd, the fourth son of Thomas Rudd, was baptised 30th May, 1736, and took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1758, M.A. 1761, and he was also Fellow of his college. He became Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, co. Palatine, and married Lætitia, daughter of John Arden, Esq., of Arden, co. Chester, and of Pepper Hall, co. York, and sister of Pepper Arden Lord Alvanley. Lætitia Rudd died at Sedgfield 14th May, 1806, aged 60, and was buried at Haughton. She had one child, Lætitia.

Edward Rudd died in 1781, and was buried at Haughton. By his will he bequeathed all his messuages, lands, and tenements at Haughton to the use of his dear wife Lætitia Rudd, also his personality. He commits to her the custody and tuition of his daughter Lætitia, and after her death to his brother William Rudd, of the City of Durham, Esq., and in case of his death before her majority to his brother-in-law John Arden, junr., of Pepper Hall, Esq., and Ric. Pepper Arden, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. The will is dated 30th Sept., 1781.

Lætitia, the only daughter and heir of Edward Rudd, and sole representative of the Rudds of Shincliffe, married on 5th Dec., 1798, at St. Mary-le-Bow, Randle Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, Cheshire, High Steward of Congleton, and brother to Baron Skelmersdale. She had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Randle Wilbraham, was born at Rode Hall 1st March, 1801, and baptised at Astbury the same month. Edward Richard Wilbraham was born at Rode 29th May, 1802, and baptised at Astbury 26th June. Mary Lætitia was born 1st Nov., 1799, and baptised at St. Mary-le-Bow 5th Dec., and Emma was born 28th July, 1804, and baptised at Astbury 10th Sept. (For further particulars see Peerage under Earl of Lathom.)

Lætitia Wilbraham died 30th March, 1805, and was buried at Astbury 8th April. Her husband married again in 1808, his second wife being Sibylla, daughter of Philip Egerton, of Oulton, Esq., and sister to Sir John Grey Egerton, Bart.

Of the same stock as the Rudds of Stockton, ancestors of the Rudds of Shincliffe, but exactly in what degree related has not so far been made out, were three brothers, John, Thomas and Jeremiah Rudd. Of these Thomas, who was born in 1729, on 18th Sept., has been thought to have held the living of Norton near Stockton,

and another brother was called Squire Rudd. Thomas Rudd, of whom a portrait exists which was formerly in the possession of Mrs. James Newman, of Oundle, married Mary Coates, who was born in 1738, and was 15 at the time of her marriage. This lady's mother, Mary Whitehead, wife of Mr. Coates, was a great Jacobite and much concerned in the Rebellion, helping prisoners out of the Tower, and by the marriage of her sister Dorothy to Thos. Forster she was connected with the Forsters of Bamburgh.

Of the children of Thomas Rudd only two survived. They are recorded in a small MS. volume also in the possession of the late Mrs. J. Newman, as follows :—

Thomas Rudd, born Sunday, 3rd July, 1757, died Nov. 7th, 1757. Buried at Stockton.

Mary Rudd, born 29th April, 1754. Married 17th June, 1784, John Taylor. Died at Morpeth, 7th March . . . and buried at Morpeth.

Jane Rudd, born 8th April, 1756. Died 1761. Buried at Stockton.

Hannah Rudd, born 19th March, 1759, married 12th April, 1794, to Wm. Jeremiah Allison. Died 7th March, 1832.

Frances Rudd, born 4th July, 1761, died 18th April, 1769, buried at St. Olave's, Southwark.

Catherine Rudd, born 12th Sept., 1763, died 28th April, 1769, buried at St. Olave's.

Thomas Rudd, born 1766, died 1766, buried at Southwark.

Harriet Rudd, born 31st Dec., 1768, died 1771.

Thomas Rudd, died in 1790 and was buried at St. Olave's, Southwark, and his wife died in 1806 at Berwick.

John Rudd, of Norton, gent., made his will 25th March, 1788, and gave to his niece Harriet Rudd, one of the daughters of Thomas Rudd his brother, £200. To his brother Jeremiah Rudd his horse and plate, etc. He placed in trust with Robert Allan, of Sunderland, and Bristow Pease, of Darlington, his house and lands in Norton for his brother Jeremiah, after whose death a quarter part was to go to Mary Rudd, daughter of Thomas Rudd, a quarter to Hannah Rudd, a quarter to Harriet Rudd, and the remaining quarter to Elizabeth Barstow, third daughter of Thomas Rudd.

Anthony George Rudd, of Low Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George, co. Durham, at one time Mayor of Stockton-on-Tees, and well known in that town for his benefactions to the Church, was the second son of Henry Rudd who married . . . Trotter. Whether belonging to the Yorkshire or Durham Rudds I have not been able to ascertain, but Mr. A. G. Rudd was born at North Allerton. Other sons were William Henry Rudd the eldest, one who went to Australia, Frederick George Rudd who died several years ago, Septimus Trotter Rudd, and Laurence Rudd.

The eldest daughter resided at Low Middleton Hall with her brother, and is named Ann Jane. Maria Baron married W. H. Place, of Darwen, co. Lancs.,

and died in 1913. Mary Ann Maud married Thomas Hopwood Gladstone, and died in 1909, leaving two children, Thomas Anthony Gladstone and Sadie Mary Gladstone. Another daughter is Isabel Trotter Rudd. For this information and for much kindly interest in my subject I am indebted to the late Mrs. Place.

George Anthony Rudd died in 1914.

The registers of Stockton-on-Tees contain 28 entries of Rudds, and Gainford-on-Tees 36.

NOTE.

There are a few very early notices of Rudds in Northumberland, who probably drifted through County Durham from Yorkshire. The Chartulary of Brinkburn, a priory on the banks of the River Coquet, Northumberland, contains the following :—¹

"Haec est finalis concedia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Novum Castrum die Jovis proximo post Purificationem Baetae Maria anno regni Henrici filii Regis Johannis decimo nono, etc. . . . Duas bovates terrae cum tofto et crofto quas Ranulphus Rudde quondam tenuit."

The Assize Rolls for County Northumberland of 1269² mention John Rudd :—

"Placita coram Gilbert de Preston etc at Newcastle. Alanus Provost de Thorntone, Willelmus filius Henrici, Thomas de Redwode de Thorntone, et Johanne Rudde in mis' quia non habuerunt Willelmum de Insula quem manuceperunt ad respondendum Thomae de Dyvelestone de placeto debiti."

The Assize Roll of 7 Edward I., giving Placita de juratis et Assisis taken at Newcastle of various counties, includes Cumberland :—

"Cumbi' Radulphus de Lamplok petiit in comitatu Thomam Bowman ut nativum et fugitivum summam omnibus catallis suis tota segnela sua, etc.

"Et de ipsi Willelmo exierunt quidam Willelmus Rudde et Cristiana, soror ejus quipraesentes sunt et cognoscunt se esse villano ipsius Radulphus, etc."

¹ Surtees Society, vol. 90, p. 288.

² Surtees Society, vol. 80.

Rudd of Shincliffe, co. Durham.

(From Surtees' "Durham.")

JOHN RUDD = ...
of Sandford, in
Westmorland.

THOMAS RUDD = ALICE,
baptised at Warcop, daur. of Thos.
Westmorland, 1641. Watson of
Curate of Stockton, Stockton.
Vicar of Norton. and
Rector of Long
Newton, d. 1719.

JOHN RUDD = CATHERINE,
b. 1670, daur. of Sir
Solicitor- Henry Foulis,
Gen. to Bp. of Ingilby,
of Durham. Yorks, Bart.
& Wynward,
d. 1733.

EDWARD RUDD = ANN WILLIAMS.
b. 1677, Rector
of N. Runhton,
Norfolk, d. 1727.

THOS. RUDD = ISABEL,
b. 1667, daur. of
of St. Oswald's, Cuthbert
Durham, of
Northallerton
& Washington,
Prebendary of
Ripon, d. 1733.

MARY = ROBT. STAINSLEY,
b. 1669, of Stockton,
d. 1741. surgeon.

ESTHER = WM. RAISBECK,
b. 1672. of Stockton,
gent.

MARY, GRACE,
b. 1675, b. & d.
d. 1682. 1689.

JOHN RUDD,
b. 1698,
d. 1720.

CUTHBERT RUDD,
d. before 1730,
unmarried.

THOMAS RUDD = MARY,
b. 1697, of the
North Bailey,
Durham, Esq.,
d. 1766.

CATHARINE = REV. WM. SISSON, M.A.,
b. 1699, Rector of Markshall
d. 1773. and Patswick, co. Essex,
Vicar of Norton.

ESTHER,
d. 1705.

(1) ... MEAKE = ANNE = (2) THOS. WATSON.
b. 1700,
d. 1772.

JOHN RUDD,
of Gray's Inn,
b. 1728,
d. 1745.

THOMAS RUDD,
b. 1730,
d. 1738.

WILLIAM RUDD,
of Shincliffe, Esquire,
Barrister-at-Law,
b. 1731, d. 1795.

EDWARD RUDD = LAETITIA,
Rector of
Houghton-le-Skerne,
b. 1736,
d. 1781.
daur. of John
Arden, Esq., of
Arden, Cheshire,
and Pepper Hall,
Yorks.

MARY = THOS. WILLIAMS,
b. 1732. of Epsom, co. Surrey,
Esquire.

LAETITIA = RANDLE WILBRAHAM,
only daur.
and heir,
d. 1805.
of Rode Hall, Cheshire,
Esquire, High Steward
of Congleton.

EDWARD RICHARD WILBRAHAM,
b. 1802.

RANDLE WILBRAHAM,
b. 1801.

MARY LAETITIA WILBRAHAM,
b. 1799.

EMMA WILBRAHAM,
b. 1804.

CHAPTER XIV

RUDDS OF IRELAND

THE Rudds of County Wexford are quite distinct from the family of Rudds from Cumberland whom we have seen settled in Dublin. Strong and persistent tradition, together with the witness of the family crest, supports the well-founded view that the Wexford Rudds came over from Yorkshire as soldiers of fortune in the time of Elizabeth. Two brothers, William and Anthony, are said to have accompanied Sir Henry Wallop, ancestor to the present Earl of Portsmouth, who was appointed Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer for War in Ireland in 1580. This Sir Henry Wallop acquired a large estate in County Wexford, partly by grant from Queen Elizabeth of confiscated lands, and partly by purchase from the poet Spenser, about 1582. Sir Henry divided the estate amongst his followers, giving the town lands of Clone to William and Anthony Rudd. Since that date till close on the present time the Rudds have continued to be the "much esteemed and highly respected tenants of the Portsmouth family," living on in the possession of the old family house of Clone till within the last few years.

Some have thought that the Rudds came to Ireland in the train of the usurper Cromwell, but I am glad to say there is no confirmation of any such deplorable lapse from the family loyalty, as the name is not to be found in the Muster Rolls of the Cromwellian Army.

Though tradition is strong, historical records are few, owing to the destruction of most of the registers and old papers of value at the time of the Rebellion of 1798.

The earliest record of a Rudd in Ireland is found in a Chancery Bill of 1630 (9756, Dublin), which concerns a Thomas Rudd who was buying sheep from Wm. Turvin, gent., of Longhill, co. Limerick, but whether he is connected with the Wexford Rudds or not it is impossible to say.

But a Chancery Bill of 31st May, 1690, gives us a glimpse of the family.

In this bill Edward Masterson, of Ferns, co. Wexford, Esq., states that he was seized and possessed on 22nd Oct., 1641, and for seven years before, as his real estate of inheritance of the towns and lands of Balinekill, Miltowne, Balentogher, Moncendurlogh, Ballynemought als. Rogersland, Aghnemor, Askenuhonor, Bally Andrew, Bally Amin, Curraghlane, Bushareen and Kilkeason, in the Barony of Skarawesh, co. Wexford, until thereof dispossessed by the late usurped power. And that he being by an act of Repeal made 7th May, 1689, entitled to the lands and premises aforesaid as being an ancient proprietor thereof derived from his ancestors and the tenants living upon the said lands knowing the plaintiff's right

did come unto him in this instant month of May and became tenants by delivering of a piece of money to him and owned him to be their landlord, whereof he became possessed of the said premises as his ancient inheritance and continued ever since in the possession thereof. And that Anthony Rud, Ann Rud, Francis Devereux and others pretending some title to lands and premises doth disturb the plaintiff in the possession thereof and the plaintiff cannot enjoy his estate peaceably and quietly.

One does not know how the dispute ended, but this record is valuable as showing the existence of the family at that time in Wexford and also the preservation of the old name of Anthony.

The earliest will that has come down to us is that of James Rudd, of Dundrum, co. Wexford, farmer, 13th June, 1734. It is very short and mentions his wife Jane.

From . . . Rudd, father of John Rudd of Clone, Richard Rudd of Clone, and Samuel Rudd we have connected lines, the Rudds of Clone descending from Richard and the Rudds of Woolwich from John.

The first Richard Rudd of Clone married Susanna, as we find from a Memorial of an Indorsement dated 22nd April, 1754 (registered 16th July, 1770), made by Susanna Rudd of Clone, widow to Richard Rudd of Clone, farmer, on the back of an Indenture of Lease dated 21st April, 1738, and made between the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Portsmouth and the said Susanna, concerning that part of the town and lands of Clone in the said Indenture specified. By which said indorsement the said Susanna hath assigned over all her interest therein to the said Richard Rudd. This is signed by Richard Rudd, who must have been her son.

The second Richard Rudd of Clone married Elizabeth Hawkins, record of the licence of marriage being preserved amongst those of the Diocese of Ferns and dated 11th Jan., 1754. The marriage of a Thomas Rudd of Clone and Mary Evelyn 10th Feb., 1755, is also recorded, as well as the Administration of the goods of the said Thomas Rudd, deceased, granted to Mary his wife 13th Aug., 1756. I am, however, unable to place this Thomas Rudd in the pedigree, as there is no clue to his relationship with those already mentioned.

Richard Rudd of Clone appears in the Memorial of an Indenture of Lease dated 29th October, 1779, and made between him and Stephen Lett, of Newcastle, Esq., whereby the said Lett did demise unto Richard Rudd all that part of the lands of Clone adjoining the said Richard Rudd's holding under the Earl of Portsmouth situate in the Barony of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford.

It appears that about 120 years ago two brothers, John and Anthony Rudd, both Wexford men who had made a fortune in America, left it to "the Rudds of Ireland." Their mother was still living, but as in her widowhood she had married a man called Bacon to their displeasure they left their fortune away from her.

Richard Rudd would appear to have been the eldest representative of the Rudds of Ireland, but so averse was he to law that he never made the slightest effort to obtain the fortune. It was in connection with this matter that Pemberton Rudd

made his memorable visit to Clone on the occasion when he was immediately sent away again by Richard Rudd without being allowed to tell his errand.

Richard Rudd, of Clone, gent., made his will 1st Oct., 1808, bequeathing to his son John rs. and no more, he being already provided for. To his granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of his son John Rudd, £100, payable when 21, but in case she should marry contrary to the consent of her father or should die the sum was to be divided between her brothers Richard, Thomas and William.

To his granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of his son Richard Rudd, deceased, £100 under the same conditions, mentioning her brothers Richard and Thomas. His granddaughters Dorothea, Mary Anne and Susanna Rudd, daughters of his, son Anthony Rudd, deceased, were to receive each £100.

To his grandson Richard Rudd, son of his son John Rudd, all his right and title in the town and lands of Tomgarrow in the Barony of Bantry, co. Wexford. Bequests to Dorothea Rudd, wife of his son Anthony Rudd, deceased, and to his grandson Thomas, son of Richard Rudd, late of Clone, deceased, follow. Executors: his friend Thos. Witney of Morton, and his sons Thomas and John Rudd, all of County Wexford, gents. The will was proved 9th June, 1809.

Richard Rudd (II. of Clone) had four sons, Richard of Clone, of whom later, Thomas, John and Anthony.

1. Thomas Rudd, of Tomsallagh, married Mary Stephens and died in 1822 leaving no children. In his will dated 25th Nov., 1822, Thomas Rudd mentions his numerous nephews and nieces, bequeathing to them various sums of money or plate, as well as his pew in Ferns Church and Enniscorthy Church. His lands at Tennecross were subjected to certain charges, and we find that two nephews, Anthony and Richard, were then out of the country.

2. John Rudd, of Enniscorthy, known as Sir John Rudd, having been knighted by the Duke of Rutland, married . . . Minchin, and died in 1845, leaving three sons, Thomas, William of Enniscorthy who died unmarried, and Richard of Yorkville, who died in 1851. This Richard Rudd died unmarried, and by his will left his brother Thomas his heir, with legacies to his nephew Richard and niece Elizabeth.

3. Anthony Rudd married Dorothea Lea, and died intestate in 1799, when administration was granted to Dorothea Rudd his widow, and he is described as late of Enniscorthy in the Parish of Enniscorthy, gent. He left one son Anthony, who went abroad, and three daughters, Dorothea, Mary Anne, and Susannah.

From Thomas Rudd, of Tomsallagh, son of Sir John Rudd, descends a family of five sons and four grandsons, for particulars of which see the accompanying pedigree.

4. To return to the Clone line. Richard Rudd (III. of Clone) married Hester James in 1790, and predeceased his father in 1804. By his will dated 18th July, 1802, Richard Rudd left to his eldest son Richard his freehold properties of Clone and all other freehold leases or properties except, one plot of ground in Temple-

shannon, near Enniscorthy, held by freehold lease of the Earl of Portsmouth, and lately purchased of Joseph Hawkins, which he bequeathed to his brother Thomas. His father Richard was to be allowed to live in the dwelling-house at Clone and to retain in his hands sufficient of the freehold lands of Clone to maintain himself and the children, the eldest, Richard, being still under the age of 24. Mrs. Letitia Douce, wife of Mr. Wm. Douce, of Yorklands, in co. Wicklow, is left guardian of his daughter.

Richard Rudd (IV.) forsook Clone and lived an adventurous life abroad. He was a Lieutenant in the 40th Foot, and was present at Waterloo, retiring in 1816. He then joined in the War of Independence in the South American Spanish Colonies, and became Governor of Esmeraldas. There is no record of any marriage.

Thomas Rudd, who was born in 1797, second son of Richard Rudd (III. of Clone), resided at Clone, and married 1st Mary Lett, and 2nd Elizabeth Pearson. He had a family of eleven children, for whom see the accompanying pedigree. Thomas Rudd made his will 17th April, 1854, and mentions that he is possessed and in occupation of part of the lands of Clone, Tomsallagh, and Clonhaston held under the Earl of Portsmouth and part of the lands of Grange and Clendon held under Lady Geary, and of an annuity out of the lands of Tinnacross. His son Thomas Rudd succeeded him in the estates of Clone and Tomsallagh.

The old house at Clone was built in 1740, and an addition was made to it by Richard Rudd (I.). It was owing to his popularity with the lower orders that this house was the only one in the townland that was not burnt in the Rebellion of 1798. The old man remained in the house alone through the troublous times, his four sons having joined the cavalry to fight for "faith and king," and the eldest son's wife with her three children having taken refuge with a Quaker family who lived near by. All escaped with their lives, though the hardships of the war caused early death in two instances. The old house has ceased to be the home of the Rudds, for after the death of Thomas Rudd in 1854 the then Earl of Portsmouth raised the rent to an impossible sum, the lease having fallen in, and since 1877 the estate has been in Chancery and the house has become ruinous. Previous Earls had always acknowledged the services of the Rudds, who had assisted their forefathers to win the estate, and had held that so long as a Wallop owned the estate there must always be a Rudd at Clone. However, time has loosened the old ties, and the Rudds are now cast adrift from the old home.

I should like here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. Elizabeth Gainfort, daughter of Thomas Rudd of Clone, for most of the information given above. Her clear memory and intense interest have contributed largely to keep alive the old traditions of the family which she loves.

It is much to be regretted that all the old family papers and most of the plate were lost at the time of the Rebellion. It is said that papers and plate were buried in the grounds at Clone by Richard Rudd before he joined the troops, but though diligent search was made afterwards, these were never recovered, and the only



QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT RUDD OF WOOLWICH.
(CHAP. XIV.)



REAR-ADMIRAL RUDD.

result was the finding of some large round old blue china dishes, which, however, were not restored to the family, but were carried off abroad by the finder.

Mr. T. Alex. Rudd has sold (1920) the land at Ballycarney which his father Wm. Rudd of Tomsallagh acquired, an estate of 410 acres. He recently bought Lord Masserene's demesne of Oriel Temple, Collon, co. Louth, where he now resides. Sinn Feiners raided his house at Ballycarney in 1916, but did not touch the valuables which had been saved at the time of the Rebellion of 1798 by being buried.

The Rev. Thos. Rudd, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained Deacon in 1849, Priest 1850. He was Curate of Donaghmore, co. Tyrone 1857, of Cleemish, co. Ferman 1863-7; Incumbent of Lisbellaw 1867-71, of Enniskeen, co. Cavan, 1873-5, and of Killiloe, Kells, 1875. His son, the Rev. Thos. Ernest Rudd, B.A. (Resp.), 1892, Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained Deacon 1890, Priest 1892. Curate of Kilkeevan, co. Rosc., 1890-1, Curate of Urney 1891, and now Rector of Castle Blayney. He married in 1896 Belinda Sanders, daughter of Christopher Waggett Dunscombe, of County Cork, for whose descent see Foster's *Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent*.

RUDD OF WOOLWICH

On referring to the pedigree of Rudd of Clone it will be seen that William Rudd who married 1st Catherine Morton and 2nd Sarah Manning is noted as the ancestor of Rudd of Woolwich. Of the second marriage a son William was born at Arklow on 6th April, 1777, and baptised in the parish church on 10th April of the following year. As a young man probably William was not very satisfactory, for he ran away from Arklow, and making his way to Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery in 1801. In an interesting booklet published by the Methodists, entitled *Memoirs of Sergeant Rudd*, an account is given of Wm. Rudd's conversion of life whilst at Woolwich as a young man. At this time he used to hold religious meetings in the barracks and to distribute Testaments amongst the troops, for which he was court-martialled. However, it redounds to his honour that whatever his sufferings may have been he won his point in the end, and he was the cause of the inclusion of the New Testament in soldiers' kits from that time. The Bible Society sent down vanloads of Testaments for this purpose. After a successful career William Rudd obtained his commission as Quartermaster-Sergeant.

On 4th Aug., 1805, Wm. Rudd married Mary Seager at St. Paul's, Deptford. The children of this marriage were: William, born 8th May, 1806, died young; George, born 24th July, 1808, died young; Henry, born 3rd Dec., 1809; Mary Anne, born 15th March, 1811; and William, born 11th Oct., 1813, died young.

Wm. Rudd's second marriage, to Maria Manning, took place 8th July, 1816, at Glanely Church, co. Wicklow, and by her he had the following children: William Joseph, born 13th April, 1820; Benjamin, born 9th Dec., 1821, died young; Maria

Rudd of Woolwich.

JOHN RUDD,
of Clons, d. 1760.

GEORGE RUDD.

WILLIAM RUDD,
married

- (1) CATHERINE MORTON, 1764.
(2) SARAH MANNING, 1776.

WILLIAM RUDD,
born at Arklow, 1777,
resided at Woolwich,
Quartermaster-Sergeant,
married

- (1) MARY SEAGER, 1805.
(2) MARIA MANNING, 1816,
d. 17th Jan. 1861.

WM JOSEPH RUDD=HESTER RUDD,
b. 13th April, 1820,
of Army Medical
Dept. of War Office,
d. 6th May, 1906, at
Bournemouth.

his cousin.

MARY ANNE RUDD,
b. 1811, d. 1886,
unmarried.

(1) ... JOHNSON = HENRY RUDD = (2) ... HARRISON.

b. 3rd Dec., 1809,
of Woolwich
and Plumstead,
Army Medical
Dept., White-
hall, d. 6th May,
1884.

MARIA RUDD,
b. 1823, d. 1897,
at Woolwich,
unmarried.

JOHN MANNING RUDD,
b. 1830, d. 1909,
at Bournemouth,
unmarried.

ARTHUR RUDD=EDITH BAIRD.
M.D., b. 14th
Nov., 1852.

RICHARD RUDD,
b. 19th Sept., 1849,
d. 1866.

CHARLES RUDD=LUCY FARR,
Engr. Rear-
Admiral, R.N.,
b. 21st Feb., 1857.

ELIZABETH RUDD,
b. 7th Nov., 1846
(of Bournemouth).

MARY ENID STELLA RUDD,
b. 4th Aug. 1863
(of Bournemouth).

ADELE LUCIE RUDD,
b. 1892.

HENRY RUDD,
d. unmarried.

EDWIN RUDD=
several children.

THOS. RUDD,
of the Admiralty,
Woolwich,
d. 1908.

WM. RUDD=ELEANOR DOROTHY HOPPER,
d. March,
1907.

ANGELINA RUDD.

HERBERT RUDD=MARTHA BALL.
of the Bank of
England.

HANNAH RUDD,
d. 1904.

HERBERT RUDD=EFFIE SALMON.

WM. HENRY ED. RUDD=EVA ALICE HONEYMAN.

HERBERT WM. RUDD.

THOS. RUDD.

EVA ELEANOR RUDD.

HORACE HARRISON RUDD.

SIDNEY HERBERT HARRISON RUDD.

CHARLES STACEY HARRISON RUDD,
married
ELIZ. CHARLOTTE GILES.

STEWART ALGERNON HARRISON RUDD
(in Canada).

VICTOR LIONEL PATRICK HARRISON RUDD,
married
EDITH FEARON GILES.

IDA RUDD
d. 18...

Susanna, born 11th Feb., 1823; Thomas, born 7th Nov., 1824, died young; Sarah Ann, born 14th April, 1828, died young; and John Manning, born 18th July, 1830.

William Joseph Rudd, the eldest son of this second family, married his cousin Hester Rudd, daughter of Thomas Rudd of Clone, and died in 1906 at Bournemouth. He had three sons: Richard, born 19th Sept., 1849, died 1866; Charles, born 21st Feb., 1851; and Arthur, born 14th Nov., 1852, Doctor of Medicine. There are also two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, both of Bournemouth.

Charles Rudd, the second son of William Joseph, entered the Royal Navy, and in 1911 retired with the rank of Engineer Rear-Admiral. He commenced his career in Woolwich Dockyard as an engineer student in 1866, being transferred to Portsmouth on the closing of the dockyard three years later. In 1870 he was appointed to the School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington for three sessions, and from 1873 to 1874 was at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. His first sea service was in the Indian troopship *Malabar*, and his second appointment was to H.M.S. *Serapis*, which in 1875-6 was employed in taking the then Prince of Wales on his trip to India. From 1876 to 1878 Charles Rudd held an appointment on the *Malabar*, and from 1878 to 1879 on the *Hecla*, after which he became Assistant to the Instructor in Steam and Instructor in Machine Design at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. In 1883 Engineer Rear-Admiral Rudd became Second Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Devonport Dockyard, and in 1888 he was appointed for service at the Admiralty with the Director of Dockyards. In 1905 followed the appointment as Engineer Manager to Chatham Dockyard, and during the five and a half years in which he filled that post he was able to effect many important changes and developments, bringing up the efficiency of his department to a high standard through his "great energy, commendable enterprise, and tremendous foresight." The greatest development appears to have been in the manufacture of the machinery for submarines.

On the occasion of his retirement Admiral Rudd was presented with an address from the Engineering Department of Chatham Dockyard, in which great appreciation of his administration as head as well as of his energy and thorough organisation is expressed. It states also that "by strict discipline and just decisions you have won the confidence of your subordinates, and the great interest you have taken in their welfare, together with the encouragement extended to them, has induced them to recognise a friend in their Manager. This cordial relationship is demonstrated by the success of the Engineering Association, founded and encouraged by you to facilitate acquaintance with developments of engineering science, and by the promotion of those inspectors who have attended your preparatory lectures for the foremen's examination."

Admiral Rudd married Lucy Farr, and has one daughter, Adele Lucie, born 1892.

The accompanying pedigree gives further information of the Rudds of Woolwich. The Rudd arms have been handed down in this line through Sergeant Rudd, whose portrait is in the possession of a member of the family.

CHAPTER XV

SOME RUDDS IN HOLY ORDERS AND AT THE UNIVERSITIES NOT MENTIONED IN PREVIOUS CHAPTERS OR PEDIGREES

IN this chapter I have gathered together what is known about some of the above whom I have not been able to attach to the various branches treated of.

ABRAHAM RUDD, of London, father of Abraham Blackstone Rudd.¹

ABRAHAM BLACKSTONE RUDD, son of Abraham Rudd above, matriculated at University College, Oxford, 19th Oct., 1771, aged 18, B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778. Curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, about 1759, Vicar of Diddlebury, 1781-95,² and Prebendary of Hampton Episcopi in Hereford Cathedral in 1780 till he resigned. In the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is a memorial stone to the memory of his daughter Frances bearing the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Frances Rudd, daughter of the late Abraham Blackstone Rudd, vicar of Diddlebury in the County of Salop, who died Aug. 17, 1820, aged 38 years."³

ABRAHAM JOSEPH RUDD, son of the Rev. Sayer Rudd, of London, matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, 8th July, 1743, aged 18, B.A. 1747, M.A. 1750. Curate of St. George's, Hanover Square, Rector of Londesborough, Yorks, 1757, and of Burnley, 1769.⁴

Abraham Joseph Rudd had been at Merchant Taylors School, and in 1743 was elected as the William Stuart Scholar to St. John's, Oxford.⁵ Besides the foregoing appointments he was also Curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, in 1759. An interesting notice of him appears in the *Fireside Magazine* of Sept., 1880, in a chapter entitled "The Churchyard Yew," by the Rev. Richard Wilton, Rector of Londesborough:—

"Mr. Rudd then describes his induction in a beautiful round hand, full of youthful exuberance which overflows half a page of the register. 'Abraham Joseph Rudd, M.A., late Fellow of St. John Baptist College in the University of Oxford, was inducted into the Rectory of Londesborough in the East Riding of the County of York, upon the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one Thousand, seven hundred and Fifty-seven on the Presentation of the Right Honorable Dorothy, Countess of Burlington and Corke.'

¹ ² ⁴ Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*.

³ Mackenzie's *History of Newcastle*.

⁵ *History of Merchant Taylors School*.

" He likewise held the neighbouring Rectory of Burnby, which was also in the gift of the Burlingtons. The very next year Mr. Rudd had to perform the funeral obsequies of his noble patroness: ' 1758, October 2. The Right Honorable Dorothy Countess of Burlington and Corke, Relict of the Right Honorable Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington and Corke.' Among the baptisms of 1760 we find a daughter of Mr. Rudd's, and can easily account for her Christian name:—

" ' Feb. 29, 1760. Dorothy, daughter of the Reverend Abraham Joseph and Elizabeth Rudd. Born the 4th.'

" This is the first time the word Reverend is applied to the parish clergyman in this register.

" ' 1762, June 3rd. Anne, daughter of the Reverend Abraham Joseph and Elizabeth Rudd, baptized.'

" Mr. Rudd mentions among the burials the ages of several old people 'from the hospital,' 86 years, 81 years, 85 years.

" Suddenly the fine familiar hand ceases, and we come to the sad entry in the register of burials:—

" ' 1768, December the 9th. The Reverend Abraham Joseph Rudd, Master of Arts, Rector of this Parish and Burnby.'

" Beneath this stone are deposited the Remains of the Reverend Abraham Joseph Rudd, late Rector of this Parish and Burnby, who departed this transitory life the sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight, in the forty fourth year of his age leaving a most disconsolate widow and four Children."

ARTHUR WELLESLEY RUDD, Drimcoggy Rectory, Ballinrobe, Ireland (1906), B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, 1893, and ordained Deacon in the Diocese of Tuam in 1894.

ANTHONY RUDD, of Essex, matriculated at Queens' College, Cambridge, 1598.

CHRISTOPHER RUDDE, Vicar of Chesham, Leicester, instituted 29th July, 1492.¹

CLEMENT RUDD, Fellow of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, 1449-55.

DOCTOR RUDD. " 1554. The 23 day of September dyd pryche doctur Rud at Powelles Cross, and he recantyde and repentyd that he ever was mared and sayd openly that he cold not mare by God's law."² This Doctor Rudd may be the same as John Rudd, B.D., who put away his wife in Queen Mary's reign. (See Chapter IV.)

¹ Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire*.

² *Diary of Henry Machyn*.

EDMUND RUDD, Fellow of Clare, Cambridge, 1575-7. Buried at Cambridge 1st March, 1577.

GEORGE RUDD, of Queen's College, Oxford, M.A. 20th March, 1522. Admon. at Oxford 9th Sept. 1528.

GEORGE EDWARD RUDD, eldest son of Geo. Rudd, of York, cler. Brasenose College, Oxford, matriculated 14th Oct., 1884, aged 18, Scholar 1884, 2nd Class Mod. 1886, 3rd Class 1888.

HENRY RUDD, Vicar of Dinton, Wilts, 1671, was son of John Rudd, of Tredington, co. Worcester, gent., and matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, 1st July, 1664, aged 14. He took his B.A. degree 28th Jan., 1667-8.¹

JAMES RUDD, of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, B.A. Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1617, M.A. 1629. Rector of Elmersthorpe, Leics., 1634.

JOHN RUDD, Prob. Cambridge, M.A. 1457-8.

JOHN RUDD, B.A. Clare College, Cambridge, 1589-90, M.A. 1593.

JOHN RUDD, B.A. Christ's College, Cambridge, 1625-6, M.A. 1629.

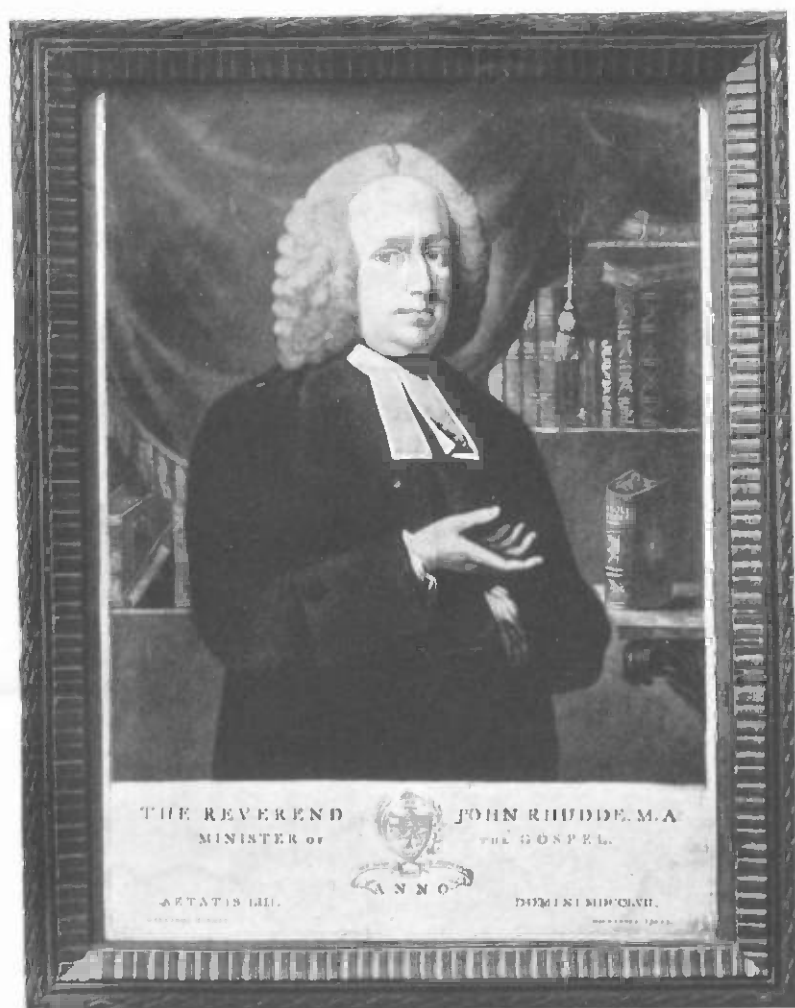
JOHN RUDD, Sizar Trinity College, Cambridge, 1751. Son of John Rudd, of Helperthorpe, Yorks. B.A. 1755.

JOHN RUDD, who writes from the Counter Prison the following letter to the Bishop Elect of Chester 8th March, 1534 :—

He appeals to his benignity to get him liberated from prison. The fault of which he is accused is that in a sermon at Paul's Cross, alluding to those impostors who have been condemned, he said their wickedness had merited even greater punishment; nevertheless that what was imputed to them upon published confessions in violation of the Sacrament of penance and confessions was altogether a calumny; and that he was assured by persons worthy of credit that they were convicted of that matter before the King's Council; further that this was evident because no mention was made of it in the Abbot's sermon (John Capon or Salcote, Abbot of Hyde and Bishop Elect of Bangor) in which their misdeeds were denounced. From this he took occasion to inveigh against slanderous tongues, without feeling any personal grudge against anyone. These things being witnessed against him, he confessed them before Cromwell. Another thing was also objected to him of no great weight. His friends are forbidden to visit him, and he is kept in a narrow cell, cut off from all communication with the other prisoners. He sends a map of the Holy Land drawn by him in prison, of which he requests the Bishop's acceptance; for he has long been a student and professor of that art. In drawing the map he has followed Ptolemy, Pliny and Strabo and especially St. Jerome. It contains all places mentioned in the New Testament and many of those in the Old Testament. He believes it is more accurate than any hitherto published. London "ex carcere qui vocatur Cuncter (Counter) the morrow of St. Thomas."² (This must mean

¹ See Foster's *Index Eccl.*

² *Cal. State Papers*, vol. vii., No. 303.



THE REV. JOHN RUDD, VICAR OF PORTISHAM.
(CHAP. XV.)

the Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, 7th March. No other St. Thomas's Day would agree with Roland Lee being Bishop Elect of Chester.)

Perhaps it is to this same John Rudd that reference is made in a letter written 11th Feb., 1531, by Henry Lokewood to Cromwell, in which he says :—

"I am sorry you are displeased with me, as all my comfort is in you to whom I am indebted for all I have. Whereas you might think that I should in any manner have moved Mr. Rudde to preach as he did : I never so thought, but rather the contrary. I am sorry he meddled with such matters in his sermon. I am quite innocent. I would have come to you to make mine answer but that Master Wyatt wrote to me that you willed me not to come. I hope, therefore you will 'except' me as before, or I cannot tell how I shall live. Promotion have I none, and in hope of you I have taken a degree and impoveredy myself. Christ's College, Cambridge. 11 Feb. Remember our poor College, considering what charge we have been at this long time."¹

JOHN RODE (? Rudd) was one of the surviving Canons of Shap Abbey in the first year of Queen Mary.

JOHN RUDD, mentioned in the pedigree of the Hungates as Rector of Rillington in the seventeenth century, and as having married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Etherington, of Rillington, Esq., and of Mary Hungate his wife.²

MR. RUDDE, Chantry Priest of Barking, is mentioned in 1541 in connection with "Recantinge at Paul's Cross" :—

"This yere the 18th of December beinge Sonday, Alexander Seton a Skott borne, and chaplaine to the Duke of Suffolk, and parson of St. Antholins, for seditious preachinge that they had sowed amonge the people in their sermon against freewill and good workes, by injunction of the Bishop of London, did after the beedes of the preacher which was Mr. Rudde, chauntry priest of Barking, read the submission of their erroneous opinions, submittynge them whollye to the Catholike laws of the Church from the bottom of their heartes, and never more to preach, or teache any erroneous opinions duringe theyr lives."³

JOHN RHUDE, or Rudd, of whom a portrait exists in the shape of an engraving in the possession of the authoress. From this we gather he was born in 1704, and that he bore the family arms, which are correctly depicted at the foot of the picture. He is described as "Minister of the Gospel," and from his published tracts (of which copies are to be seen in Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, London) we gather that he was brought up a Dissenter, of the Calvinistic Baptist persuasion, and afterwards seceded to the Unitarians, for which he was excommunicated by his former fellow ministers, and that he had a brother, Dr. Sayer Rudd, who joined the Church after various vicissitudes in the sects.

Sayer Rudd in one of his tracts speaks of his brother having adopted the "h"

¹ *Cal. State Papers*, vol. v., No. 798.

² *Harl. Soc.*, vol. 37, 38, *Minor Gentry*.

³ *Wriothesley's Chronicle*.

in the spelling of his surname, which brought about some criticism, and he rejected as an insult a similar spelling of his own name by his excommunicators. He speaks of it as "a piece of singularity" on the part of his brother John.

John Rhudde's first tract is entitled, "A lecture on worship read at the meeting house in Broad St. Wapping London at a Church meeting 13 Nov. 1732." His writing is remarkable for having no capitals at all except at the beginnings of chapters or in a few entire words. The tract is followed by an advertisement: "The author at his house in Ratcliff Street in Ratcliff High Way London boardeth and fith lads for trades the offices of the Revenue and the University. He teacheth the children of honest poor gratis."

Meantime he had joined the Unitarians, and the church meeting at Broad Street found "our brother Rhudd guilty of heresy," and he was desired not to officiate and admonished to forsake his heresy and return to the church. This produced an angry letter from John dated Broad Street, 7th April, 1734, he having been excommunicated 26th May, 1733. In this he speaks of his birth and education amongst Trinitarian Dissenters, and the whole letter is full of bitterness.

It is satisfactory to find that after the troubled years of his connection with the sects John Rudde found peace at last, like his brother Sayer, in the Church. He was ordained and became Vicar of Portesham, near Dorchester, Dorset, in 1748. He died in 1778, after being Vicar for thirty years, and was buried at Portesham on 30th April, 1778.

OLIVER RUDD is mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* 1535-6 as Vicar of Boughton Monchelsea in the Deanery of Sutton, co. Kent. The certificate of "Syr Olyver Rudd vicar ther" states that there is an annual pension of the Priory of Leeds of two quarters of wheat, two of barley, three of oats, etc. Probably this is the same Sir Olyver Rudde who is mentioned in the will of John Clyfton, Parson of Berwick in Elsmette. It is dated 1526, and in it is left to Sir Olyver Rudde "my two longe gownes, the best save my newe gowne, and my short gowne, my black chamlet cote the furr taken owte and a tawney chamlet jaket lyned with black coton."¹ Olyver was in all probability from Westmorland. (See Chapter XIII.)

ROBERT RUDD, Chaplain, is mentioned in the Rolls of Bishop Sherwood of Durham (1485, 1493-4).² Henry Ratclyff and Isabella his wife in the ninth year had a deed enrolled whereby they granted to Roger Conyers, Knt., Richard Conyers of Horden, Esq., Thos. Hall and Robert Rudd, chaplains, a messuage and land in Nether Thruston and rent out of burgages in Hartlepool, and appointing Richard Bawkhousse their attorney to deliver seisin thereof.

ROBERT RUDD, of Queen's College, Oxford, B.A. 1631. Rector of Thornton, Bucks., to which he was presented in 1638 by Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt., but Clement

¹ Surtees Society, *Northern Wills*.

² *Thirty-sixth Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records*, No. 1, Durham Records, Memb. 10d.

Gregory intruded in his lifetime. Charles Almond also intruded in 1666, but was presented after the death of Robert Rudd by Sir Toby Tyrrell, Bart. (See also Chapter X.)

ROBERT RUDD, A.M., was instituted 7th Oct., 1636, to the Church or Chapel of Tattenhoe, lately restored and endowed on presentation of Thomas Stafford, Esq. He resigned in 1663.¹

ROBERT RUDD, Vicar of Liddington cum Caldecote, Rutland, was in 1639 the subject of an inquiry in the Court of High Commission at the suit of Peter Woodcock, grazier. Sentence was passed on him in that year on May 2nd, and it is stated that for forty years past Rudd has been and still continues Vicar of the said Church and is tied to serve the Church or Chapel of Caldecott, yet for some years had omitted his duties, neglecting to read service on divers holidays, especially St. Thomas's, St. Stephen's, Holy Innocents and Twelfth Days, refusing to wear a surplice, but only an old coat with 4 skirts, and disgracing his priestly function by sordid employments such as thatching, abusing the use of the pulpit by preaching against Woodcock, etc., and worst of all desecrating the Celebration of Holy Communion by unseemly conduct. Rudd was suspended *tam ab officio quam beneficio* during the pleasure of the Court, fined £100, and ordered to submit publicly to the Court and to his ordinary.²

Robert Rudd's will, dated 1647, after excessive pious commendations of his soul, states that he was born at Liddington and brought up by his good parents in godly learning and nurture, and after appointment as Pastor of Liddington (cum Caldecott) had continued preaching and catechizing every Sabaoth for fifty-seven years. He wished to be buried in Liddington Church under the white broad stone over where the Communion Table then stood. His birthday was 11th May, and his son-in-law, Robt. Cliffe and Sarah his wife, with their children John Cliffe (who is exor.) and Elizabeth Cliffe, his son-in-law Harrington, and Robert Rudd his son are mentioned, likewise his freehold tenement in Liddington then let, and the copyhold house where Sarah Cliffe is to continue to dwell for two years and eleven months.³

ROBERT RUDD, Incumbent of St. Giles's, Wadenho, Northants, presented by Sir Ant. Mildmay 31st May, 1641.⁴

SAYER or SAWYER RUDD, M.D., was born a Dissenter, and like his brother John Rhudde was in his early days a "Minister of the Gospel" to the meeting at Blackwell's Coffee House near Queen St., London. In 1735, he having adopted Unitarianism, and having been excommunicated from the Calvinistic Baptists in consequence, published a letter on the subject (see Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, London). It is a painful defence of his own conduct, with an amusing reference in a letter to Mr. Wilson to the mis-spelling of his own name: "It seems

¹ *History of Buckinghamshire.*

² P.C.C. 253, Fines.

³ *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Series, 1639.

⁴ *Bridge's History of Northants.*

you are very fond of placing an H after the R, in my sirname, upon all occasions, where it is so unhappy as to fall under your pen. This is using me so barbarously, tho' of a sort with your common usage, that I cannot but think it very necessary to inquire after your prerogative on this score, as well as the particular reason, that may have induced you to take this liberty with me. . . . Tell me then further, if you please, Sir, What turn you had to serve by this little pitiful trick," etc.

Sayer Rudd published a third letter to the Ministers of the Calvinistic Baptists Board "occasioned by their uncharitable, as well as false insinuations, concerning the Author's Application to the Quakers, and his attempts of Conformity to the National Church in which likewise are to be found his reasons for making a tour to Paris and his leaving the congregation at Devonshire Sqre. after his return." In this letter Sayer Rudd mentions that he had entered the ministry when young and had exceeded his income, for which he was charged with covetousness and love of the world. He explains his unsettlement of mind and his approach to the Quakers and afterwards to Lord Chancellor King about joining the Church. In his letter to Lord King he mentions his large family. He speaks of the emotion with which he assisted at his brother John's "ordination" being so unsettled in his faith at the time, which was the cause of his visit to Paris. In 1736 Sayer Rudd published a sermon preached by him at the Meeting House at Snow's Fields, Southwark, on the anniversary of its foundation. How long he continued a Unitarian I have not discovered, but he finally was converted to the Church, for in the *History of Kent* we find it stated that he was Curate of Walmer 1752, inducted Vicar of Westwell 3rd May, 1755, and Rector of Eastbridge 26th Feb., 1757, in which same year he died. He had a son, Abraham Joseph, born 1725, afterwards Rector of Londesborough (whom see).

STEPHEN RUDD, admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1673, aged 25, son of John Rudd, of Holme, Yorks.

THOMAS RUD, Deacon 1427. In the Calendar of Papal Registers for Great Britain and Ireland amongst the Plenary Indulgences is the following entry:—

"1427. Id. Jan.

S.S. Apostoli Rome. Thomas Rud deacon, diocese of York."

THOMAS RUDD, Clerk (? if in Holy Orders), is mentioned in the Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Sherwood of Durham (1485-93), Membrane 2d, under the heading of Thomas Hall and Thomas Rudd, clerk: "Have deed enrolled whereby they granted to Richard Conyers Esq. and Elizabeth his wife the Manor of Horden and lands, etc.; there and appointed John Sourby of Easington their attorney to give seisin thereof."

THOMAS RUDD, Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1614, perhaps of Higham Ferrers.

THOMAS RUDD, schoolmaster, of London, obtained the licence of Henry Bishop of London in 1711-12 to transport himself within three months to Christ Church Parish in South Carolina, America, as schoolmaster.¹

THOMAS RUDD, of Coxhoe, formerly of St. James's, Stockton-on-Tees. (*Clergy Directory*, 1906.)

THOMAS RUDD, B.A. Durham, 1884. Ordained Deacon 1888, Priest 1889, at Quebec. Was S.P.G. Missionary at Newport, Province of Quebec, 1888-91. Curate of Melbourne with Richmond, Quebec, 1891. Rector of Stranton, Durham. (See Westmorland Pedigree.)

WILLIAM RUDDE, Parson of Heltham, Lincs., *temp.* Henry VI. In the pedigrees from De Banco Rolls (2801, Easter, 7 Hen. VII., n. iiid) mention is made that Wm. Armwyn sues Katherine Bolllys for land in Gosbarkyrk and Sursleie which Wm. Rudde, Parson of Heltham and Na. Besenther, Parson of Roughton, *temp.* Hen. VI., gave, etc.²

WILLIAM RUDDE, Vicar of Grantchester, 1460-83. This is mentioned in the *History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, where he took his B.C.L. degree in 1450.

WILLIAM RUDDE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, out of the Charter, as noted in Add. MS. 5846, where it is queried whether he was Chaplain to Bonner, but no date is given.

WILLIAM RUDD, Chaplain of Chilrey Church in connection with the Chantry for the souls of Wm. Fetiplace and Elizabeth his wife, for which he received the sum of £8 per annum. This Chantry belonged to Queen's College, Oxford, and Ralph Rudd, Fellow of that College, received £6 13s. 4d. From the College revenues of St. Julian's Hospital, Southampton, known as Domus Dei, Geoffry Rudde received 13s. 4d. In Chapter X. we have seen that there is a family of Rudds at Chilrey. Ralph Rudd was from Westmorland (Chapter XIII.), but Geoffrey has not been identified.³

WILLIAM RUDD, B.A. Oxford 14th March, 1523-4, as stated in *Alumni Oxoniensis* with no further comments, may be identical with the above William.

WILLIAM RUDD, Chaplain in Virginia, 1699, in which year Henry Bishop of London wrote to the Lords of the Treasury soliciting the usual bounty of £20 for Chaplains going abroad. Wm. Rudd was going to Virginia about 7th Aug. In 1709, 18th June, the Bishop of London wrote to the Lord Treasurer and asked for £20 to be given to the bearer, Mr. Wm. Rudd, who some time since returned from Jamaica, where he was Chaplain, and now wishes to rejoin his parishioners.

¹ Bod. Lib., Raw, C. 393, f. 65.

² *Genealogist*, vol. 24.

³ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. ii., 1535-6.

Dated Fulham, 18th June, 1709. This letter is minuted 1st July, 1709. "My Lord says this is a bad precedent and orders it to be paid out of Her Majesty's secret service money. But my Lord the Bishop of London is to be acquainted with my Lord Treasurer's request, that he will write no more lres of this kind."¹

Durham University :—

Walter Edgar Rudd, M.B. 1896.

William Arthur Rudd, M.D. 1891, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

¹ *Cal. Treasury Papers.*

CHAPTER XVI

UNIDENTIFIED RUDDS

A. S. RUDD witnessed the codicil of G. F. Handel's will on 11th April, 1759. (See *Life of Handel* by Victor Schoelcher.)

CORNELIUS RUDD, 1606, was the recipient of a gold medal and chain, the gift of King James, the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer being directed by Privy Seal, 31st Dec., 1606, to pay John Williams, goldsmith, for it. (Pell Records, Exchequer during James I.'s reign.)

EDWARD RUDD has information laid against him in a long and amusing parchment deed that he had used seditious words and hung white roses on the sign-post of the Poltimore Inn in the Parish of St. Sidwell, Exeter, in 1753, and had further sold the roses after they had been cut down and said malicious wicked words "D. King G." This deed of the time of the Pretender troubles is in the Bodleian Library. (Eng. Hist., b. 113, f. 9.)

EDWARD JOHN RUDD, midshipman, Bombay Presidency, appointed 1859. (*Indian Army and Navy List*, 1861.)

ELIZABETH RUDD. 1653, 12th Aug., Council of State, Day's Proceedings No. 12. The Petition of Elizabeth Rud, widow of Edward Pepperill, referred to Admiralty Committee. (*Cal. of State Papers*, Domestic Series.)

GILBERT RUDD, 1476. "Received for the Constitutions of the town from Gilbert Rudde, when he drew blood with his nails from Thos. Aleyne, John Ediston's man, 20d." (Corporation of Rye: Acts of Henry Bayly, Mayor, 1476.)

HENRY RUDD, Bombay army 1828, was 3rd Captain of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry in the Army List of 1852. Retired July, 1853. Major 1854.

JOHN RUDD, the Drummer, presented the following petition to Charles I. in 1635-6. (*Cal. State Papers*, Domestic Series):—

"To the King's most excellent Majestie.

"The humble petition of John Rudd, one of your Majestie's drummers: Sheweth, That formerly it pleased your Majestie to give command 'The English March' should be practized and truly taught to be beaten in and throughout this Kingdome, whereby the several Traine bandes might be furnished with able Drummers. There is complaint made in sundrye places that such your Majestie's directions cannot be observed, by reason there is want of skillful pearsons to undertake

that service, soe as the Traine bands are unfurnished with understanding men, neither can your Majestie be suplied with sufficient drummers (upon any occasion) unless some course be tymely settled to breed up men to perfection in this waye. Wherefore the petitioner humbly beseecheth your Sacred Majestie That yee wille graciously be pleased to direct your Royal lettres to the severall Lordes Liveten-auntes of every Shire within this Kingdome whereby the petitioner and his sufficient Deputies (who will undertake the same) may have the teachinge of all such persons as are desirous to learne truly to beate the Englishe March as your Majestie hath commanded, and the petitioner and his deputies shall stand to the voluntary curtesie of the country to be rewarded for their paines and charges to be taken and expended in this service. And as in duty bound we praye for your Majestie," etc.

In the list of the burials of officers and soldiers during the Civil War at York we find the entry, dated 2nd June, 1644, of "Mr. Rudd, Drum Major," at St. Michael's, Ousebridge. (Marshall, *Genealogist*, p. 322.)

JOHN RUDD of the Royal Navy is found mentioned in a long series of papers relating to naval affairs in the *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, beginning in 1658-9, when as boatswain of the *Augustine* he is recommended for taking back ships to Scotland. Though called "boatswain" he seems to have occupied an important position, and to have been much consulted by the authorities.

A warrant was issued for a licence 18th Nov., 1662, to JOHN RUDD and three others to make saltpetre after their own invention and sell the same to Dan O'Neale, powder master of the Stores, or on his refusal to any other subject. (*Cal. State Papers*.)

JOHN RUDDE, of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, gent., regarding an Act made for the speedy and effectuall recruiting for their Majesties' Land forces and marines for 1709, with others met at the Moot hall of the said town on Friday, 4th March. "And that this deponent being one of the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Clement in the said Town did (with other parish officers having severall persons in custody by them seized according to the directions of the Act) attend upon the Moot hall of the said Bailiff and that he this Deponent (hearing there was nothing done but that the Conv^s were Quarrelling) looked through a hole in the dore and saw Mileson Edgar Esq. pull or take hold of Mr. Bailiff Gravenor's hatt as if it was upon the said Bailiff's head. JOHN RUDDE." (Bod. Lib., Raw, D.383, f. 11.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN RUDD, C.B. "This officer went to the East Indies as a volunteer in the 75th Regiment, commanded by Gen. Sir Robt. Abercromby, in 1788. He was present at the Battle of Travengarry, in the Rajah of Travancore's country, in 1790. He served with the Army before Seringapatam in the East Indies, under Lord Cornwallis in 1791; and for his services Sir Robt. Abercromby, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, recommended him for an Ensigncy which he obtained 11th April 1792 in the 77th reg. He was present at the siege and capture of the Fortress of Cochin in the East Indies, 20th of Oct. 1795; he

served at the siege and capture of Columbor in the Island of Ceylon, 16th Feb. 1796. He was appointed Lieutenant 25 Oct. 1794, Capt. 25 June 1803; Major 25 Jan. 1810; Lieut. Col. 27 April, 1812. He served in Spain and was personally present in the engagement at El Boden in Spain, on the 25 Sept. 1811 under the immediate eye of Lord Wellington. The troops engaged in this affair in which the 77th regiment bore a conspicuous part, received the unqualified praise of his Lordship in general orders. He was personally present and engaged at the siege and capture by storm of Ciudad Rodrigo 25 March 1812. He was severely wounded when ascending the works, in command of the left division of the detachment which stormed and carried La Picurina fort, under Major-General Kempt on the night of the 25th; the possession of which post was indispensably necessary towards commencing the second parallel, in order to prosecute the siege of Badajos. On this occasion he obtained the brevet of Lieut.-Col. He afterwards served with the 77th reg. in France before Bayonne and remained there till his regiment was ordered home. Lieut.-Col. Rudd was a Companion of the Order of the Bath."

Hitherto I have found no information as to the branch of the family to which Colonel Rudd belonged, but the name Wilcox, which he gave to his second son, occurs amongst the graduates of Dublin University, where Wilcox Rudd was a Scholar in 1747, and took his B.A. degree in 1749. He married Anne Hatfield in 1760 (Diocese of Ossory and Ferns), and may possibly have been the father of Colonel John Rudd. Recent legal proceedings have caused certain particulars about Colonel Rudd's family to be made public, and from them it is possible to construct the following short pedigree:—

JOHN RUDD, C.B. = MARY MALLOCK.
Lt.-Col. 77th Regt.
d. 17th Jan., 1827.
Buried at Old
Church, Ayr, N.B.

FREDERICK WM. RUDD.

JOHN WILCOX RUDD,
married JESSIE LOVE, daughter
of John Bell, Esq., merchant, of
Paisley, at Glasgow, 1839. She
afterwards married John
Cockshott, Esq., of H.M.
Customs, London, at Edinburgh,
July 26th, 1849.

SAMUEL ELBODEN RUDD.

SARAH ELLEN,
married GEORGE HODGKINSON,
of Totley Hall, Derby, June
21st, 1833. Died June 17th,
1858, at Melbourne, Australia.

JEAN BRUNO RUDD, Belgian architect, born 1792. *Kunstler Lexicon*, by G. F. Naylor, and *Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains*, by Vapereau.

LEWYS AP RUDD. In the Calendar of Acts of the Privy Council, 1549, f. 515, 23rd April, appears the following: "Mr. Williams had warrant for £569 12s. of the sale money to . . . and Lewys ap Rudd men at armes depeched northwardes in full contentacion untill the 7th of May next ensuing." Again at Westminster the 13th of Dec., 1552: "A warrant to Sir Robt. Chester to pay unto

Mr. Rudde suche money as is due to hym for his pencions payable within his receipts." Who Lewys ap Rudd can have been one has no idea, but it is possible that the families of Ryd and Red have been incorrectly identified with the Rudd family, as has been done by Sir S. Rush Meyrick in his *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*. I was assured by a well-known antiquary at Carmarthen that the Ryds and Reds had nothing whatever to do with the Rudds.

MATHEW RUDD. In the MSS. of the House of Lords, 22nd May, 1641, appears the petition of George Warner, who was entrusted by Mathew Rudde and others, merchants of Lubeck, as their factor with a ship called the *St. John Baptist*.

RALPH RUDD. In the 36th Report of the Deputy-Keeper P.R., Welsh Records, 17th May, 1399, protection is granted to Ralph Rude on his departure for Ireland on the King's service (22 and 23 Ric. II.). (Recognizance Rolls of Chester, p. 413.)

ROBERT RUD, tailor. In the Calendar of Scotch Records, Commisariat of Edinburgh, Register of Testaments, is Robert Rud, tailor, burgess in Canongate, 11th June, 1670.

RUDD. *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, 1627, 20th Nov. (?). Margaret Brett writes to Buckingham, and trusts that he will not be against her obtaining Lydd for Dr. Aisgill, the King having promised it to my lady. If the Duke favours the Bishop of Landaff he may be pleased by holding some livings in his own diocese in commendam. The writer's father, Rudd, lived richly there without any.

SIMON RUDD. In the original list of Emigrants Simon Rudd is entered as owning one slave in the Parish of St. Andrew's, Barbadoes, 3rd June, 1680.

THOMAS RUDD, Chief Engineer of Fortifications. In the *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, for 1634 and ensuing years, there are a great number of communications recorded connected with Thomas Rudd and his professional work for the King. In Feb., 1638-9, he makes his petition to the King, wherein he states that being in the Low Countries he was twelve years since by order of His Majesty sent for, and leaving his place there came over, His Majesty having granted him the office of chief engineer of all castles, forts, and fortifications within Wales, with the annual wages of £240 of which the suppliant is in arrear more than five years, amount £1,200 and upwards. Having received orders to go in this His Majesty's present service he has to leave at home his wife and children in great poverty and debt, and in the suppliant's absence they are not able to subsist, except His Majesty will take commiseration of his estate. He prays an order that he may receive a third or fourth part of his said arrears, whereby he may be able to pay part of his debts, and also leave his wife and children something if he should miscarry in this service.

1638, Sept. 17th. Notes of businesses, wherein the officers of Ordnance desire the Council for an allowance for Thos. Rudd, an engineer appointed to survey the Castles of Guernsey and Jersey. In 1639 Capt. Rudd surveyed the fortifications

of Portsmouth. This is reported at a Council of the office of Ordnance, and the necessity of his service in the King's Army is urged where a man of his art, willing and ready to hazard his life and person, notwithstanding his old age, in any service commanded, is emphasised, he being ready to embark for the North but lacking funds. In Dec., 1640, Capt. Rudd was ordered to repair the Archcliff Bulwark Fort near Dover, after which there is no further record of him, and it has not been possible to identify him with any branch of the family.

THOMAS RUDD. 8th March, 1695, passes were granted at Whitehall for Henry Gull a Hamburger to go to Falmouth and Spain for Lady Cathalina Luysa, Contessa de Celbrat, with her servants, Frederick Hayles, Thomas Rudd, Elizabeth Mutter, with her three children.

VALENTINE RUDD is mentioned in *Notes and Queries*, vol. viii., 1907, as being the husband of a certain Mrs. Rudd, who obtained an unenviable notoriety through her connection with the brothers Robert and Daniel Perreau, who were executed 17th Jan., 1776, for forgery, at Tyburn. Margaret Caroline Rudd was clever, beautiful and wicked, and narrowly escaped with her life at the time of the Perreau trial. Later she called herself Mrs. Stuart, and claimed to be descended from the Earls of Galway. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1800 (p. 188, pt. 1) her death is announced as having taken place on 3rd Feb. of that year at Hardington Northants. However, the parish registers of Hardington state that Mrs. William Rudd died at that date, so that her identity cannot be clearly established, unless it was that her husband was Valentine James Rudd, son of Thomas Rudd, of S. Albans, Herts.

WILLIAM RUDD, of St. Mary's Parish without Trumpington Gates, Cambridge, made his will 26th March, 1513, bequeathing his soul to Almighty God, our Lady and all the Company of Heaven and his body to be buried near unto the grave of his wife in the Church of St. Mary. He bequeathed to the High Altar of the same Church for tithes negligently forgotten 7s. To Master Thomas Bigge 16 marks to sing for his soul. To Robt. Gardiner, his sister's son, £10. To John Happup his tawny gowne. To Alice Wynship his servant 6s. 8d. The residue of his goods he gave unto his wife. He made Master Thos. Bigge supervisor, failing whom Master Dr. Wolman. Amongst the witnesses is Henry Aykerode, Curate of the aforesaid Parish of St. Mary.

There is no clue to where William Rudd came from, but we find from the registers of Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire, that there was a small and unaccountable colony there, with which perhaps Wm. Rudd may have been connected.

There are eleven entries of Rudds from 1578 to 1617.

WILLIAM RUDDE, of Boughton (Boketon or Bucton). A Fine was levied on the Manor in 4 Eliz. between Wm. Rudd and others and Wm. Lord Vaux and other

defendants of the Manor of Boughton. (See Rot. fin. anno 4 Eliz. MS. Hatton ; Bridge's *History of Northants.*)

WM. RUDD, of Ipswich, shipowner, joins in a petition with others 1st Feb., 1627-8. (*Cal. State Papers.*)

WM. RUDD, merchant, is the subject of a letter from His Majesty to the King of Poland dated Sept. 7th, 1627, and beginning, "*Nihil magis et fovet et ostendit eam animorum studiorumque conjunctionem.*" (MSS. of Colonel Towneley of Towneley.)

THE GREAT WAR.

Amongst those who served King and Country who are not mentioned in previous chapters are the following :—

2nd-Lieut. E. A. Rudd, K.R. Rifle Corps, Spec. Res., 1916, who was honoured for conspicuous gallantry during a raid. He led his party through heavy shell, machine-gun and rifle fire both advancing and returning, and carried out his attack in a most successful manner.

Capt. G. B. F. Rudd, Leicester Regt., wounded 1917 and prisoner. The Leicestershire cricketer.

2nd-Lieut. S. Rudd, R.G.A., wounded 1917.

2nd-Lieut. P. Rudd, Manchester Regt.

Lieut. R. Rudd, Royal Air Force, only son of J. S. Rudd, of Bedford Park, married Olive Garrett Egglinton.

2nd-Lieut. A. Rudd, Worcester Regt., wounded 1918.

Frank Watson Rudd, only son of John Dodsworth Rudd, of Greendale, Canterbury, N.Z., served in Palestine and died at Khantara, Egypt.

James Foster Rudd and Herbert Charles Rudd, sons of James Foster Rudd of Blenheim, Marlborough, N.Z., served in Egypt, the former also at Gallipoli. These are all grandchildren of George and Mary Rudd (of Greendale) from Yorkshire.

A son of Minchin Rudd (descended from Rudd of Clonmell, Tipperary, Ireland), now of Auckland, N.Z., joined the forces in France and Flanders and was taken prisoner.

CHAPTER XVII

SOME AMERICAN RUDDS

(Communicated by Malcolm Day Rudd.)

PERHAPS there is no more interesting aspect of family history than that which deals with migratory traits. Doubtless there are families which through force of circumstances, such as continuous inheritance of property or lack of initiative, have occupied a nearly stationary position geographically, while countless others, impelled by the force of dissimilar environment, have seemed peculiarly susceptible to the lure of new countries and new possibilities of advancement for themselves and their progeny.

It is too much to say that the colonizers of a family are its strongest characters, but it is true that those who have voluntarily assumed the hardships and privations of "pioneering" generally comprise the sturdier and the more self-reliant individuals, to whom a proportionate degree of interest attaches.

That some of the Rudds should have adventured in the American Colonies is most natural, and it is of them and their descendants that this brief chapter treats—not in genealogical detail, but merely in the way of a general survey of the subject, contributory to this work.

In America the name "Rudd" is of comparatively infrequent occurrence, and though it has been synonymous with a high degree of respectability, it has not become pre-eminently distinguished nor conspicuous in public annals. Natural ability of an order rather above the average, coupled with soundness of judgment and character, rather than the brilliancy of genius, have been identified with the bearers of the name from generation to generation.

Nearly all American Rudds are sprung from Jonathan Rudd, who first appeared in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1643. His origin and early history are wholly conjectural, and especially discouraging conditions have thus far attended all efforts to clarify the subject. A tradition, extant in several branches of his descendants, asserts for him a Nottinghamshire origin, but corroborative evidence of this tradition has been sought in vain. Again, it is supposed that he came to New England in 1637, at that time of the greatest influx of settlers in the first half of that century, a period (*i.e.* after 1635) during which the passenger lists of record in England are deplorably deficient. At every turn similar bars to research have arisen, and "to cap the climax" our emigrant died, suddenly it would seem, in 1658, intestate his wife we are led to believe having pre-deceased him), leaving a family of young

children to the guardianship of friends. Hence the particulars of his overseas home, which had he lived longer would undoubtedly have been transmitted to his children as they advanced to maturity, were lost to them and their posterity, and to-day are almost beyond the hope of recovery.

Probably Jonathan Rudd was not a seeker after religious liberty, but apparently came out of England a youth in search of adventure and advancement. In New Haven he was guilty of minor indiscretions during the first year of his residence there, but on becoming a free burgess in 1644 he assumed the stringent religious obligations incidental to citizenship in that colony, and appears thenceforth to have taken up the responsibilities of life with earnestness and vigour.

From the pages of the past this dim figure emerges romantically once—on his marriage to a bride whose name has failed to survive the lapse of years. It appears that he removed from the New Haven Colony, after a short residence there, to Saybrook, a settlement at the mouth of the Connecticut River. There in the winter of 1646-7 he contemplated marriage. On the day set for the wedding there was a great fall of snow, and no magistrate having jurisdiction in Saybrook could be found to perform the service. It so happened, however, that John Winthrop the younger, afterward Governor of Connecticut, acting under authority from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, was in the vicinity, and hearing of the dilemma in which these young people were placed, agreed to marry them, provided that they would come to a certain brook which was the accepted boundary between the two jurisdictions. And so they were married, the bridal party standing on one bank of the stream, and the magistrate upon the other, and to this day the name Bride Brook remains as a memorial to that event. The picturesque setting of the scene has lent itself to song and story, and in a more practical way the event is a matter of history, as it was cited some forty years after its occurrence as evidence in certain disputes arising over boundary lines.

In a new country where each individual is thrown to a great extent upon his own resources for a livelihood it is difficult to determine a man's actual social status by his pursuits. Jonathan Rudd was by vocation a worker in leather and a farmer, and by avocation a soldier. In contemporary records he is styled Lieutenant Jonathan Rudd, and was by appointment from the Colony of Connecticut in 1652 assistant to the redoubtable Indian fighter and commander of Saybrook Fort, Captain John Mason. In civil life he was among the "Selectmen" or governing board of the Settlement, held one or two minor offices, and would probably have made greater impress on his time had not death so early cut short his career.

From Lieut. Jonathan Rudd's two sons Jonathan and Nathaniel have descended the greater number of persons of the name in America. By successive migrations to new portions of the country this name, in common with countless others originating, so far as American history is concerned, on the Atlantic seaboard, has become identified first with the later settled portions of New England, then with the

"up-state" portions of New York, then with Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Middle West, and finally with the trans-Mississippi states, as the course of the Republic has westward held its way.

The remainder of this chapter will be devoted to brief mention of the better-known Rudds of this general descent, and to remarks upon such unattached families of the name as the writer has happened upon in the course of his researches.

Captain Nathaniel Rudd (1684-1760), of Windham, Conn., of which place he was an original settler. He was an officer in the Militia, and represented Windham in the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1737.

Captain Jonathan Rudd (1710-1770), of Windham, Conn., son of the preceding, was an officer of the Militia, serving as Captain of colonial troops during a part of the French and Indian War. He represented Windham in the General Assembly of Connecticut during nine sessions between 1754 and 1764. He amassed a considerable fortune, and died possessed of a valuable library.

Prosper Rudd (1753-1833) was a settler at Western, N.Y., Educator, Justice of the Peace for about twenty years, and Judge of the Oneida County Court for some years. His son, Colonel Benjamin Rudd, was a Justice of the Peace for ten years, Colonel of Militia, and served in the War of 1812.

The Rev. John Churchill Rudd (1779-1848), D.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1822, an Episcopal rector, was ordained in 1805. In 1803 he was Editor of *The Churchman's Magazine*, and from 1827 to 1848 edited and published *The Gospel Messenger*.

Hezekiah Rudd (1781-1868), Yale College, 1806, an educator of considerable literary and poetic ability. From 1810 to 1813 he was Preceptor of Bacon Academy at Colchester, Conn.

Samuel Rudd (1771-1823), Yale College, 1792, was a merchant of New York City, and founder of a school at Leyden, N.Y.

The Rev. George Robert Rudd (1801-1881), Hamilton College, 1823, Grad. Auburn Theological Seminary. Ordained Presbyterian minister 1827. In connection with ministerial duties Mr. Rudd served successively between 1839 and 1851 as Secretary and General Agent of the Western Education Society, Financial Agent of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and Principal of The Auburn Female Seminary.

Anson Rudd, born in Pennsylvania in 1819, was a cousin of General Zebulon Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak in Colorado. Mr. Rudd served in the Mexican War, and spent many years as an adventurer in the Far West. In 1860 he was one of the pioneer settlers of Colorado, his son being the first white child born in one section of that state. Mr. Rudd held many local offices. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor, but the then territory of Colorado failed to obtain statehood at that time, and the election was inoperative. Mr. Rudd was living in 1893 in retirement, devoting himself to literary pursuits.

William Platt Rudd, born at Albany, N.Y., 1851. Union College 1873. Albany Law School 1875. Since 1910 Mr. Rudd has been a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He is prominently identified with many institutions and associations, literary, religious, and philanthropic, in a number of which he has held the presidencies. He is a vestryman of St. Peter's Church at Albany.

The Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd (1860-1909), a grandson of the Rev. George R. Rudd, of whom mention has been made, graduated from Princeton in 1883, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1887. He pursued postgraduate studies at the Universities of Edinburgh (1884) and Bonn (1900). Ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1887, he filled pastorates in several important parishes, and from 1900 until his death was Minister of the First Church at Dedham, Mass. (organised 1638). Mr. Rudd held many offices in connection with the ministry, and was identified with many secular undertakings. He served as President of the Princeton Alumni Association of New England and of the New England Federation of Men's Clubs, and as Chaplain of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of The American Revolution. He was a preacher and lecturer of unusual ability and the author of one or two historical studies.

Alexander Holley Rudd (also a grandson of the Rev. George R. Rudd), born at Lakeville, Conn., in 1867, graduated from Yale (Sheffield Scientific School) in 1886. Since graduation he has specialised in protective signalling for railways, and has been connected with several of the principal American railway companies. In 1907 he became Signal Engineer and in 1920 Chief Signal Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Rudd is an officer of the American Railway and Engineering Association, and in 1908 he was a President of the Railway Signal Association. In 1910 he was elected to honorary membership of the Institute of Signal Engineers of Great Britain.

The Rev. Arthur Belding Rudd, born at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1870, graduate of Williams College and of the General Theological Seminary, was Curate of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, 1898-99, of All Saints', Dorchester, Mass., 1899-1903, and Rector of Grace Church, Elmira, N.Y., from 1903 to 1916, when he resigned to accept an appointment as Special Assistant to the American Ambassador at Petrograd. In this capacity his chief work was in affording relief to civilian war prisoners in Moscow and Ufa. In 1917 he served as speaker for the Atlantic Division, American Red Cross, and in 1918 for six months as Chaplain with the A.E.F. in France in the B.E.F. General Hospital No. 12, at Rouen. After the war he became Rector of Trinity Memorial Church, Ambler, Penna. and a Director of the American Ecclesiological Society.

(Malcolm D. Rudd states that his great-grandfather and that of the Rev. A. B. Rudd were brothers.—M. A. R.)

Amongst other representatives of this family who served in the World War are the following :—

John Williard Ford, of Youngstown, Ohio, a great-grandson of the Rev. George R. Rudd, was 1st-Lieut., Signal Corps, and Secretary of the Air Craft Board, Washington, D.C., Sept., 1917, to June, 1918, and Captain in the Air Service, on duty at Paris Headquarters, A.E.F., Aug., 1918, to May, 1919.

Henry Williams Dwight Rudd, of Cambridge, Mass., son of the Rev. Edward H. Rudd, was in the U.S. Naval Service, March, 1917, to Dec., 1919. He was commissioned Ensign on completing his First Training Course at Annapolis, and engaged in destroyer duty in European waters Sept., 1917, to May, 1919. He was aboard U.S.S. *Cassin* when torpedoed by an enemy submarine 15th Oct., 1918, and was aboard U.S.S. *Nicholson* when she with her consort sunk the enemy submarine U.58 and captured its crew.

Edward Huntingt Rudd, of Cambridge, Mass., brother of H. W. D. Rudd, served in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, Dec., 1917, to May, 1919. Commissioned Ensign in the same Oct., 1918, he was Instructor and Executive Officer, U.S. Naval Unit, Brunswick, Me., 1918, and in the same year was assigned to duty with the U.S. Coast Patrol at Halifax, N.S. Early in 1919 he was transferred to U.S.S. *Princess Matoika*, engaged in Transport Service, serving as Senior Officer on her second trip abroad.

William Beardslee Rudd, of Pittsburgh, Penna., son of Alex. Holley Rudd, assisted in recruiting the 19th Regt. of Engineers (Railway) in May, 1917, becoming Senior 1st-Lieut. of F Co. In this capacity he landed at Liverpool in Aug., 1917, and went thence to Le Havre. He assumed the command of F Co. in November following, and in the spring of 1918 that of G Co. of the same regiment (which later became the 115th Co. Transportation Corps), continuing with this unit until its return to America in March, 1919. He was discharged as Captain in the Transportation Corps, having been commissioned in Oct., 1918.

Virginia Family.

Infrequent references to Rudds in Virginia indicate that at a considerably later date than the appearance of the name in New England it was introduced into the Southern Colonies. It is probable that this family connection originated in the person of William Rudd, who became Rector of Chuckatuck Parish, in Nansemond Co., Va., in 1703, where he remained such for many years.

John Rudd, of Virginia, who advanced through various grades in the Naval Service from 1814 to 1862, and was retired in the latter year with the rank of Commodore, is supposed to have been a representative of this family.

Maryland Family.

In 1752 the name appears in the neighbouring colony of Maryland in the person of Charles Rudd, of Piscataua. Whether he was of the Virginia family or of still another independent emigration is not known. He may have been related to James Rudd, of Maryland, who was born during the Revolutionary period and established a family of considerable consequence. Married to Susannah Brooke of a well-known connection, including the Roman Catholic Carrolls of Carrollton, this branch of the Rudds was also of that religious persuasion. James Rudd removed to Kentucky in 1706. His sons, Captain James, Dr. Christopher, Richard and William Brooke, were men of prominence. The first three all served in the Kentucky legislature, and Christopher and Richard were both unsuccessful candidates for seats in Congress.

Captain James Rudd, the eldest of these brothers, was one of the founders of Louisville, was connected with the government of that city for thirty years, and was one of its leading citizens and philanthropists. He died in 1867, leaving the following children : Sallie, wife of Colonel Thomas Ludwell Alexander, U.S. Army ; Anna, wife of the Hon. Amos R. Taylor, of St. Louis, Me. ; James Rudd, of Owensboro, Ky. ; Dr. Richard Rudd, of Paris (France) ; Chas. P. Rudd, of Wisconsin ; John D. Rudd, of Louisville ; and Thomas S. Rudd, of Arkansas.

New York City Family.

Another family of Rudds of a still later period derives descent from Joseph Rudd, of Bourton-on-Water, Glos., through his son Richard Rudd (1786-1852), who emigrated to America in 1815 and settled at Norristown, Pa., later moving to New York City. His wife was Mary (1782-1834), daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Hanwell, of Brize-Norton, co. Oxford. Four sons and one daughter, issue of this marriage, all married and left issue, so that his family became well established. The late Robert Schell Rudd, Esq. (1, Joseph ; 2, Richard ; 3, Joseph), a lawyer of New York City, was one of the better-known members of it, and a few years ago was Mayor of Glen Ridge, N.J.

In the hope of connecting these long-separated branches with the parent stem and with each other the writer has attempted to collect the necessary data. Although failing in this, the result still typifies the sentimental interest which persons of the same surname feel in an admittedly common even though unspecified racial origin. American Rudds may at least be certain of remote connection with the English family, and they cannot fail in their desire to keep fair a name made so honourable by Sir John of the Sepulchre, by the good Bishop of St. David's, and many others of their blood.

Aside from these United States no portion of the world can hold for us the interest that England and her people do. May the bonds of intimacy, once so

strong, then loosened by the vicissitudes of national development, again hold in close sympathy these two great English-speaking countries—England and English America—so that, if need be, they may stand together before the world.

MALCOLM DAY RUDD.

Holleywood,
Lakeville,
Litchfield County,
Connecticut, U.S.A.

16th Dec., 1912 (as amended in June, 1920).

Rudd of Connecticut.

1. Jonathan Rudd, married Mary . . . 1646-7, and died after 1652.
2. Jonathan Rudd, married Mary Bushnell (?), d. 1689.
3. Captain Nathaniel Rudd, born 22nd May, 1684; married 27th Dec., 1709, Rebecca Waldo; died 1760.
4. Zebulon Rudd, born 5th Aug., 1717; married Jerusha Brewster, a great-great-granddaughter of Elder Wm. Brewster of the *Mayflower*; died 9th Feb., 1802.
5. Nathaniel Rudd.
6. Major Nathaniel Rudd, of Vergennes, Vermont, and Stockholm St., Lawrence Co., N.Y., married Waity, daughter of Colonel Roswell Hopkins, of Amenia, N.Y.
7. The Rev. George Robt. Rudd, born 1801; married 1827 Frances, daughter of Hezekiah Beardslees, of Weltonfield, Conn. Children: 1, Ed. Payson Rudd; 2, James H. Rudd, of Lyons, N.Y. and others. The sixth child—
8. Wm. Beardsley Rudd, of the 98th N.Y. Volunteers and Adjutant of the 107th Regt. of N.Y. National Guard, married in 1865 Mary Coffing, daughter of Ex-Governor Alex. Hamilton Holley, of Lakeville, Conn., and had three sons and a daughter, Malcolm Day Rudd, Alex. Holley Rudd, of Mountclair, N.J., engineer, Chas. E. Rudd, and Fanny, married to Martin Cantine, of Sangerties, N.Y.
9. Malcolm Day Rudd, of Lakeville, Conn., married Eva Lendall Cook, and has three sons, Richard Malcolm, Rowsell Hopkins, and Alex. Holley Rudd.

Descent of the Rev. A. B. Rudd.

1. Lieut. Bazaleel Rudd, son of Zebulon Rudd (see 4, *ante*), born 24th July, 1751, married 14th April, 1777, Ruth Brush, and died 25th Aug., 1846.
2. Theoren Rudd, born 3rd July, 1778, married Mary Butler, and died 2nd Dec., 1847. His brother, Reuben Brush Rudd, born 22nd May, 1780, married

22nd Feb., 1813, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Captain Israel Smith (one of the "Bull" Smiths of Long Island), and Mary Hasbrouck, daughter of Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck, owner of the house used as Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N.Y. The Rudds still possess a silk baptismal robe presented for Elizabeth's baptism in 1783 by Lady Washington. Reuben B. Rudd died 16th Dec., 1876, leaving two sons, Charles and Zebulon.

3. Charles Rudd, born 17th March, 1820, married 28th Nov., 1849, Frances E. Falk, and had the following children: John, born 17th March, 1853; Sarah, born 20th March, 1855; Rachel, born 20th June, 1857, married to Frank Eno; Harry, born 5th Sept., 1867; and Charles.

4. Zebulon Rudd, born 24th Sept., 1823, married 23rd May, 1855, Blandina V. Adriance, who was descended from Sarah De Rapalie, the first white child born in New York State, her birth having taken place at Albany 9th June, 1625, in honour of which the Government presented her with a grant of land at the Wallabought.

The children of Zebulon and Blandina Rudd are:—

(1) Charles A. Rudd, married Ella Robinson.

(2) John A. Rudd, married Bertha S. Morgan, their children being John A. Rudd, Helen and Catharine.

(3) The Rev. Arthur Belding Rudd, born 28th Feb., 1870, married Lillian Pierce 22nd April, 1903, having a son, Charles Adriance Rudd, born 7th Feb., 1910, who is of the lineage of three Presidents of the United States, namely John Adams and John Quincy Adams on his father's side and Franklin Pierce on his mother's side.—*Communicated by the Rev. A. B. Rudd.*

NOTE.—It is interesting to find in connection with the tradition of Nottinghamshire origin that records of Nottingham state that John Rudd, frameworker, was admitted a freeman 12th Nov., 1767. The freedom of the city descended to the late Ernest Harold Rudd, who died 29th April, 1920, a director of the *Illustrated London News* and of the *Sketch*, and who in 1895 had married Minnie B. Ruhl, of Baltimore, U.S.A. (M. A. R.)

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